

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1942-43

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Victorian Year-Book

1942-43

By
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GOVERNMENT STATIST

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PREFACE.

THIS is the sixty-third issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review and, towards that end, the particulars appertaining to that year are compared with the years preceding. An endeavour is made to present such information as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in formulating policy for the future development of the natural resources of the State and for promoting the welfare of the people; to provide essential data for economists, sociologists and students generally in their researches; to furnish producers with facts and figures relating to their own and allied industries, and to inform the public on matters associated with the life and industry of the people in general and of Victoria in particular.

The first part contains a history of the Constitution, an epitome of Acts passed by the State Parliament in the year 1942, lists of members of Parliament, and details of Parliamentary Elections. Parts II., V., and VIII. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, and the growth of the population, etc. In Parts VI. and IX. details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, of Local Government, semi-Governmental and other Authorities. Parts IV., III., and VII. contain statistics relating to law, crime, births, marriages and deaths, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural, dairying, pastoral, mineral, manufacturing, and other production of the State. The various parts were issued as soon as completed. The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date, on many subjects to the middle of the year 1943, and in a few instances to a later date.

Some limit is placed upon the manner of presentation of statistics in the *Year-Book* by the desire to preserve comparability with former issues. If changes are made, due regard is paid to this feature, which is preserved, as far as practicable, or discarded only because a new form of presentation possesses merits which outweigh the advantage of comparability.

Although there has been no publication of the Statistical Register since the year 1916, the annual compilation of most of the matter formerly contained therein has been continued and it is therefore possible to supply much statistical information in greater detail than appears in this *Year-Book*.

Many factors have contributed to the late appearance of this volume. Publication of some information has been restricted by censorship. At various stages of collection and compilation, statistical work has necessarily been deferred for special wartime tasks of greater urgency. Suppliers of information, including Government Departments, Companies, firms and individuals all experience staff difficulties. Pressure of other work in this office has fallen upon a depleted staff. It is felt therefore that the delay in publication will be understood.

Many persons have co-operated in the preparation of this book, and to all of them I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks and appreciation. In particular I desire to acknowledge the co-operation of the Commonwealth Statistician and his staff.

Responsible officers of Commonwealth and State Government Departments, Boards, Commissions, and Municipal and semi-Governmental Authorities have supplied information and in many ways assisted. The Police of Victoria, by whom the annual collection of statistics relating to primary and secondary industries is effected, have carried out their task in a highly satisfactory manner. Primary producers, manufacturers and Heads of Banks and Insurance Companies and many others have shown, by their ready willingness to furnish particulars relating to their industries, their appreciation of the value to the community of the publication of reliable statistics.

The figures and other material in each portion of the book have been carefully examined and checked. If, however, any errors be detected, I shall be pleased to receive information as to their nature and position.

Finally, I must pay a tribute to the members of my staff for their valuable work under difficult conditions, in the assembly, preparation and checking of the material and supervision of the publication of this work.

O. GAWLER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 23rd August, 1945.

Victorian Year-Book, 1942-43.

PART I.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Area of
Victoria.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The following islands, together with a number of small islands around the coast and in the bays and inlets, are included in its territory:—Phillip, French, Churchill and Elizabeth islands in Western Port Bay; Snake, Little Snake and Sunday islands at Corner Inlet; and Lady Julia Percy island off the coast near Port Fairy. The areas in acres of these islands are—Phillip, 24,320; French, 42,000; Churchill, 140; Elizabeth, 64; Snake, 11,500; Little Snake, 1,240; Sunday, 2,640; and Lady Julia Percy, 650. Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The total length of this boundary, following the windings of the Murray River from the South Australian border along the Victorian bank to the Indi River, thence by the Indi or Murray River to Forest Hill and thence by the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, is 1,175 miles. The length of the Murray River forming part of the boundary is 997 miles, of the Indi or Murray River, 68 miles, and of the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, 110 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 280 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies approximately between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its greatest length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Western Port 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 89,041 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The most southerly point of Wilson's Promontory, in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 26 min. E., is likewise the southernmost point of Victoria and of the Australian continent

the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., a distance of 280 miles.

Climate. The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters and rain in all months with a maximum in winter. The climate is similar to that experienced in the Mediterranean region of Southern Europe. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the north-eastern mountain region, along the Central Divide, and in the Cape Otway Ranges where the annual average amounts to 60 inches or more in some localities. Amounts decrease towards the north-west, the driest area being the North-western Mallee where the annual average is 10 to 12 inches.

Mean temperatures in midsummer (January) range from 65 deg. in the south to 75 deg. in the north-west, corresponding means of the daily maxima being 80 deg. in the south and 90 deg. in the north-west. In midwinter (July) the mean temperature is generally below 50 deg., means of the night minima being below 40 deg. In the eastern mountain region mean temperatures may be as much as 10 deg. lower than the figures quoted above. Temperatures of over 110 deg. are not uncommon in the north in summer and severe frosts occur in winter, more particularly from June to August in the lower level country, but occasionally, in some districts, as early as April and as late as October. The highest temperature recorded in the shade in any part of the State was 123.5 deg. at Mildura on 5th January, 1906, and the lowest 9 deg. on Mount Hotham on 30th July, 1931. This station, however, is 5,964 feet above sea level. The lowest recorded at approximately sea level was 19 deg. at Bairnsdale on 16th August, 1896.

The relative humidity in Victoria is usually low in hot weather, though warm humid conditions may occasionally be experienced in summer. The average 3 p.m. relative humidity in January is below 30 per cent. in Northern Victoria, but south of the divide increases towards the coast from 40 to over 60 per cent.

Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies with which high temperatures are often associated. Considerable fluctuations of temperature occur with changes of wind in the summer months. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Snow falls on the mountains in the winter and spring months, but is of rare occurrence in low level parts of the State.

At Melbourne the highest shade temperature recorded in the 86 years ended 1941 was 114.1 deg. Fahr. on 13th January, 1939, and the lowest 27 deg. on 21st July, 1869. On the average, temperatures of 90 deg. or over are recorded on nineteen days per year and over 100 deg. on four days per year. Night temperatures fall below 32 deg. on about two nights per year and remain above 70 deg. also on only two nights per year.

High wet bulb temperatures are infrequent, such temperatures exceeding 75 deg. on only about two occasions in three years. The average relative humidity of the atmosphere on a summer afternoon is 50 per cent. but on very warm days it may fall to 10 per cent. or lower: in June and July in the morning it is 82 or 83 per cent. Fogs occur on four or five mornings per month in May, June, and July (twenty occurrences in June, 1937) and on 21 days per year. The average number of hours of sunshine per day is 5.6 and the average wind speed is 6.2 m.p.h. Gusts occasionally exceed 60 m.p.h., the highest on record being 72 m.p.h. on 30th May, 1923. Rain on an average falls on 141 days per year, the annual average amount being 25.62 inches.

Further information in regard to climatic and weather conditions will be found in part "Production" of this volume.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria," by Mr. W. Baragwanath, Director of Victorian Geological Survey, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1927-28 on pages 20 to 30, and addenda thereto appear in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

Mountains and Hills. The highest mountain in Victoria is Mount Bogong, situated in the county of the same name, 6,509 feet above sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Nelson 6,170 feet; Mount Fainter 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount McKay, 6,030 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,027 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobboras, 6,030 feet, situated between the counties of Benambra and Tambo. These, so far as is known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height, although, according to a list which was published in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, there are 39 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 40 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high. It is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined. Although the peaks and higher plateaus are covered with snow during the winter, it is not perpetual and disappears during the spring.

The Rivers of the State form two main systems—
Rivers. those flowing north into or toward the Murray River and those flowing south toward the sea. The chief use of these streams is as suppliers of water for irrigation to towns and townships, and for domestic and stock purposes, either by direct diversion or after storage in reservoirs. Owing to the variability of the season and the absence of perpetual snow, the flows vary greatly from season to season and from year to year. The longest stream in Australia is the Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State and has a total length of 1,609 miles, of which 1,211 miles are along the border. Its waters, under an Interstate agreement, are shared by New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The longest and one of the most reliable streams in Victoria is the Goulburn, which enters the Murray near Echuca. The average annual flow of the Goulburn is 2,300,000 acre feet, and it has varied from 6,000,000 acre feet in 1917 to 567,000 in 1914. Other streams show more variation, thus the Loddon, which is next in length to the Goulburn, has an average flow of 186,000 acre feet but has varied from 600,000 acre feet in 1893 to 11,700 in 1938.

Prior to the construction of railways throughout the State, the Goulburn and the Murray in the north and the Latrobe, Mitchell, Tambo and Snowy in Gippsland were used to some extent for navigation in their lower reaches, but the only remaining river traffic is that on the Murray below Swan Hill. The tidal portion of the Yarra River, which forms part of the port of Melbourne, is used extensively by shipping.

Victoria contains numerous lakes and lagoons. These
Lakes. have been added to by the aforementioned water supply reservoirs, several of which, both in size and beauty, compare most favourably with the natural lakes. The lakes have various origins, some, such as Corangamite and Colac in the south-west, are of volcanic origin; others, such as the Kerang Lakes, form part of old river courses and are filled at flood periods. On the other hand the Gippsland Lakes form an estuary for a number of rivers, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand dunes.

The main lakes formed by reservoirs are at Eildon, Nagambie, and Waranga in the Goulburn River system, at the Hume, Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, and Mildura on the Murray River, and at Lonsdale and Wartook in the Grampians Mountains. In addition, there are reservoirs at Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, and Silvan. These are the five main storage basins contributing to the metropolitan water supply system.

A list of mountains and hills, rivers, and lakes in Victoria was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1915-16. This list contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

An article on this subject contributed by Professor Ernest Scott, late Professor of History in the University of Melbourne, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 1 to 31.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

A chronological table of leading events connected with the discovery and the history of Victoria for the years 1770 to 1934 inclusive, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34. Since then the principal happenings of the year in the State have been recorded in the *Year-Book* relating thereto.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and Australian history from 1st January, 1943, to 31st December, 1943 were as follow :—

- | | | |
|---------------|----|--|
| 5th January | .. | The Federal Australian Labour Party conference approved Mr. Curtin's proposals to amend the Defence Act to permit the use of the Commonwealth Military Forces in the S.W. Pacific area. |
| 27th January | .. | The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) stated that total Australian war casualties to 31st December, 1942, including those in the Middle East, were 52,142. Killed 6,826, missing 23,982, prisoners of war 9,059, wounded 12,371. |
| 19th February | .. | The <i>Commonwealth Military Forces Act</i> 1943, which amends the Defence Act, became law. Any member of the Commonwealth Military Forces may be required to serve in the S.W. Pacific zone. |
| 15th March | .. | Official opening of £100,000,000 loan. Mr. C. H. Book, K.C., and Mr. J. H. Moore appointed judges of the County Court. |
| 27th March | .. | Twenty-three service personnel killed when a Royal Australian Air Force transport plane crashed near Brisbane. |
| 2nd April .. | .. | Eighth year of office of Dunstan Ministry. |
| 6th April .. | .. | Mr. Leo C. Little appointed Crown Prosecutor (in place of Mr. Book, K.C.). |
| 11th April | .. | In his loan broadcast the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) stated that 68 per cent. of Australia's adult population (5,000,000 men and women) were in war occupations. In the three fighting services 790,000 persons were serving, Victoria's quota being 226,000. |
| 12th April | .. | Casualties as a result of the land campaign in New Guinea announced by the Minister for the Army (Mr. Forde). Killed in action and died of wounds and sickness, 2110; wounded, 3833; listed as "missing", 269; total 6212. |

- 16th April .. Allied General Headquarters announced that total American casualties suffered in New Guinea to 31st March, were 4,319. Of these, 2,175 were killed, missing, or presumed dead, and 2,144 wounded, including many who have already returned to duty. Air Force casualties are included in these figures. Total Allied casualties 10,531 of which 4,554 were killed or missing, and 5977 wounded.
- 20th April .. Lady Owen Dixon, wife of the Australian Minister to U.S.A., christened and launched at a U.S.A. port a new United States cruiser "*Canberra*". It is the first time a U.S. warship has been named after a foreign city and the departure from practice was made at the request of President Roosevelt, as a tribute to Australia and the H.M.A.S. *Canberra* lost in action when serving with the American fleet off the Solomons.
- 22nd April .. When a Qantas flying-boat was forced down by bad weather and sank in the sea near a northern port, thirteen persons were lost out of the eighteen aboard.
- 7th May .. Subscribers to the Third Liberty Loan of £100,000,000 totalled 405,000 and the amount raised, £101,802,000.
- 8th May .. When a motor bus collided with a railway engine near Wodonga, 25 persons were killed and 14 others seriously injured.
- 14th May .. The Australian hospital ship *Centaur*, torpedoed and sunk 40 miles off Brisbane. The ship carried no patients. Only 34 out of 256 Army medical personnel and 30 of the ship's crew of 76, were saved.
- 21st May .. Casualties suffered by the Australian Imperial Force in the Middle East campaigns in which they fought totalled 18,713. Mr. Ford (Minister for the Army) stated that these included 1,012 officers and 17,701 other ranks. Those killed and died of wounds numbered 3,147; wounded 8,317 and missing or prisoners of war, 7,249.
- 1st June .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) stated that in the first three years of war, British Empire casualties totalled 514,993. Of these 92,089 were killed or died of wounds, 226,719 "missing", 88,294 wounded and 107,891 prisoners of war.
- 5th June .. Approximately 6,500,000 new ration books issued to civilians throughout Australia.
- 7th June .. Butter rationed throughout Australia. Each person allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per week.
- 11th June .. Very Rev. T. M. Armour consecrated Bishop of Wangaratta.
- 12th June .. State Parliamentary elections held.
- 29th June .. Darwin, Northern Territory had its 56th air raid when a force of Japanese bombers and fighters attacked the town.
- The 35th State Parliament opened by the Governor (Sir Winston Dugan).

- 2nd July .. With certain reservations, the "brownout" lighting restrictions were lifted in those parts of Australia, south from Rockhampton on the eastern coast and a point just south of Exmouth Gulf on the West Australian coast.
- 4th July .. Death of Senator James Cunningham, President of the Senate.
- 20th July Mrs. I. L. Weber, member for Nunawading, resigned her seat in Legislative Assembly.
- 28th July .. Death of Mr. J. H. Disney, M.L.C., representative for Melbourne West since 1916.
- 31st July .. Death of Mr. J. M. Balfour, M.L.C., for Gippsland Province since 1936.
- 10th August .. The Premier (Mr. Dunstan) delivered his 9th Budget in the Legislative Assembly.
- 20th August .. Death of Sir William Irvine, former Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.
- 21st August .. Federal Parliamentary elections held.
- 31st August .. Death of Mr. E. A. Coyle, M.L.A., representative for Waranga.
- 3rd September .. Fourth anniversary of commencement of war.
Death of Sir Arthur Streeton, eminent Australian artist.
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt arrived in Canberra: her Australian tour covered the eastern states only and was primarily for the purpose of seeing the activities of the Red Cross on behalf of American servicemen in this country.
- 5th September .. Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in Melbourne from Canberra.
- 6th September .. Mr. R. J. Gray elected for Nunawading seat in Legislative Assembly.
- 8th September .. Following on the defeat of his Ministry, the Premier, Mr. Dunstan, tendered his resignation to the Governor (Sir Winstan Dugan).
- 14th September .. Mr. Cain, leader of the Labour Party, commissioned by the Governor to form a State Ministry.
- 16th September .. Having failed to obtain a dissolution, the State Government led by the Premier (Mr. Cain) resigned office.
- 18th September .. The new State Ministry, with Mr. Dunstan as Premier, sworn in.
- 19th September .. Mr. Forde, Minister for the Army, stated that information derived from the 14,000 capture cards received from Australian prisoners of war in Japanese hands enabled the Army authorities to identify 7,190 prisoners of war, of whom 4,476 were formerly posted as missing, and 2,714 as missing, believed prisoners of war.

- 23rd September .. When the 17th Federal Parliament was opened by the Governor-General (Lord Gowrie) two women members were sworn in—Miss D. Tangney (Senate) and Dame Enid Lyons (House of Representatives). This is the first occasion on which women have been elected to the Federal Parliament.
- 4th October .. The 4th Liberty Loan of £125,000,000 opened in the Sydney Town Hall by the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin).
- 11th October .. Mr. W. B. Heily elected for Waranga in the Legislative Assembly.
- 23rd October .. Messrs. P. L. Coleman (Melbourne West); T. Harvey (Gippsland) and L. R. Rodda (Western) elected to Legislative Council.
- 1st November .. Lt.-General Sir Iven Mackay and Mr. T. G. D'Alton appointed High Commissioner for Australia in India and New Zealand, respectively.
- 5th November .. Mr. James J. Maloney, M.L.C. (N.S.W.), appointed Australian Minister to the U.S.S.R.
- 10th November .. Mr. Forde, Minister for the Army, stated that the latest check of Australian soldiers originally reported as "missing" in the Far East showed that 19,927 have been traced and that the number "missing" is now reduced to 3,421 all ranks.
- 15th November .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) advised the receipt of a message announcing that His Majesty the King had been graciously pleased to approve, on the recommendation of the Australian Government, the appointment of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester as Governor General of Australia in succession to Lord Gowrie.
- 30th November .. The Minister for Air (Mr. Drakeford) stated that more than 18,000 R.A.A.F. members were serving in the United Kingdom, Middle East, India and other war theatres apart from squadrons in the S.W. Pacific area. All the men were in operations and were mostly air crew, serving mainly in Empire squadrons.
- Under Man-power Regulations all boys and girls on attaining the age of 14 years required to register.
- 23rd December .. Dr. A. D. Ellis appointed a judge of the County Court in succession to the late Judge Winneke.
- 24th December .. Nine lives were lost and many people badly burned when bush fires swept through grass and timber country near Wangaratta on 22nd inst.
- 28th December .. Announced that Mr. R. G. Casey, former Australian Minister to U.S.A. and later British Minister in the Middle East, had been appointed Governor of Bengal

FLORA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Flora of Victoria" by Mr. J. W. Audas, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (National Herbarium, Melbourne), was published in the *Year Book* 1927-28 on pages 3 to 19, and addenda thereto in subsequent issues of the *Year Book*. The need for strict economy in the use of newsprint is responsible for the withholding from this issue of further addenda prepared by Mr. A. W. Jessep, M.Agr.Sc., B.Sc., Dip. Ed., Director of Botanic Gardens and Government Botanist.

THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Fauna of Victoria," by the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne), and Mr. J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, and addenda thereto by Mr. Kershaw in the *Year-Books* for 1918-19 and 1920-21. Additional notes on this subject by Mr. D. Mahony, M.Sc., Director of the National Museum, Melbourne, were published in the *Year-Book* for 1931-32.

Other articles on the fauna of Victoria by members of the Museum staff have appeared in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. The titles of the articles, the names of the contributors, and the year of publication were published in the *Year Book* for 1941-42, page 13.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Constitutional History.

Regular Government of the district of Port Phillip, then part of the Crown Colony of New South Wales, was first established in 1836, when Captain Lonsdale was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate. On 1st July, 1851, following upon an Act of the Imperial Parliament, dated 5th August, 1850, and entitled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies", the district of Port Phillip was separated from New South Wales and erected into and formed a separate colony known and designated as the Colony of Victoria.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act afore-mentioned, the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victoria Electoral Act of 1851, which provided that the Legislative Council of Victoria should consist of 30 members, ten to be appointed by Her Majesty and twenty to be elected.

In 1852 the Imperial Government decided to invite each of the Australian Colonies to frame such a Constitution for its government as its representatives might deem best suited to its own peculiar circumstances.* The Constitution framed in Victoria, approved by the

* *Vide* article on the Constitution of Victoria by Edward Carlile, Esq., Barrister at Law, Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly and formerly Parliamentary Draftsman of Victoria, p. 610, *et seq.*, *Year-Book* 1883-84.

British Parliament and proclaimed in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855, was avowedly based upon that of the United Kingdom. It provided for the establishment of two Houses of Legislature with power "to make laws, in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever" subject to the assent of the Crown as represented generally by the Governor of the Colony; the Legislative Council, or Upper House, to consist of thirty, and the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, of sixty members: members of both Houses to be elective and to possess property qualifications: electors of both Houses to possess either property or professional qualifications, the property qualification of both members and electors being lower in the case of the Assembly than in that of the Council: the Council not to be dissolved, but five members to retire every two years and to be eligible for re-election: the Assembly to be dissolved every five years, or oftener, at the discretion of the Governor: certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom should have seats in Parliament, to be deemed "Responsible Ministers": any member of either House accepting an office of profit under the Crown to vacate his seat, but to be capable of being re-elected.

Modifications of the Constitution to meet changing conditions or to improve the machinery of government were made from time to time up to 1900, the more important of which may be summarized chronologically as follow:—

1856. The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. The property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
1857. Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78 and of electoral districts to 49.
1869. Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1876. By the *Electoral Act Amendment Act* 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548) the number of electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly was increased from 49 to 55 and the number of members thereof from 78 to 86.
1881. Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of Provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1886. Reimbursement of the expenses of members of the Legislative Assembly in relation to their attendance in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties of £300 per annum provided for by Act No. 888.

1888. The number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vict. No. 995. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95 and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84 and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each Constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1008.
1899. Plural voting in the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act No. 1606.
1900. Voting by post introduced by Act No. 1701. The Act was to apply for a term of three years: subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910, when the Electoral Act (No. 2288) of that year made permanent provision for voting by post.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (63 and 64 Vict. Chapter 12) which constituted the Commonwealth as from the 1st January, 1901, was given the Royal assent on 9th July, 1900. This Act may be regarded as the culmination of the labours of the Federal Council constituted by the *Federal Council of Australasia Act* 1885 (48 and 49 Vict. Cap. 60). The Acts passed by the Council had force only in those colonies which were specially legislated for, until repealed by the Federal Council.

Section 106 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* provided that, subject to that Constitution, the Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth should continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

Following the inauguration of the Commonwealth, the need for reducing the numbers of members in the States' Houses and for the reform of their constitutions was made manifest. Accordingly, in Victoria, there was passed the *Constitution Act* 1903, which provided for a reduction in the number of responsible ministers from ten to eight, and their salaries from £10,400 to £8,800; in the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, but an increase in the number of electoral provinces from 14 to 17, each being represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election when one half of the members were to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £110 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68 and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65.

Power was given to any Minister who was a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council—or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council was empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill, viz. (a) when in Committee, (b) on the report of the Committee, (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses was the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill had been twice submitted to and rejected by the Council—viz. once before, and once after a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

Although modifications of the Constitution of 1903 have been made from time to time, its essential framework is very little changed. A detailed description of the present Constitution will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 9 to 16. The principal modifications since 1903 are as follow:—

The present Constitution.

1908. The *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908, No. 2185, conferred the suffrage on women aged 21 years and upwards for all elections of the Assembly, and also placed them on an equality with men at elections of the Legislative Council.
1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910, No. 2288, now incorporated in The Constitution Act, provided (a) that every person of the full age of 21 years, a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, and who had resided in Victoria for the six months and in any district for one month immediately preceding the date of any electoral canvass or of his claim for enrolment, was entitled to be enrolled as an elector for the Legislative Assembly; and (b) for voting by post at elections for the Legislative Council or Assembly.
1911. The preferential system of voting at elections for the Assembly was provided for by Act No. 2321. (In 1921, by Act No. 3139, this system was made applicable at elections for the Council.)
1920. The *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1919 (No. 3044) provided for the payment to any member of the Assembly who is for the time being the Leader of His Majesty's Opposition (in addition to reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his parliamentary duties) of any sum provided by Parliament as an allowance in consideration of his services as such leader.

1920. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1920* (No. 3118)
(a) increased the amount for Ministerial salaries to £10,000; (b) increased the amount of reimbursement of expenses of each member of the Assembly to £500 per annum.
1922. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922* (No. 3218) provided for reimbursement of expenses of each member of the Council at the rate of £200 per annum.
1923. *The Parliamentary Elections (Woman Candidates) Act 1923* (No. 3337) provided that no woman by reason only of sex or marriage should be disqualified or disabled from or be incapable of being a candidate at any election whether for the Council or the Assembly or being elected a member of the Council or the Assembly or voting therein if elected.
1926. *The Compulsory Voting (Assembly Elections) Act 1926* (No. 3488) made it compulsory for every elector to record his vote at every election for which he is entitled to vote. (The compulsory provision was extended to elections of the Legislative Council by the *Legislative Council Elections Act 1935* (No. 4350)).
1927. *The Electoral (Absent Voters) Act 1927* (No. 3525) provided for the voting by absent voters at elections for the Assembly. (This provision was extended to elections of the Council by the *Legislative Council Elections Act 1935* (No. 4350)).
1935. *The Parliamentary Elections (Railway Employés and Civil Servants) Act 1935* (No. 4334) allows Railway Employés and Civil Servants to contest any parliamentary election without having first to resign from the service.
1936. *The Responsible Ministers of the Crown Act 1936* (No. 4367) increased the maximum number of salaried responsible Ministers of the Crown from eight to nine, and the maximum total amount of salaries paid to such Ministers from £10,000 to £11,250.
1937. *The Constitution (Reform) Act 1937* (No. 4533) altered the procedure to be adopted in the event of a disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament. In addition, the qualifications of members of the Council were widened by reducing the age of qualification from 30 to 21 years, and the property qualifications from £50 to £25. The deposit required from a candidate for election to the Council was reduced from £100 to £50.

1940. The *Statute Law Revision Act*, 1940 (No. 4726) by amendment of section 27 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act*, 1928 (No. 3660), as amended by section 3 of the *Members of Parliament (Disqualification) Act* 1939 (No. 4718) provided that it shall be lawful for the holders of the offices of (a) the Unofficial Leader of the Council and (b) "the Leader in the Assembly of any recognized party which consists of fifteen (amended to twelve by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1942) members at least of the Assembly of which party no member is a responsible Minister of the Crown," to receive (in addition to reimbursement of their expenses in relation to their attendance in discharge of their parliamentary duties) any sum provided by Parliament as an allowance in consideration of their services in such offices.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

The following statement shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839 :—

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe	30th September, 1839 ..	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (Acting)	8th May, 1854 ..	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ..	31st December, 1855*
Major-General Edward Macarthur (Acting)	1st January, 1856 ..	26th December, 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ..	26th December, 1856 ..	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ..	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (Acting)	7th May, 1866 ..	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866 ..	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	3rd March, 1873 ..	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ..	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (Acting)	3rd January, 1875 ..	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	11th January, 1875 ..	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879 ..	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	18th April, 1884 ..	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ..	8th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Acting)	18th October, 1889 ..	15th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrain	9th March, 1889 ..	17th October, 1889
Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	16th November, 1889 ..	27th November, 1889
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (Acting)	28th November, 1889 ..	12th July, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	22th January, 1893 ..	11th May, 1893
	27th March 1895 ..	24th October, 1895
	25th October, 1895 ..	31st March, 1900

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Acting)	29th December, 1896 .. 27th September, 1897 .. 23rd March, 1898 .. 15th January, 1900 ..	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898 10th December, 1901
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (Acting)		
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G. F.R.S.	10th December, 1901 ..	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (Acting)	24th November, 1903 .	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ..	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (Acting)	20th March, 1907 .. 6th July, 1908 ..	18th November, 1907 27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (Acting)	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (Acting)	28th August, 1913 ..	23rd February, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23rd February, 1914 ..	30th January, 1920
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	30th July, 1919 ..	24th February, 1921
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.	24th February, 1921 ..	7th April, 1926
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	1st April, 1923 .. 8th April, 1926 ..	24th October, 1923 27th June, 1926
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.*	28th June, 1926 ..	23rd June, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	26th April, 1929 .. 3rd October, 1930 ..	27th October, 1929 21st January, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor†	24th June, 1931 ..	14th May, 1934
Captain The Right Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne, Baron Hunting- field, K.C.M.G.‡	14th May, 1934 ..	5th April, 1939
Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	20th May, 1937 .. 29th March, 1938 .. 5th April, 1939 ..	28th September, 1937 24th September, 1938 17th July, 1939
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	17th July, 1939 ..	

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 24th January, 1847.

* On leave from 26th April, 1929, to 27th October, 1929, and administered the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from 3rd October, 1930, to 21st January, 1931.

† Resigned on 1st January, 1936. The commission was given to Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, Kt., on 12th May, 1936.

‡ On leave from 20th May, 1937, to 28th September, 1937, and administered the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from 29th March, 1938, to 24th September, 1938.

* Died on this date.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The names of Ministers who held office from the date of Victoria's separation from New South Wales in 1851 to the establishment of responsible Government in 1855, together with the office held and the date of their assumption thereof, is shown on page 29 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

During the period 28th November, 1855, to 22nd November, 1928, there were 45 Ministries. A statement showing the name of the Premier, the date of assumption of, the date of retirement from, and the duration of office of each of these Ministries was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 30 and 31. Similar information in regard to the forty-sixth and subsequent Ministries is as follows:—

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
Forty-sixth—Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B.E.	22nd November, 1928	12th December, 1929	Days. 385
Forty-seventh—Edmond John Hogan	12th December, 1929	19th May, 1932	889
Forty-eighth—Sir Stanley Seymour Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.	19th May, 1932	2nd April, 1935	1,048
Forty-ninth—Albert Arthur Dunstan	2nd April, 1935	14th September, 1943	3,088
Fiftieth—John Cain ..	14th September, 1943	18th September, 1943	5

Following on the resignation on 14th September, 1943, of the State Ministry lead by the Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier), the 50th Ministry under the leadership of the Hon. J. Cain took office on the same date.

The members were:—

The Hon. John Cain, M.L.A.	..	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Decentralisation and Reconstruction.
„ „ Herbert M. Cremean, M.L.A.		Chief Secretary.
„ „ Francis Field, M.L.A.	..	Minister of Public Instruction and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
„ „ William Slater, M.L.A.		Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings.
„ „ William G. McKenzie, M.L.A.		Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.

The Hon.	William Peter Barry,	Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
"	" John Joseph Holland,	Commissioner of Public Works.
"	" Percy James Clarey,	Minister of Labour and Minister of Public Health.
"	" Daniel L. McNamara,	President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Forests and Minister of Water Supply.
"	" Clive Phillip Stoneham,	} Ministers without Portfolio.
"	" Patrick John Kennelly,	
"	" Paul Jones, M.L.C. ...	

The foregoing Ministry resigned on 18th September, 1943. On the same day, the 51st and existing Ministry, in which the Hon. A. A. Dunstan is Premier, assumed office.

It comprises the following members :—

The Hon.	A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Decentralization.
"	" T. T. Hollway, M.L.A.	Minister of Public Instruction, and Minister of Labour.
"	" A. E. Lind, M.L.A. ...	President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Forests.
"	" Ian Macfarlan, K.C., M.L.A.	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Health.
"	" H. J. T. Hyland, M.L.A.	Chief Secretary.
"	" N. A. Martin, M.L.A. ...	Minister of Agriculture, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
"	" J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A.	Minister of Water Supply, and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings.
"	" J. H. Lienhop, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
"	" J. A. Kennedy, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Transport, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
"	" T. D. Oldham, M.L.A.	} Ministers without Portfolio.
"	" G. J. Tuckett, M.L.C. ...	
"	" G. L. Chandler, M.L.C.	

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1943.

The names of members, the constituencies which they represent, and the name of the clerk of Parliaments are given below :—

VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President : Hon. C. H. A. Eager, K.C.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Ballaarat ..	Hon. A. J. Pittard	1949
	Hon. G. Bolster	1946
Bendigo ..	Hon. J. H. Lienhop, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	1949
	Hon. Col. G. V. Lansell, C.M.G., V.D. ..	1946
Doutta Galla ..	Hon. P. J. Clarey	1949
	Hon. P. Jones	1946
East Yarra ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar	1949
	Hon. C. H. A. Eager, K.C. (President) ..	1946
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. MacAulay	1949
	Hon. T. Harvey	1946
Higinbotham ..	Hon. J. A. Kennedy (Minister of Transport, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works)	1949
	Hon. J. S. Disney	1946
Melbourne ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara	1949
	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1946
Melbourne North	Hon. L. H. McBrien	1949
	Hon. A. M. Fraser	1946
Melbourne West ..	Hon. P. L. Coleman	1949
	Hon. P. J. Kennelly	1946
Monash ..	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E.	1949
	Hon. Sir Frank Beaurepaire	1946
Northern ..	Hon. G. J. Tuckett (Minister without Portfolio)	1949
	Hon. R. Kilpatrick	1946
North-Eastern ..	Hon. P. P. Inchbold (Chairman of Committees)	1949
	Hon. Sir John Harris, K.B.E.	1946
North-Western ..	Hon. Sir G. L. Goudie	1949
	Hon. P. T. Byrnes	1946
Southern ..	Hon. G. L. Chandler (Minister without Portfolio)	1949
	Hon. Sir W. Angliss	1946
South-Eastern ..	Hon. C. P. Gartside	1949
	Hon. C. E. Isaac	1946
South-Western ..	Hon. G. S. McArthur	1949
	Hon. A. E. McDonald	1946
Western ..	Hon. L. R. Rodda	1949
	Hon. R. C. Rankin	1946

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council : P. T. Pook.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1943—*continued.*

VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Brigadier Hon. G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park	W. C. Haworth.
Allandale	P. L. Denigan.
Ballaarat	Hon. T. T. Hollway (Minister of Public Instruction, and Minister of Labour).
Barwon	Hon. T. K. Maltby.
Benalla	F. A. Cook.
Benambra	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara	Hon. T. D. Oldham (Minister without Portfolio).
Brighton	Hon. I. Macfarlan, K.C. (Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Health).
Brunswick	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla and Dalhousie ..	R. A. J. James.
Carlton	Hon. W. Barry.
Castlemaine and Kyneton ..	W. D. Hodson.
Caulfield	A. A. Hughes.
Clifton Hill	Hon. H. M. Cremean.
Coburg	C. Mutton.
Collingwood	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Dandenong	Hon. F. Field.
Dundas	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon	S. Merrifield.
Evelyn	Hon. W. H. Everard.
Flemington	Hon. J. J. Holland.
Footscray	J. M. Mullens.
Geelong	Mrs. F. E. Brownbill.
Gippsland East	Hon. A. E. Lind (President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Forests).
Gippsland North.. ..	W. O. Fulton.
Gippsland South.. ..	Hon. H. J. T. Hyland (Chief Secretary).
Gippsland West	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley	Hon. J. G. B. McDonald (Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Under- takings).
Grant	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower	Hon. N. A. Martin (Minister of Agriculture, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1943—*continued*.THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Hampden	W. R. Cumming.
Hawthorn	L. H. Hollins.
Heidelberg	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara and Borung ..	F. A. Cameron.
Kew	Col. Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., M.C.
Korong and Eaglehawk ..	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Decentralisation).
Lowan	G. H. Lamb.*
Maryborough and Daylesford	Hon. C. P. Stoneham.
Melbourne	T. Hayes.
Mildura	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington	A. J. Kirton.
Northcote	Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading	R. J. Gray.
Oakleigh	S. H. Reid (Chairman of Committees).
Ouyen	K. Dodgshun.
Polwarth	E. F. Guye.
Port Fairy and Glenelg ..	H. R. Hedditch.
Port Melbourne	T. P. Corrigan.
Prahran	J. McD. Ellis.
Richmond	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	W. Dunstone (deceased 12.4.44.)
St. Kilda	A. Michaelis.
Stawell and Ararat	A. McDonald.
Swan Hill	Hon. F. E. Old.
Toorak	H. E. Thonemann.
Upper Goulburn	Hon. E. J. Mackrell.
Upper Yarra	Brigadier Hon. G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D. (Speaker).
Walhall	W. A. Moncur.
Wangaratta and Ovens ..	L. V. Diffey.
Waranga	W. B. Heily.
Warranheip and Grenville	R. J. A. Hyatt.
Warrnambool	Hon. H. S. Bailey.
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi	Hon. W. G. McKenzie.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: F. E. Wanke.

* Reported 1st September, 1944, died of illness in a Prisoner of War Camp in Siam whilst serving as a Lieutenant in the A.I.F.

During the period 1856 to 1937 there were 33 Parliaments. A statement showing the duration in days of each Parliament, the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information in regard to the twenty-ninth and subsequent Parliaments is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,
1927 TO 1943.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
Twenty-ninth	1927-29	850	542	63·8
Thirtieth	1929-32	864	596	69·0
Thirty-first	1932-35	963	471	48·9
Thirty-second	1935-37	902	506	56·1
Thirty-third	1937-40	848	403	47·5
Thirty-fourth	1940-43	1093	735	67·2

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA.

An Article on the "Agent-General for Victoria" was published in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, pages 21 and 22.

The present Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain is the Hon. Sir A. L. Bussau, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.

VICTORIA—STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1942.

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during the year 1942:—

Act No.	Date (1942).	
4880 ..	2nd July	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £3,345,393 to the service of the year 1942-43.
4881 ..	9th July	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £572,204 to the service of the year 1941-42.
4882 ..	10th August	.. The <i>Hospitals and Charities Act</i> 1942 provides that the Charities Board of Victoria, in making a recommendation to the Minister as to what sum of money should be paid to each subsidized institution or benevolent society out of the Hospitals and Charities Fund in any financial year, shall not take into account any moneys to be received by that institution or society pursuant to the <i>Commonwealth Child Endowment Act</i> 1941.

- | Act No. | Date (1942). | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 4883 | 10th August | <p>.. The <i>Sewerage Rates Act 1942</i>,
 Under the Sewerage Districts Acts a Sewerage Authority is empowered, after laying sewers to carry off sewage from any area, to declare all properties within that area to be sewerer properties, and such properties thereupon become rateable and the owners subject to certain obligations with respect to the provision of sewerage facilities.</p> <p>This Act provides that, notwithstanding the earlier provisions, the Governor in Council may, during the present war and the period of twelve months thereafter, by Order declare that lands or premises in any sewerage district shall not be deemed to be sewerer properties unless actually connected with a sewer.</p> |
| 4884 | 31st August | <p>.. The <i>Sheep Dipping Act 1942</i> allows of the thorough saturation of sheep by means of a power spray of the type approved by the Minister as an alternative to the older method of dipping by immersion, and permits sheep and lambs, which have been kept in a securely fenced paddock since shearing and which are free from ticks and lice, to be removed undipped, within 60 days after shearing, to an abattoir freezing works or meat preserving works for immediate slaughter.</p> |
| 4885 | 31st August | <p>.. The <i>Limbless Soldiers Trust Act 1942</i> provides that the benefits of two trust funds, namely, the "Melba Trust Fund" and "The Victorian Limbless Soldiers Trust Fund", formerly applicable only to soldiers who suffered the loss of a limb as the result of action in the Great War of 1914-1918, shall be extended to soldiers who suffer a similar loss in the present or any future war.</p> |
| 4886 | 2nd September | <p>.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £3,339,882 to the service of the year 1942-43.</p> |
| 4887 | 2nd September | <p>.. The <i>National Security (Emergency Powers) Continuation Act 1942</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the operation of the <i>National Security (Emergency Powers) Act 1939</i>.</p> |
| 4888 | 2nd September | <p>.. The <i>Income Tax (War-time Collection) Act 1942</i> authorizes the making of arrangements for the collection by the Commonwealth on behalf of the State of Victoria of arrears of income tax and for matters incidental thereto. The Act also provides that, if the Commissioner of Taxes, the Assistant Commissioner or any Deputy Commissioner is transferred to the service of the Commonwealth under the <i>Commonwealth Income Tax (War-time Arrangements) Act 1942</i>, the Governor in Council may appoint a person to act in that capacity for Victorian purposes during the operation of that Act.</p> |

Act No.	Date (1942).	
4889	14th September..	The <i>Freezing Works (Overdraft Guarantee) Act</i> 1942 authorizes the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the payment to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia by the Amalgamated Freezing Company (Victoria) Proprietary Limited of moneys advanced by the said bank to the said company by way of overdraft for the purposes of its undertakings at Ballarat, Bendigo and Donald during the financial year 1942-43, and the payment of interest on such moneys.
4890	14th September..	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,753,345 to the service of the year 1941-42.
4891	14th September..	The <i>Melbourne Markets Act</i> 1942 provides for the institution of proceedings in respect of markets in the City of Melbourne by an Officer authorized by the Council of that city.
4892	21st September ..	The <i>Student Teachers (War Service) Act</i> 1942 empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations under the Public Service Acts to ensure that student teachers and teachers in training, who are serving or have served with the Armed Forces in connexion with the present war, are not prejudicially affected by reason of such service.
4893	21st September ..	The <i>Cattle and Swine Compensation Act</i> 1942 extends from 21 to 30 days the time within which a claim under either the <i>Cattle Compensation Act</i> 1928 or the <i>Swine Act</i> 1928 must be made after destruction of the cattle or swine in question, and further provides that compensation may be paid upon applications made before the commencement of the Act notwithstanding that those applications were not made within the proper period.
4894	21st September ..	The <i>Drysdale United Service Home Act</i> 1942 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown Grant of certain land in the Town of Drysdale permanently reserved as a site for an asylum for destitute sailors and soldiers, and provides for the sale of such land and for the application of the proceeds of such sale.
4895	21st September ..	The <i>Public Trustee Act</i> 1942 empowers the Public Trustee to apply for administration of the estate of a deceased person where the executor or administrator is incapable of acting in that capacity.
4896	21st September ..	The <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act</i> 1942 alters from 15 to 12 the minimum number of Members which a recognized Party in the Legislative Assembly must comprise in order that the Leader of that Party in the Assembly may be eligible to receive an allowance from the Crown without violating the provisions relating to officials in Parliament.

Act No.	Date (1942)	
4897	1st October	<p>.. The <i>Entertainments Tax (War-time Suspension) Act 1942</i> suspends the charging and collection of entertainments tax under the <i>Entertainments Tax Act 1928</i> from the commencement of the <i>Commonwealth Entertainments Tax Assessment Act 1942</i> until the end of the first financial year to commence after the end of the war, and makes provision for the repayment of tax paid upon stamped tickets which have not been used up to the time of the commencement of that Commonwealth Act.</p>
4898	1st October	<p>.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Reserve Funds) Act 1942</i> provides that, in respect of the period from the 1st July, 1941, until the end of the first financial year to commence after the end of the war, the maximum aggregate amount of annual payments by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board into its general reserve and maintenance reserve funds shall be 9 per cent. of the capital cost of its undertakings instead of 6 per cent. of such capital cost.</p>
4899	1st October	<p>.. The <i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1942</i> prohibits the use of the expressions "Tuberculin tested", "T.B. tested", "T.B. free", "From T.B. tested cows" and similar expressions in relation to any contract for the sale of milk or cream or in any advertisement circular notice label or invoice relating to milk or cream unless the herd from which the milk or cream is wholly derived is the subject of a certificate of freedom from tuberculosis granted by the Chief Veterinary Inspector.</p>
4900	1st October	<p>.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Contributions) Act 1942</i> extends for one year, that is, until the 1st October, 1943, the period during which the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is required to make annual contributions to certain municipalities under the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Contributions) Act 1927</i>.</p>
4901	1st October	<p>.. The <i>Execution of Trusts Act 1942</i> enables a trustee who is serving in the Civil Construction Corps established under Commonwealth National Security (Allied Works) Regulations to delegate the execution of his trust to another person pursuant to the provisions of the <i>Execution of Trusts Act 1939</i>.</p>
4902	1st October	<p>.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Rates) Act 1942</i> makes similar provision to the <i>Sewerage Rates Act 1942</i> (No. 4883), but in respect of properties within the metropolis and under the jurisdiction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.</p>

Act No.	Date (1942)	
4903	26th October	.. The <i>Adoption of Children Act 1942</i> authorizes the Minister to make arrangements for the transmission to or by the Prothonotary of copies of adoption orders made in another State or Territory of the Commonwealth concerning children born in Victoria or made in Victoria concerning children born in such other State or territory, and makes further provision for dealing with adoption orders so transmitted to Victoria in the same manner as adoption orders made in Victoria.
4904	2nd November	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £3,621,502 to the service of the year 1942-43.
4905	23rd November	.. The <i>Land Tax (Exemptions) Act 1942</i> provides an increased exemption from land tax in respect of lands used for primary production. The Act also re-enacts the provisions relating to land tax on joint estates so as to clarify certain obscurities and to make the modifications which are necessary by reason of the altered exemption provisions.
4906	30th November	.. This Act declares the rate of Land Tax for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1943.
4907	30th November	.. The <i>Stamps (Increased Duty Continuance) Act 1942</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the increased stamp duties on bills of exchange payable on demand (cheques, &c.), receipts, conveyances and transfers on sale of real property, partitions of real property, leases, sub-leases, deeds of settlement and gift, and annual licences in relation to insurance business.
4908	30th November	.. The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1942</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the provisions of the <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1932 (No. 2)</i> . That Act provided temporarily that fees for licences to drive motor cars should be credited to consolidated revenue instead of to the Country Roads Board Fund, and also suspended temporarily the annual payment of £50,000 from consolidated revenue into that fund.
4909	30th November	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act 1942</i> provides for the transfer, as on the 30th June, 1943, to consolidated revenue of the surplus of the Licensing Fund, and continues for the financial year 1942-43 the suspension of payments out of consolidated revenue for the endowment of municipalities and the reduction by 20 per cent. of the amounts to be paid into the Forestry Fund out of consolidated revenue.

Act No.	Date (1942)	
4910 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1942</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for irrigation works water supply works drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
4911 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act 1942</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the provisions of Part III. of the <i>Finance Act 1930</i> which temporarily imposed additional duties on the estates of deceased persons and on certain settlements.
4912 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1942</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available for railways under loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund.
4913 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Public Account Advances (Amendment) Act 1942</i> increases the amount which may be temporarily advanced to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission under the <i>Public Account Advances Act 1924</i> from £100,000 to £150,000.
4914 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Farmers Protection (Amendment) Act 1942</i> extends for twelve months—that is, until 1st March, 1944,—the period during which a farmer may apply to the Farmers Debts Adjustment Board under the <i>Farmers Protection Act 1941</i> for a limited stay order in relation to an old debt.
4915 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Water Act 1942</i> makes general amendments to the Water Acts. Provision is made for the registration of easements to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in respect of certain old channels which were under the control of earlier authorities before being vested in the Commission. Where the Commission so determines, water rights and irrigation charges may, in respect of the first three years of a new irrigation and water supply district, be deemed to be limited in respect of the first year, to one-quarter of the water right apportioned to the land in question; in respect of the second year, to one-half of the right so apportioned; and in respect of the third year, to three-quarters of the right so apportioned; and provision is made for the sale of water in excess of such limited water rights. Provision is also made for the supply of water for the reclamation of salt-affected lands in irrigation and water supply districts.

Act No. Date (1942)

4915 .. 30th November—*cont.* The Commission is empowered to fix a minimum charge not exceeding 2s. 6d. as a drainage rate or flood protection rate or charge on any tenement.

In respect of the area described in the Tenth Schedule to the *Land Act* 1928—i.e., the Mallee country proper—the Commission is empowered to make by-laws prohibiting or regulating the clearing or fallowing of land within three chains of any channel under its control.

Power is also given to the Commission to test water meters and to carry out certain works for or to hire equipment to other authorities, Government departments, &c.

4916 .. 30th November .. The *Patriotic Funds Act* 1942 contains general amendments to the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1939. The definition of a patriotic fund is extended to cover funds raised in connexion with earlier wars as well as those raised in connexion with the present war, and those earlier funds are thus brought within the provisions of the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1939 and under the control of the Patriotic Funds Council.

Amendments to several provisions of the 1939 Act are made for the purpose of making them applicable to real and personal property forming part of funds as well as to money in such funds.

The Governor in Council is empowered to vest a patriotic fund in the Council where there has been a failure of administration of such fund or a breach of the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1939, and the trustees of any fund who make payments out of the fund in contravention of that Act are made liable to monetary penalties.

The Act also provides for the cancellation by the Council of sanctions given for the collection of funds, for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a person to act as a trustee of the fund where there are no existing trustees or the existing trustees cannot be found, and for the furnishing to the Patriotic Funds Council by banking companies of information with respect to the bank accounts of patriotic funds without incurring liability in respect of breach of trust or otherwise.

4917 .. 7th December .. The *St. Vincent's Hospital Land Act* 1942 provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain land in the City of Fitzroy permanently reserved as a site for hospital purposes and to provide for the Grant of the said land to the Mother Rectress and certain other members of the religious order known as the Sisters of Charity administering the affairs of the St. Vincent's Hospital.

Act No. Date (1942).

- 4918 .. 7th December .. The *Survival of Actions Act* 1942 greatly limits the application of the Common Law rule "*actio personalis moritur cum persona*", and provides, subject to certain exceptions and limitations, that causes of action subsisting against or vested in a person at the time of his death shall survive against or for the benefit of the deceased's estate. The Act closely follows the provisions on this matter of the *English Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act* of 1934 but with certain modifications of that Act derived from the *New Zealand Law Reform Act* of 1936. The Act also makes certain consequential amendments of the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act* 1939.
- 4919 .. 7th December .. The *Mines Act* 1942 authorizes the Minister to remit rents on gold mining leases and licences to treat tailings where the holder is unable to carry on mining operations owing to the war or the operation of the Commonwealth National Security Act or the Regulations thereunder.
- 4920 .. 7th December .. The *South Melbourne (Birrell-place) Land Act* 1942 provides for the closing of a right-of-way known as Birrell-place in the City of South Melbourne, the vesting in His Majesty of the land upon which the said right-of-way is set out and the Grant of the said land to the owner of the land adjoining the said land.
- 4921 .. 14th December .. The *Local Government (Loans and Debentures) Act* 1942 authorizes municipalities, without any consent of the Governor in Council, to invest unexpended loan moneys in Commonwealth loans during the war, and also enables a municipality to postpone the date for payment of debentures by one or more agreements with the debenture-holders.
- 4922 .. 14th December .. The *Local Government (Building Regulations) Amendment Act* 1942 extends for six months the life of the Building Regulations Commission and the terms of office of its members.
- 4923 .. 14th December .. The *Miners' Phthisis (Treasury Allowances) Amendment Act* 1942 increases the rate of payment to sufferers from miners' phthisis from £32 to £42 per annum.
- 4924 .. 14th December .. The *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1942 amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1936 by empowering the Attorney-General to appoint an inspector to examine and audit the books of a solicitor upon proper application by the Secretary of the Law Institute and not only, as heretofore, upon application by a person alleging that the solicitor has failed to account for moneys or securities belonging to or held for him.

Act No. Date (1942).

4924 .. 14th December—*cont.* The Act also requires any bank at which the solicitor keeps an account to produce books, accounts and documents relating to the trust account of such solicitor upon written demand of the inspector so appointed, and to produce such books, &c., relating to the private account of such solicitor upon the written demand of the Attorney-General, and saves the bank from any liability in respect of any such disclosure.

A solicitor who fails to give a satisfactory explanation of any deficiency in his trust account or of his failure to account for moneys or securities received for another person is made guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

4925 .. 14th December .. The *Motor Car (Amendment) Act 1942* temporarily reduces from 18 to 17 years the minimum age at which a person may be granted a licence to drive a motor car.

Subject to appeal to a court of petty sessions, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to cancel or suspend a driving licence on account of unfitness by reason of bodily infirmity.

The Act provides a reduced registration fee in respect of certain motor tractors belonging to municipalities, exempts from registration fees certain tractors belonging to primary producers, and reduces registration fees payable in respect of motor tractors using fuel oil and in respect of motor cars generally.

4926 .. 14th December .. The *Local Government (Street Construction) Act 1942*.

Division 10 of Part XIX. of the *Local Government Act 1928*, authorizes municipal councils to construct, at the cost of owners of abutting properties, streets and lanes set out on private land. There had arisen a number of difficulties with respect to the existing legislation, the chief of which were uncertainty as to what could properly be included in any scheme of street construction, the lack of any satisfactory means of finally resolving differences between the council and owners with respect to a proposed scheme, and the constant risk of a scheme being quashed by the court owing to minor irregularities, even after an interval of time had elapsed since the completion of the works of construction.

Act No. Date (1942).

4926 .. 14th December—*cont.* This Act re-enacts Division 10 of Part XIX. of the *Local Government Act 1928*, and introduces a new legislative plan under which the works which may be included in private street construction and chargeable to abutting owners are more clearly defined, and municipal councils are authorized to incorporate in schemes, where convenient, some works the cost of which is to be borne by the council and not by owners. Provision is made that, after owners have been given the opportunity of objecting before a court of petty sessions to a scheme of street construction and either no objections are made or the court, after hearing objections, approves the scheme with or without modification, the scheme of construction is to be regarded as finally settled and thereafter unchallengeable in any court whatever.

The re-enacted Division 10 also incorporates a number of new legislative provisions of a machinery or administrative nature.

The Act contains a special saving provision under which schemes of private street construction commenced before the Act are to continue under the previous legislation, but provision is made enabling the council to abandon any scheme so commenced upon refunding any moneys already paid by owners under the scheme. There is a further provision under which, subject to certain limitations, the liability of owners under past schemes is deemed, notwithstanding apparent invalidity in the scheme or the procedure adopted, to be established at the amount which the council has already claimed.

4927 .. 21st December ... The *Victorian Inland Meat Authority Act 1942* provides for the constitution of a Victorian Inland Meat Authority with power to establish acquire and operate abattoirs, freezing works, chilling chambers and cool stores in inland meat districts and ancillary undertakings and businesses, to purchase live stock and to sell meat and the other products of its operations; and to take over and carry on the works and businesses of the Amalgamated Freezing Co. (Vic.) Pty. Ltd. and its constituent companies.

The Authority is to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor in Council, and the Act provides for the employment of a secretary and other officers and employees.

Provision is made for the constitution of inland meat districts in which the Authority may acquire or close any existing abattoirs and in which no new abattoir may be established without the Authority's consent.

Act No. Date (1942).

4927 .. 21st December—*cont.* The Treasurer is authorized to make advances, not exceeding £100,000 in all, to the Authority out of the State Loans Repayment Fund and out of surplus revenue. The Treasurer is also authorized to make advances to the Authority for temporary financial accommodation, and the Authority is empowered to borrow money from any bank by way of overdraft, which may be guaranteed by the Treasurer, but so that such advances and any overdraft so guaranteed shall not exceed in all £290,000 at any one time.

Further provision is made for the keeping of accounts, for the making of an annual report by the Authority, for the audit of the accounts of the Authority, for the making of by-laws by the Authority relating to the control and management of its works and undertakings, and for the making of regulations by the Governor in Council facilitating and governing the acquisition of real and personal property by the Authority.

The Act also makes some consequential modifications of the provisions of the Health Acts relating to abattoirs, meat inspectors, and meat inspection districts.

4928 .. 21st December .. The *Railway Construction Trusts Liabilities Act* 1942 makes provision for the meeting out of the consolidated revenue of portion of certain liabilities of the Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track Railway Construction Trust the Neerim South to Toorongo River Railway Construction Trust and the Colac to Alvie Railway Construction Trust.

4929 .. 21st December .. The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1942 provides for the application of the amount of £792,000, being surplus revenue of the financial year 1941-42, for certain specific public works.

4930 .. 21st December .. The *Railways (Long Service) Act* 1942 entitles officers and employes in the railway service, who have been so employed for a period or periods aggregating 25 years or more, to three months long service leave with pay. Persons who attained the age of 65 years before the commencement of the Act are excluded from this benefit, and, except in the case of persons who retire by reason of age or sickness, no such leave is to be granted during the war.

4931 .. 21st December .. The *Grain Elevators Act* 1942 empowers the Grain Elevators Board, or its officer employé or agent managing an elevator, to refuse to accept wheat for storage in such elevator from a wheat grower who has already had stored therein such percentage of his season's wheat as is considered reasonable, having regard to the available storage space.

Act No. Date (1942).

4931 .. 21st December—*cont.* The Act also provides that land used exclusively for a grain elevator shall not be rateable property within the meaning of any Act.

4932 .. 30th December .. The *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Act 1942*.

This Act, following the New South Wales and Queensland legislation on this subject, provides (subject to certain limitations) for the retirement from employment in or about coal mines of persons who attain the "retiring age", that is, 65 years in the case of managers and under-managers and 60 years in the case of other mine workers, but empowers the Governor in Council to suspend the operation of these retirement provisions during the present war.

The Act further provides for the payment of retiring pensions to mine workers who before retirement have qualified for such pensions by reason of length of service in the coal mining industry in one of the several ways specified in the Act, and for the payment of disablement pensions to such qualified mine workers who are totally or partially incapacitated by injury.

Provision is also made for the payment to a mine worker of additional amounts in respect of his wife, children or step-children under 16 years of age, and, where there is no wife, a female dependant of his own family engaged in caring for his children or step-children, and for the payment, after the death of a person who is in receipt of or eligible for a retirement or disablement pension, of a pension to his widow or such female dependant and to his children and step-children.

The amount of pension and additional payments so made is to be reduced by the amount of any compensation paid or payable under the Workers Compensation Acts and by any amounts paid or payable under the Commonwealth laws relating to invalid or old age pensions, widows' pensions, and child endowment and by any allowances payable under the Victorian Coal Mines Regulation Acts.

Pensions are to be payable out of a Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Fund. Contributions to this fund, based on actuarial estimates—made annually or more frequently—of amounts required for payment of pensions, are to be made by coal mine owners in the proportion of two-thirds and coal mine workers in the proportion of one-third. Mine workers are not required to contribute after attaining the

Act No. Date (1942).
4932 .. 30th Dec.—*cont.*

age of 60 years but otherwise the bases of contribution as between individual mine owners and as between individual mine workers are to be determined by regulations made by the Governor in Council.

The administration and investment of the fund, the payment of pensions and the determination of many questions relating to retirement and, subject to reference or appeal to the Workers Compensation Board, to eligibility for pension, are vested in a Pensions Tribunal.

Other provisions of the Act relate to the manner of its application in the case of tributers and working partners, the determination of the class of mine workers, the periods of residence in Victoria and employment in the coal mine industry required for eligibility for pensions, the making of reciprocal agreements with other Australian States having similar legislation in force for the mutual recognition of employment in the other State in regard to the payment of pensions, the variation by the Tribunal of the retiring age in certain cases, the determination by the Tribunal of the amount of pension in cases of partial incapacity, the cancellation of pensions improperly obtained, the determination by the Workers Compensation Board, on appeal or reference, of questions of eligibility for or the amount of pension, the payment of pensions in respect of persons under legal disability, the recovery of unpaid contributions and of over-payments of pension, the keeping and auditing of the Tribunal's books and accounts and the punishment of persons offending against the retirement provisions or making false statements in relation to applications for pensions.

4933 .. 30th December .. The *State Forests Loan Application Act 1942* sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for State Forests.

4934 .. 30th December .. The *Health (Patent Medicines) Act 1942* provides for the registration of patent medicines and for the regulation of their sale and advertisement. "Patent medicine" is defined as including all human medicines except medicines dispensed or prepared for specific cases or standard medicines contained in the British Pharmacopoeia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex or the Australian and New Zealand Pharmaceutical Formulary.

Act No. Date (1942).
4934 .. 30th Dec.—*cont.*

Wholesale dealers in such patent medicines are required to make application for registration to the Chief Health Officer, and provision is made for the particulars to be set out in such applications. Applications are to be submitted to an advisory committee, appointed by the Governor in Council, consisting of a health officer of the Department of Public Health, a teacher of or lecturer in Pharmacology or Materia Medica, a pharmaceutical chemist, and a representative of manufacturers of patent medicines. After the receipt of the report and recommendation of this committee, the Chief Health Officer is to determine whether a patent medicine shall or shall not be registered, and the purposes for which such patent medicine, if registered, may be sold.

Provision is made for appeal to a Judge of the Supreme Court against the Chief Health Officer's determination.

Further provision is made for the keeping of a register of such medicines and for the publication of such register but so that such publication shall not disclose any details of the composition or prescription of the medicines concerned. After the first publication of the register, the sale of an unregistered patent medicine or of a patent medicine which does not conform with the relevant prescription or composition, or the publication of any advertisement containing any claim as to the efficacy of the medicine for purposes other than those in respect of which it is registered, or any claim which is false or wilfully misleading, is to be an offence against the Health Acts.

The registration of any patent medicine may be cancelled if the wholesale dealer in that medicine has been twice convicted under this Act of an offence relating to that medicine.

Other provisions of the Act provide for the preservation of secrecy in respect of information as to the prescription or composition of any patent medicine contained in any application, for the furnishing of patent medicines for analysis, for the prohibition of statements suggesting that registered patent medicines have been recommended or approved by the Department of Public Health or the Chief Health Officer, and for the making of necessary regulations to carry the Act into effect.

Act No. Date (1942).

4935 .. 30th December .. The *Metropolitan Gas Company's Act* 1942 alters from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 the sum fixed as the maximum to which the Metropolitan Gas Company may increase its capital.

4936 .. 30th December .. The *Yannathan and Triholm Railway (Dismantling)* Act 1942 provides for the dismantling of the section of the Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track railway between Yannathan and Triholm and for other purposes.

4937 .. 30th December .. The *Soil Conservation Act* 1942 makes provision for the appointment of one of the five departmental members of the Soil Conservation Board as deputy chairman of the Board, with power, in the absence of the chairman, to call meetings of the Board and to preside at such meetings, and permits the appointment or re-appointment of a chairman who is absent on service in or with the Armed Forces of the King or the Commonwealth or any Ally, but so that no salary shall be paid in respect of the period of such absence.

The Act also extends for 12 months the period for the submission of the Board's special report on proposals for further legislation it recommends.

4938 .. 30th December .. The *Forests Act* 1942 extends the operation of section 68 of the *Forests Act* 1928, relating to fires in State forests and national parks, so as to apply also in the Mallee country within the meaning of the *Land Act* 1928.

The Act also for a period of one year authorizes the Minister to specify certain forests Officers by notice in the *Government Gazette* who are thereupon authorized to direct the suspension of certain forest operations when they are of opinion that a condition of acute fire danger exists.

4939 .. 30th December .. The *Land Surveyors Act* 1942 repeals and re-enacts, with some amendments of substance and with considerable alteration of statement, the *Land Surveyors Act* of 1928.

The Surveyors Board is re-constituted, and is empowered to prescribe preliminary educational standards and courses of training in surveying, including training under indentures of apprenticeship, to hold examinations, to issue certificates of competency in surveying, to grant licences, to register licence-holders and to suspend or cancel licences.

Act No. Date (1942).
4939 .. 30th Dec.—*cont.*

Special provision is made enabling the Board to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the Surveyors' Boards of other parts of His Majesty's Dominions for the purpose of securing uniformity in training and examination. Certificates of competency are to be issued to persons who have passed the necessary examinations, but licences entitling persons to practise in Victoria are not to be granted except to certificate-holders who are British subjects and at least 21 years of age.

Provision is made for the keeping of a register of licensed surveyors, and for the publication of a copy of such register from time to time.

The Board is empowered in certain circumstances to cancel or suspend licences after due inquiry, and provision is made for an appeal to a Judge of County Courts from any such cancellation or suspension.

No person who is not a licensed surveyor is permitted to use the title "Licensed Surveyor" or any other title implying that he is licensed or registered under the Act, or to make or certify any title survey (that is to say, a survey relating to the alienation of Crown lands or affecting title to any lands).

The removal, mutilation, or defacement of survey marks and the obstruction of surveyors in the execution of their powers and functions are made offences under the Act.

Surveyors are permitted to enter upon land and to place survey pegs or other survey marks thereon without liability for trespass, but are to be liable for any damage caused.

Further provision is made for the application of fees and penalties paid to the Board, for the furnishing and audit of an annual financial statement, and for the making of necessary regulations for carrying the Act into effect.

A further provision is added requiring persons holding the offices of Surveyor-General, and Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman in the Office of Titles to be licensed surveyors, and prohibiting any person who is not a licensed surveyor from acting in either of these capacities.

- | Act No. | Date (1942). | |
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| 4940 | .. 30th December .. | The <i>Administration and Probate (Amendment) Act 1942</i> exempts technical schools and residential colleges affiliated with the University from probate duty, and extends the limited exemption from probate duty given by the <i>Administration and Probate (War Service) Act 1940</i> so as to apply to all members of the Commonwealth, British, or Allied Armed Forces during the present war. |
| 4941 | .. 30th December .. | This Act applies a sum not exceeding £11,465,385 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1943, and appropriates the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. |
| 4942 | .. 15th March .. | The <i>Dietitians Registration Act 1942</i> provides for the constitution of a Dietitians Registration Board with power to prescribe courses of training in dietetics, to hold examinations, to register dietitians and their respective qualifications, and, in certain circumstances and after full enquiry, to cancel or suspend such registrations. |

Persons who complete the prescribed course of training and pass the prescribed examinations or who hold degrees diplomas or other qualifications recognized by the Board are to be entitled to registration on application at any time. In addition, persons who have been engaged in the practice of consultant dietetics (that is, the giving of dietetic treatment, attendance, or advice for fee or reward) or in the practice of institutional dietetics (that is, the supervision of patients' diet in hospitals, &c.) for certain specified periods, and who satisfy the Board of their competence, are entitled to registration on application within six months after the commencement of the Act, and special provision as to period of practice and time of application is made in favour of persons engaged on war service.

The Act provides for appeal to the Supreme Court against a refusal to register or a cancellation or suspension of registration.

Unregistered persons are prohibited from practising consultant dietetics and from using the title "Dietitian" and other like titles. Registered dietitians are required to practise in their own names and may not allow others to practise under their names. The use of

Act No. Date (1942).

4942 .. 15th March—*cont.*

such titles as "Dietetic Company" or "Dietetic Institute" by individual dietitians or associations and the use of any dietetic title by companies is prohibited.

Medical practitioners and registered dentists and, to a limited degree, nurses, mothercraft nurses and domestic science practitioners, are exempted from the operation of the Act.

Other provisions of the Act relate to the membership of the Board and the terms of office of members, the keeping and publication of the register, the amounts of examination, registration, and annual fees payable to the Board and the appropriation of such fees, the making and audit of an annual financial statement, and the making of regulations for carrying the Act into effect.

* * * * *

In addition, the following Bill which has passed both Houses of the Victorian Parliament has been reserved for the Royal Assent:—

A Bill intituled an Act to refer certain Matters to the Parliament of the Commonwealth until the Expiration of Five Years after Australia ceases to be engaged in Hostilities in the Present War.

This Bill was introduced to give effect to the resolutions of a Convention of representatives of the Commonwealth and the several Australian States convened to meet at Canberra on the 24th November, 1942.

The Bill refers certain matters to the Parliament of the Commonwealth (as contemplated in placitum (xxxvii) of section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution) until the expiration of a period of five years after Australia ceases to be engaged in hostilities in the present war.

The Bill, when it becomes law, is to come into operation when the Governor in Council declares that he is satisfied that the same or substantially the same legislation has been enacted in each of the other States, and is not to be repealed or amended except with the approval of a majority of electors voting at a referendum of electors qualified to vote at Legislative Assembly elections.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Elections for the Legislative Council, 1943. The triennial elections for the Legislative Council, were held on 12th June, 1943, when four of the seventeen provinces were contested. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province and also the number and proportion who voted in each province where an election was held.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 12TH JUNE, 1943.

	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.	Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
*Ballarat	19,932	..	..	..	..
*Bendigo	21,408	..	..	..	..
*Doutta Galla	39,529	..	..	..	..
*East Yarra	39,995	..	..	..	..
Gippsland	18,973	14,355	272	128	75·66
*Higinbotham	36,478	..	..	..	..
*Melbourne	31,760	..	..	..	..
Melbourne North	42,510	30,892	768	715	72·67
Melbourne West	32,143	23,755	792	166	73·90
*Monash	40,000	..	..	..	..
*Northern	18,449	..	..	..	..
*North-Eastern	16,390	..	..	..	..
*North-Western	18,342	..	..	..	..
*Southern	24,797	..	..	..	..
South-Eastern	23,958	14,566	303	409	60·80
*South-Western	22,101	..	..	..	..
*Western	18,872	..	..	..	..
Total number of electors ..	465,637	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces ..	348,053	..	..	..	..
Total contested provinces ..	117,584	83,568	2,135	1,418	71·07

* Uncontested.

Elections, Legislative Assembly, 1943.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly, held on 12th June, 1943, there were contests in 51 of the 65 constituencies. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,261,630—596,595 males and 665,035 females. In contested districts 87·00 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 81·87 per cent. and for females 91·57 per cent. The disparity was due to the absence of a greater number of males on war service. It will be noted that this general election was held on the same day as the triennial elections for the Legislative Council.

The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED
FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL
ELECTION ON 12TH JUNE, 1943.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Albert Park ..	12,721	16,160	28,881	10,108	14,279	24,387	79·46	88·36	84·44
Allandale ..	5,016	4,470	9,486	4,149	4,313	8,462	82·72	96·49	89·21
Ballaarat ..	7,834	10,493	18,327	6,776	9,670	16,446	86·49	92·16	89·74
Barwon ..	6,554	7,274	13,828	5,414	6,807	12,221	82·61	93·58	88·38
Benalla ..	5,542	5,330	10,872	4,600	4,891	9,491	83·00	91·76	87·30
Benambra ..	5,158	4,348	9,506	4,030	4,023	8,053	78·13	92·53	84·71
Bendigo ..	8,225	10,282	18,507	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boroondara ..	16,909	22,352	39,261	13,792	20,336	34,128	81·57	90·98	86·93
Brighton ..	16,052	19,941	35,993	13,017	18,804	31,821	81·09	94·30	88·41
Brunswick ..	14,233	15,431	29,664	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulla and Dalhousie ..	5,268	4,983	10,251	4,440	4,612	9,052	84·28	92·55	88·30
Carlton ..	10,897	11,826	22,723	8,613	10,519	19,132	79·04	88·95	84·20
Castlemaine and Kyneton ..	4,888	5,844	10,732	4,386	5,347	9,733	89·73	91·50	90·69
Caulfield ..	13,992	18,481	32,473	11,273	17,186	28,459	80·57	92·99	87·64
Clifton Hill ..	11,635	13,918	25,553	9,777	12,587	22,364	84·03	90·44	87·52
Coburg ..	16,126	16,780	32,906	13,056	15,751	28,807	80·96	93·87	87·54
Collingwood ..	11,672	12,824	24,496	9,579	11,324	20,903	82·07	88·30	85·33
Dandenong ..	18,753	20,945	39,698	15,454	18,929	34,383	82·41	90·37	86·61
Dundas ..	6,198	6,187	12,385	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essendon ..	14,438	16,456	30,894	12,333	15,218	27,551	85·42	92·48	89·18
Evelyn ..	6,355	6,904	13,259	5,390	5,924	11,314	84·82	85·81	85·33
Flemington ..	12,216	13,709	25,925	..	..	..	..	..	..
Footscray ..	17,000	17,165	34,165	14,621	16,162	30,783	86·00	94·16	90·10
Geelong ..	9,485	10,910	20,395	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland East ..	4,126	3,817	7,943	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland North ..	5,566	5,614	11,180	4,598	5,211	9,809	82·61	92·82	87·74
Gippsland South ..	7,026	5,992	13,018	5,788	5,585	11,373	82·38	93·21	87·36
Gippsland West ..	6,456	5,605	12,061	5,321	5,175	10,496	82·42	92·33	87·02
Goulburn Valley ..	6,550	6,162	12,712	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grant ..	6,262	5,446	11,708	4,916	4,980	9,896	78·51	91·44	84·52
Gunbower ..	5,525	4,914	10,439	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hampden ..	5,304	5,431	10,735	4,350	4,937	9,287	82·01	90·90	86·51
Hawthorn ..	12,373	16,127	28,500	9,847	15,376	25,223	79·58	95·34	88·50
Heidelberg ..	17,525	19,848	37,373	14,954	13,488	33,442	85·33	93·15	89·48
Kara Kara and Borung ..	4,824	4,796	9,620	3,976	4,551	8,527	82·42	94·89	88·64
Kew ..	14,363	20,226	34,589	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korong and Eaglehawk ..	5,134	4,990	10,124	4,222	4,661	8,883	82·24	93·41	87·74
Lowan ..	5,871	6,081	11,952	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryborough and Daylesford ..	5,177	5,517	10,694	4,395	5,343	9,738	84·89	96·85	91·06
Melbourne ..	11,762	11,950	23,712	7,759	10,191	17,950	65·97	85·28	75·70
Mildura ..	6,834	6,353	13,187	5,219	5,684	10,903	76·37	89·47	82·68
Mornington ..	7,932	7,593	15,525	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northcote ..	12,480	14,143	26,623	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunawading ..	13,589	16,568	30,157	10,807	15,734	26,541	79·53	94·97	88·01
Oakleigh ..	17,723	21,356	39,079	14,668	19,629	34,297	82·76	91·91	87·76
Ouyen ..	4,852	4,036	8,888	3,956	3,813	7,769	81·53	94·47	87·41
Salwarth ..	6,043	5,840	11,883	5,022	5,412	10,434	83·10	92·67	87·81

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 12TH
JUNE, 1943—continued.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Port Fairy and Glenelg	6,230	5,715	11,945	5,101	5,359	10,460	81·88	93·77	87·57			
Port Melbourne ..	11,117	11,551	22,668	9,061	10,795	19,856	81·51	93·46	87·59			
Prahran ..	13,010	19,937	32,947	10,870	16,570	27,440	83·55	83·11	83·29			
Richmond ..	12,306	13,856	26,162	9,900	12,464	22,364	80·77	89·95	85·48			
Rodney ..	5,961	5,717	11,678	4,847	5,332	10,179	81·31	93·27	87·16			
St. Kilda ..	14,266	19,351	33,617	11,562	17,491	29,053	81·05	90·39	86·42			
Stawell and Ararat ..	5,486	5,688	11,174	4,679	5,299	9,978	85·29	93·16	89·30			
Swan Hill ..	5,032	3,883	8,915	3,868	3,672	7,540	76·87	94·57	84·58			
Toorak ..	11,688	18,544	30,232	8,885	16,636	25,521	76·02	89·71	84·42			
Upper Goulburn ..	5,253	4,734	9,987	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Yarra ..	8,891	9,799	18,690	7,321	8,864	16,185	82·34	90·46	86·60			
Walhalla ..	7,318	6,025	13,343	6,377	5,355	11,732	87·14	88·88	87·93			
Wangaratta and Ovens	5,783	5,544	11,327	4,754	5,095	9,849	82·21	91·90	86·95			
Waranga ..	4,480	4,122	8,602	3,762	3,728	7,490	83·97	90·44	87·07			
Warrenheip .. and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenville ..	4,952	5,169	10,121	4,220	4,872	9,092	85·22	94·25	89·83			
Warrnambool ..	6,279	6,330	12,609	5,123	6,005	11,128	81·59	94·87	88·25			
Williamstown ..	12,944	13,553	26,497	11,224	12,530	23,754	86·71	92·45	89·65			
Wonthaggi ..	5,135	4,599	9,734	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	596,595	665,035	1,261,630	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less 14 uncontested districts ..	117,592	128,288	245,880	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	479,003	536,747	1,015,750	392,160	491,519	883,679	81·87	91·57	87·00			

The preferential system of voting was provided for by Statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections, directly following upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements between the two Houses. An illustration of this system of voting is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 19.

In 26 of the 51 contested districts in the Legislative Assembly election of 12th June, 1943, there were more than two candidates. In nine of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In five of the other seventeen contests the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences were distributed.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS.

By-elections held in Victoria since 18th July, 1942, were as follows:—

Legislative Council—

23rd October, 1943 .. Mr. T. Harvey elected for Gippsland.
 Mr. P. L. Coleman elected for Melbourne West.
 Sir F. J. E. Beaurepaire elected for Monash
 (unopposed).
 Mr. L. R. Rodda elected for Western.

Legislative Assembly—

28th November, 1942 .. Mr. C. P. Stoneham elected for Maryborough and
 Daylesford.
 4th September, 1943 .. Mr. R. J. Gray elected for Nunawading.
 9th October, 1943 .. Mr. W. B. Heily elected for Waranga.

PARTICULARS OF BY-ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Gippsland Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	16,012	5,240	21,252
Number of electors who voted ..	11,576	3,839	15,415
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	72·30	73·26	72·53
Melbourne West Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	26,968	11,367	38,335
Number of electors who voted ..	20,139	8,789	28,928
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	74·68	77·32	75·46
Western Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	14,851	5,652	20,503
Number of electors who voted ..	10,065	3,821	13,886
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	67·77	67·60	67·73

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Maryborough and Daylesford Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Numbers of electors on roll at date of election ..	5,124	5,672	10,796
Number of electors who voted ..	4,345	5,127	9,472
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	84·80	90·39	87·74
Nunawading Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	13,823	16,871	30,694
Number of electors who voted ..	10,967	14,817	25,784
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	79·34	87·83	84·00
Waranga Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	4,563	4,068	8,631
Number of electors who voted ..	3,572	3,630	7,202
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	78·28	89·23	83·44

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in the year 1856. The proportion of electors of contested districts who voted at each of the general elections held since that year is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1856-1943.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1856	*	1886	64·70	1917	54·21
1859	*	1889	66·58	1920	63·70
1861	*	1892	65·12	1921	57·26
1864	*	1894	70·99	1924	59·24
1866	55·10	1897	70·33	1927	91·76†
1868	61·59	1900	63·47	1929	93·72
1871	65·02	1902	65·47	1932	94·20
1874	61·00	1904	66·72	1935	94·39
1877	62·29	1907	61·26	1937	93·96
1880 (Feb.)	66·56	1908	53·64	1940	93·41
1880 (July)	65·85	1911	63·61	1943	87·00§
1883	64·96	1914	53·92		

* Not available.

† The increase in the percentage of voters is accounted for by voting having been made compulsory by Act No. 3488, passed on 23rd December, 1926.

§ The decrease is due to the absence of many electors on war service.

NUMBERS OF ELECTORS IN VICTORIA.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ON 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Electoral Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.								
	Ratepayers' Roll.			General Rolls.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ballaarat ..	13,768	6,061	19,829	68	35	103	13,836	6,096	19,932
Bendigo ..	14,359	6,872	21,231	100	77	177	14,459	6,949	21,408
Doutta, Galla ..	28,326	11,075	39,401	63	65	128	28,389	11,140	39,529
East Yarra ..	28,171	11,503	39,674	129	192	321	28,300	11,695	39,995
Gippsland ..	14,037	4,371	18,408	527	38	565	14,564	4,409	18,973
Higinbotham ..	25,241	11,153	36,394	45	39	84	25,286	11,192	36,478
Melbourne ..	22,112	9,533	31,645	39	76	115	22,151	9,609	31,760
Melbourne North ..	31,856	8,138	39,994	1,028	1,488	2,516	32,884	9,626	42,510
Melbourne West ..	22,324	9,544	31,868	75	200	275	22,399	9,744	32,143
Monash ..	25,373	14,488	39,861	69	70	139	25,442	14,558	40,000
Northern ..	13,666	4,588	18,254	83	112	195	13,749	4,700	18,449
North-Eastern ..	12,047	4,224	16,271	52	67	119	12,099	4,291	16,390
North-Western ..	13,374	4,605	17,979	233	130	363	13,607	4,735	18,342
Southern ..	16,827	7,922	24,749	29	19	48	16,856	7,941	24,797
South-Eastern ..	16,588	7,328	23,916	27	15	42	16,615	7,343	23,958
South-Western ..	16,214	5,779	21,993	61	47	108	16,275	5,826	22,101
Western ..	13,922	4,623	18,545	174	153	327	14,096	4,776	18,872
Grand Total ..	328,205	131,807	460,012	2,802	2,823	5,625	331,007	134,630	465,637

NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Joint Rolls.	Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Joint Rolls.
Albert Park	29,703	Heidelberg	38,046
Allandale	9,533	Kara Kara and Borung ..	9,718
Ballaarat	18,515	Kew	34,795
Barwon	13,959	Korong and Eaglehawk ..	10,136
Benalla	11,076	Lowan	12,001
Benambra	9,542	Maryborough and Dayles-	
Bendigo	18,716	ford	10,704
Boroondara	39,448	Melbourne	24,175
Brighton	36,455	Mildura	13,297
Brunswick	29,954	Mornington	15,800
Bulla and Dalhousie ..	10,323	Northcote	26,845
Carlton	23,082	Nunawading	30,419
Castlemaine and Kyneton	10,782	Oakleigh	39,526
Caulfield	32,868	Ouyen	8,932
Clifton Hill	25,898	Polwarth	11,957
Coburg	33,430	Port Fairy and Glenelg ..	12,012
Collingwood	25,115	Port Melbourne	23,307
Dandenong	40,036	Prahran	33,699
Dundas	12,468	Richmond	26,525
Essendon	31,154	Rodney	11,790
Evelyn	13,376	Stawell and Ararat	11,252
Flemington	26,190	St. Kilda	34,149
Footscray	34,637	Swan Hill	8,992
Geelong	20,552	Toorak	30,581
Gippsland East	7,496	Upper Goulburn	9,952
„ North	11,338	„ Yarra	18,931
„ South	13,141	Walhalla	13,326
„ West	12,225	Wangaratta and Ovens ..	11,427
Goulburn Valley	12,837	Waranga	8,622
Grant	11,802	Warrenheip and Grenville	10,179
Gunbower	10,481	Warrnambool	12,732
Hampden	10,867	Williamstown	26,851
Hawthorn	28,933	Wonthaggi	9,787
		Total	1,276,397

PART II.

ACCUMULATION.

BANKING.

**Victorian
banking.**

Ordinary banking business in Victoria at 30th June, 1943, was transacted by twelve institutions (exclusive of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia), hereafter referred to as Joint Stock Banks.

Particulars regarding the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria are given separately on page 48.

**Capital
resources
and profits.**

The following statement shows the aggregate capital and profits of the Joint Stock Banks with the exception of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, which transacts very little business within the State. Particulars relate to the twelve months last preceding the balance date shown.

TOTAL CAPITAL RESOURCES AND PROFITS OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS WHICH OPERATED IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Bank.	Balance Date.	Capital Paid-up.	Reserves, plus Additions.	Undistributed Profit after Payment of Dividends and Allocation of Reserves.	Total Reserves.	Total Net Profit for Year.	Total Amount Paid in Dividends for Year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bank of Australasia ..	13.10.42	4,500,000	4,500,000	212,358	4,712,358	188,570	191,812
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	31.8.42	4,000,000	4,850,000	161,673	5,011,673	174,068	169,000
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	30.6.43	3,000,000	3,370,000	287,869	3,657,869	144,355	120,938
Bank of New South Wales ..	30.9.42	8,780,000	6,150,000	250,550	6,400,550	548,004	526,800
National Bank of Australasia Ltd. *	30.9.42	5,000,000	3,300,000	140,626	3,440,626	137,290	125,000
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	30.6.43	4,117,350	2,250,000	112,766	2,362,766	241,553	218,027
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	30.6.43	4,739,012	4,300,000	122,837	4,422,837	374,098	355,426
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd. ..	30.6.43	159,000	122,500	5,597	128,097	21,658	8,347
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ..	30.6.43	1,750,000	860,000	22,724	882,724	77,503	74,375
Bank of Adelaide ..	30.9.42	1,250,000	1,000,000	32,192	1,032,192	66,541	63,625
Total Australian Banks ..	..	37,295,362	30,702,500	1,349,192	32,051,692	1,973,640	1,855,350
Bank of New Zealand ..	31.3.43	6,328,125	3,575,000	383,559	3,958,559	380,435	393,066
Grand Total ..	..	43,623,487	34,277,500	1,732,751	36,010,251	2,354,075	2,248,416

* During 1942 the National Bank of Australasia altered its balance date from 31st March, to 30th September. The particulars shown represent the 6 months ended 30th September, 1942.

Shareholders' capital, which is the capital of the shareholders *without* as well as *within* Victoria, amounted to £43,623,487 on 30th June, 1943. The reserves totalled £36,010,251 and represented 82·5 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The subjoined statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria* of all Joint Stock Banks for the June quarters of each of the years 1939 to 1943. The liabilities are those to the general public, and are exclusive of the banks' liabilities to their shareholders.

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS, 1939 TO 1943.

(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	12	12	12	12	12
Liabilities within Victoria.	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ..	85,496	85,479	88,785	88,760	88,749
Bills in circulation ..	768,741	1,063,560	1,100,094	1,149,287	1,243,858
Balances due to other banks ..	521,855	666,580	645,905	767,951	549,218
Deposits not bearing interest ..	35,220,036	42,104,054	49,119,738	62,441,352	83,856,123
Deposits bearing interest ..	83,092,296	89,318,120	86,040,905	77,774,954	77,229,558
Total	119,688,424	133,237,793	136,995,427	142,222,304	162,967,506
Assets within Victoria	£	£	£	£	£
Coin	569,970	550,630	566,657	405,044	490,775
Bullion	48,206	33,479	33,489	18,697	6,930
Government and Municipal securities ..	30,650,093	46,785,811	55,982,338	61,122,188	81,234,564
Landed and house property ..	3,097,565	3,170,978	3,262,764	3,148,935	3,147,259
Notes and bills of other banks ..	895,242	1,020,731	1,128,044	1,816,268	1,824,779
Balances due from other banks ..	1,214,120	1,206,168	1,832,460	1,831,527	1,693,543
Advances .. and all other assets ..	84,446,167	88,440,885	90,570,253	86,859,268	88,851,759
Special War-time Deposits (with Commonwealth Bank) ..	..	..	..	21,035,900	57,601,746
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank ..	10,227,009	13,743,118	14,642,329	17,876,431	13,021,623
Total	131,148,372	154,951,800	168,018,334	194,114,258	247,872,978

Deposits in and
advances by
banks.

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the Joint Stock Banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement.

VICTORIA—DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY JOINT STOCK BANKS (*excluding Commonwealth Bank*), 1939 TO 1943.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1939 ..	83,092,296	35,220,036	118,312,332	84,446,167	33,866,165
1940 ..	89,318,120	42,104,054	131,422,174	88,440,885	42,981,289
1941 ..	86,040,905	49,119,738	135,160,643	90,570,253	44,590,390
1942 ..	77,774,954	62,441,352	140,216,306	86,859,268	53,357,038
1943 ..	77,229,558	83,856,123	161,085,681	88,851,759	72,233,922

* Includes "discounts, overdrafts, and all other assets," but excludes "Government and municipal securities."

Analysis of
returns of
joint stock
banks.

The percentages of coin, bullion, and Australian notes and cash with the Commonwealth Bank on "liabilities at call," and of advances on deposits, the relative proportion of deposits and the amount of the latter per head of population, are shown, for each of the last five years, in the following table:—

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS, 1939 TO 1943.

(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amounts of Deposits per Head of Population.
	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes and Cash with the Commonwealth Bank on Liabilities at Call.*	Advances on Deposits.	Relative Proportion—		
			Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	
	%	%	%	%	£ s. d.
1939 ..	30·72	71·38	70·23	29·77	62 18 1
1940 ..	33·96	67·30	67·96	32·04	69 3 0
1941 ..	30·98	67·01	63·66	36·34	69 17 11
1942 ..	29·27	61·95	55·47	44·53	71 5 10
1943 ..	16·11	55·16	47·94	52·06	81 7 6

* Deposits not bearing interest and bank notes in circulation.

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia functions under the guarantee of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. General banking operations were commenced in January, 1913, the control of the Note Issue was assumed in 1920, and the Rural Credits Department was created in 1925. Profits accruing from the activities of the General Banking Department (including Rural Credits) in each of the last five years were:—1938-39, £388,159; 1939-40, £494,524; 1940-41, £434,086; 1941-42, £574,292, and 1942-43, £917,416, while in the Note issue Department profits were £766,730, £985,993, £1,461,839, £1,658,141, and £2,247,702 respectively. The average Victorian liabilities and assets of this Bank for the June quarters in each of the last five years are shown hereunder. Details of the Savings Bank business, which was dissociated from the General Bank on the 9th June, 1928, will be found on page 54.

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH BANK, 1939 TO 1943.

Liabilities.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Liabilities.	£	£	£	£	£
Bills in circulation ..	56,456	78,915	121,334	174,476	138,443
Balances due to other banks	7,383,482	10,988,479	12,264,045	15,643,549	11,453,740
Deposits not bearing interest	6,833,818	11,949,019	12,055,998	13,241,938	9,079,924
Deposits bearing interest ..	7,082,777	7,573,220	13,280,000	20,136,428	42,430,221
Special War-time deposits ..	..	..	..	21,035,900	57,601,746
Total	21,356,533	30,589,633	37,721,377	70,232,291	120,704,074
Assets.					
Coin and bullion	406,977	329,036	275,837	595,018	652,044
Australian notes	1,097,865	427,612	335,857	499,159	671,397
Government and Municipal securities	14,502,272	10,373,244	6,088,130	34,169,669	122,152,823
Landed and house property	78,392	65,972	52,490	48,474	45,115
Balances due from other banks	8,546	16,084	11,454	17,193	14,187
Notes and bills of other banks	4,711	31,643	28,716	98,210	198,816
Advances and all other assets	4,255,470	20,860,738	8,429,809	15,376,192	8,977,972
Total	20,354,233	32,104,329	15,222,293	50,803,915	132,712,354

Liabilities and assets within Victoria—all banks.

The following statement shows the average Victorian liabilities and assets of all Joint Stock Banks and the Commonwealth Bank combined. Particulars relate to the June quarters of each of the years 1939 to 1943.

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF ALL BANKS, 1939 TO 1943.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Liabilities.					
Notes in circulation ..	85,496	85,479	88,785	88,760	88,749
Bills in circulation ..	825,197	1,142,475	1,221,428	1,323,763	1,382,301
Balances due to other banks	7,905,337	11,655,059	12,909,950	16,411,500	12,002,958
Deposits not bearing interest	42,053,854	54,053,073	61,175,736	75,683,290	92,936,047
Deposits bearing interest ..	90,175,073	96,821,340	99,320,905	97,911,382	119,659,779
Special War-time deposits (with Commonwealth Bank)	..	..	..	21,035,900	57,601,746
Total	141,044,957	163,827,426	174,716,804	212,454,595	283,671,580
Assets.					
Coin and bullion	1,025,153	913,145	875,983	1,018,759	1,149,749
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank	11,324,874	14,170,730	14,978,186	18,375,590	13,693,020
Government and Municipal securities	45,152,365	57,159,055	62,070,468	95,291,857	203,387,387
Landed and house property	3,175,957	3,236,950	3,315,254	3,197,409	3,192,374
Balances due from other banks	1,222,666	1,222,252	1,843,914	1,848,720	1,707,730
Notes and bills of other banks	899,953	1,052,374	1,156,760	1,914,478	2,023,595
Special War-time deposits (with Commonwealth Bank)	..	..	..	21,035,900	57,601,746
Advances and all other assets	88,701,637	109,301,623	99,000,062	102,235,460	97,829,731
Total	151,502,605	187,056,129	183,240,627	244,918,173	380,585,332

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

The value of bills, cheques, &c., cleared annually through the Melbourne Clearing House during each of the years 1934 to 1943, are shown in the following statement:—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS
1934 TO 1943.

Year.			Amount Cleared.	Year.			Amount Cleared.
			£				£
1934	..	..	731,927,000	1939	..	..	864,631,000
1935	..	..	776,696,000	1940	..	..	1,014,237,000
1936	..	..	798,372,000	1941	..	..	1,127,907,000
1937	..	..	887,912,000	1942	..	..	1,280,953,000
1938	..	..	879,264,000	1943	..	..	1,414,210,000

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA.

The State Savings Bank of Victoria—established in 1841—is administered by Commissioners appointed by the Government under Act No. 3777. It has two separate and distinct departments—
(a) The Savings Bank and (b) the Crédit Foncier.

The total assets of the Bank at 30th June, 1943, were as follows:—

			£
Savings Bank Department	..	..	106,062,779
Crédit Foncier Department	..	..	20,981,563
			<u>127,044,342</u>

Savings Bank Department. Profits accruing from the activities of the Savings Bank Department in each of the last five years were:—1938-39, £260,583; 1939-40, £290,595; 1940-41, £246,989; 1941-42, £289,581; 1942-43, £245,944. Reserve Funds amount to £6,175,000.

Savings Bank Department—liquid assets. Liquid assets (cash on hand and deposits at trading banks) of the Savings Bank Department were £34,664,815 at 30th June, 1943, and represented approximately 35 per cent. of depositors' balances.

The subjoined table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit at various dates from 1900.

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK, ACCOUNTS OPEN AND DEPOSITS, 1900 TO 1943.

At 30th June—	Number of Accounts Open.			Amount at Credit of Depositors.			
	Ordinary Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.	Ordinary Accounts.	Deposit Stock Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	375,070	..	375,070	9,110,793	..	..	9,110,793
1905 ..	447,382	..	447,382	10,896,741	..	..	10,896,741
1910 ..	560,515	..	560,515	15,417,887	..	..	15,417,887
1915 ..	721,936	13,971	735,907	24,874,811	159,426	9,792	25,044,029
1920 ..	886,344	12,295	898,639	37,232,543	504,731	7,954	37,745,228
1925 ..	1,095,462	88,751	1,184,213	53,145,015	742,500	101,139	53,988,654
1930 ..	1,256,823	165,107	1,421,930	60,844,604	1,809,031	289,340	62,942,975
1935 ..	1,325,106	188,089	1,513,195	61,093,931	1,737,545	276,529	63,108,005
1940 ..	1,477,133	208,012	1,685,145	64,417,039	2,656,619	286,965	67,360,623
1941 ..	1,515,835	208,856	1,724,691	68,831,965	2,653,183	261,592	71,746,740
1942 ..	1,562,397	203,878	1,766,275	74,370,177	2,689,595	256,300	77,316,072
1943 ..	1,634,350	207,902	1,842,252	94,874,320	2,347,198	295,710	97,517,228

* School Banks were established in November, 1912.

The number of offices of the State Savings Bank, the number of accounts open per 1,000 of population, and the amount at credit of depositors per account and per head of population respectively, are shown in the following table for the years indicated.

At 30th June—	Number of Offices—		Number of Accounts Open per 1,000 of Population.	Amount at Credit of Depositors—	
	Banks.	Agencies.		Per Account.	Per Head of Population.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1900 ..	45	326	315	24 5 10	7 12 10
1905 ..	54	328	371	24 7 2	9 0 11
1910 ..	68	348	438	27 10 2	12 1 2
1915 ..	128	323	514	34 0 8	17 9 9
1920 ..	134	339	594	42 0 1	24 19 3
1925 ..	176	376	709	45 11 10	32 6 2
1930 ..	211	389	797	44 5 4	35 5 4
1935 ..	213	373	823	41 14 1	34 6 9
1940 ..	220	387	885	39 19 6	36 15 10
1941 ..	221	392	890	41 12 0	37 0 3
1942 ..	224	383	897	43 15 6	39 5 5
1943 ..	224	379	930	52 18 8	49 4 1

The figures relating to ordinary accounts given in the preceding table include each year a large number of accounts of less than £1 upon which the depositors had ceased to operate. On the 30th June, 1943, such accounts numbered 453,117, omitting these, the balance of 1,181,233 operative accounts averaged £80 5s. 2d., as compared with an average of £66 7s. 11d. in the previous year.

**Savings Bank
Department
transactions.**

The following statement shows the transactions in connection with all accounts for each year since 1933-34 inclusive:—

**VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1933-34
TO 1942-43.**

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.*	Amount at Credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of Period.				
				£	£	£	£
1934	178,596	147,180	1,479,337	39,522,377	39,575,343	1,437,040	61,610,146
1935	186,291	152,433	1,513,195	42,421,648	42,194,145	1,270,355	63,108,005
1936	204,233	164,237	1,553,191	46,861,849	46,783,500	1,216,446	64,402,802
1937	205,456	166,678	1,591,969	48,331,158	48,212,810	1,234,042	65,755,192
1938	203,067	166,415	1,628,621	51,054,447	49,947,240	1,279,632	68,142,031
1939	208,878	180,171	1,657,328	56,922,983	57,159,875	1,313,544	69,218,684
1940	212,426	184,609	1,685,145	52,455,948	55,634,268	1,320,257	67,360,623
1941	216,056	176,510	1,724,691	54,559,205	51,502,606	1,329,517	71,746,740
1942	226,222	184,638	1,766,275	63,232,379	58,946,552	1,283,504†	77,316,072
1943	220,014	144,037	1,842,252	71,078,536	52,450,946	1,573,565†	97,517,228

* Including interest allotted as follows:—(a) to School Bank accounts, £5,135 in 1933-34; £4,353 in 1934-35; £4,125 in 1935-36; £4,231 in 1936-37; £4,313 in 1937-38; £4,355 in 1938-39; £4,447 in 1939-40; £3,810 in 1940-41; £3,481 in 1941-42; and £3,995 in 1942-43; and (b) to Deposit Stock Accounts, £58,297 in 1933-34; £52,379 in 1934-35; £42,278 in 1935-36; £52,785 in 1936-37; £58,832 in 1937-38; £63,938 in 1938-39; £65,949 in 1939-40; £65,339 in 1940-41; £67,423 in 1941-42; and £50,095 in 1942-43.

† For 1942 and 1943 interest was credited to current accounts to 31st May, instead of 30th June. These amounts, therefore, represent only eleven months interest.

The maximum amount which may be at the credit of a current account is £1,000, but an additional sum not exceeding £1,000 may be lodged as Deposit Stock, which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice.

**Savings Bank
Department—
rates of
interest.**

The rate of interest paid during the year ended 30th June, 1943, was 2 per cent. on current accounts on sums from £1 to £500, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the excess to £1,000. On deposit stock accounts the interest rate was reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 14th March, 1942, with the exception that on stock inscribed before that date the rate remained at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. until 31st October, 1942.

**Crédit Foncier
Department.**

The *Crédit Foncier* Department was established in 1896, under Act No. 1481, for the purpose of making long term loans to assist persons employed in the agricultural industry. Under Acts Nos. 2280, 3088, 3098, and 3145, the system has been further extended.

Crédit Foncier loans, secured by a first mortgage, are granted on freehold land, or land which can be made freehold. Regulations issued under the National Security Act now limit the amounts of loans and the purposes for which they may be granted.

The rate of interest charged on all loans was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Funds for the purpose of making advances are obtained chiefly from the flotation of Crédit Foncier debenture loans of which the total amount current at 30th June, 1943, was £18,531,360. Advances made during 1942-43 amounted to £105,249, while repayments totalled £1,864,025.

Details of transactions in the Crédit Foncier Department under the four sections thereof are shown below:—

VICTORIA—CREDIT FONCIER TRANSACTIONS, 1942-43.

Heading.	At 30th June, 1942.	During 1943.	At 30th June, 1943.
Stock and debentures issued £	231,474,605	13,200	231,487,805*
" " redeemed £	212,718,675	236,770	212,956,445
" " outstanding £	18,754,930	..	18,531,360
Pastoral or Agricultural Property.			
Amount advanced £	11,925,976	23,109	11,949,085
" repaid £	7,891,099	298,310	8,189,409
" outstanding £	4,034,877	..	3,759,676
Number of loans current	4,301	..	4,036
Dwelling or Shop Property.			
Amount advanced £	31,375,055	29,164	31,404,219
" repaid £	21,019,055	1,166,852	22,185,907
" outstanding £	10,356,000	..	9,218,312
Number of loans current	22,857	..	20,696
Housing Advances.			
Amount advanced £	9,531,993	52,976	9,584,969
" repaid £	4,539,842	394,912	4,934,754
" outstanding £	4,992,151	..	4,650,215†
Number of loans current	9,139	..	8,809
Country Industries.			
Amount advanced £	187,459	..	187,459
" repaid £	160,352	3,951	164,303
" outstanding £	27,107	..	23,156
Number of loans current	5	..	5
Total Transactions.			
Total amount advanced £	53,020,483	105,249	53,125,732
" " repaid £	33,610,348	1,864,025	35,474,373
" " outstanding £	19,410,135	..	17,651,359
" number of loans current	36,302	..	33,546

* Including conversion loans, and £2,530,600 Stock inscribed in exchange for Debentures.

† Including land at Garden City, Port Melbourne, for future operations, £16,961.

The net profit of the Crédit Foncier Department for the year ended 30th June, 1943, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £52,759. This sum was added to General Reserve, which is now £1,077,466. There are reserves also for Depreciation and Contingencies amounting to £425,000.

The Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the years, 1933-34 to 1942-43:—

**COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1933-34
TO 1942-43.**

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.	Amount at Credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of Period.*				
				£	£	£	£
1934 ..	30,087	24,522	144,152	8,912,279	8,318,390	179,903	8,361,264
1935 ..	33,690	24,557	153,285	9,923,896	9,542,133	167,660	8,910,707
1936 ..	34,465	26,881	160,869	10,252,253	9,844,177	168,534	9,487,317
1937 ..	35,045	25,581	170,333	11,203,645	10,902,242	176,545	9,965,265
1938 ..	39,638	29,335	180,636	12,350,403	11,770,795	190,095	10,734,968
1939 ..	40,458	30,634	190,460	12,304,920	11,989,287	191,754	11,242,355
1940 ..	43,836	32,405	206,891	13,218,625	12,877,655	201,389	11,784,714
1941 ..	60,536	33,615	233,812	19,211,797	17,291,135	236,896	13,942,272
1942 ..	77,108	36,777	265,847	23,596,968	20,885,344	255,672	16,909,563
1943 ..	78,421	25,707	297,564	34,317,984	27,852,249	356,137	23,731,435

* From 30th June, 1932, inoperative accounts have been excluded, i.e., those with balances under £1, which have not been operated on for two years or more. At 30th June in each of the undermentioned years the number of inoperative accounts was as follows:— 1934-87,137; 1935-91,693; 1936-95,417; 1937-98,996; 1938-103,186; 1939-106,596; 1940-111,421; 1941-112,733; 1942-124,401; and 1943-140,612.

The foregoing tables deal separately with the Savings Banks in Victoria but, in the next statement, the aggregate amount on deposit in the State Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria, and the amount of deposits per head of population are given for each year, 1933-34 to 1942-43.

Total deposits, etc. in Savings Banks.

SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1933-34 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June—	Amount at Credit of Depositors (Victoria)—			Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
	State Savings Bank.*	Commonwealth Savings Bank.	Aggregate Amount.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1934	61,610,146	8,361,264	69,971,410	38 4 10
1935	63,108,005	8,910,707	72,018,712	39 3 8
1936	64,402,802	9,487,317	73,890,119	40 0 2
1937	65,755,192	9,965,265	75,720,457	40 10 7
1938	68,142,031	10,734,968	78,876,999	42 4 11
1939	69,218,684	11,242,355	80,461,039	42 15 4
1940	67,360,623	11,784,714	79,145,337	41 11 4
1941	71,746,740	13,942,272	85,689,012	44 4 2
1942	77,316,072	16,909,563	94,225,635	47 17 2
1943	97,517,228	23,731,435	121,248,663	61 3 7

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

PROBATE RETURNS.

Probates
and letters of
administration
granted.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probates or letters of administration were finally completed during each of the years 1938 to 1942. Figures relating to estates administered by the Curator of Intestate Estates are included.

VICTORIA—PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1938 TO 1942.

Calendar Year.	Number of—		Total Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities.	Net Value of Estates.	Average to Each Estate.
	Probates.	Letters of Adminis- tration.		Real.	Personal.			
				£	£	£	£	£
MALES.								
1938 ..	3,700	1,024	4,724	5,647,602	11,460,407	2,115,565	14,992,444	3,174
1939 ..	3,725	1,061	4,786	5,309,589	10,408,710	2,223,624	13,494,675	2,820
1940 ..	3,785	992	4,777	5,727,196	10,523,284	2,114,542	14,135,938	2,959
1941 ..	3,736	946	4,682	5,474,124	11,242,261	2,130,297	14,586,088	3,115
1942 ..	4,637	1,197	5,834	6,209,439	11,242,917	2,200,046	15,252,310	2,614
FEMALES.								
1938 ..	2,884	785	3,669	2,403,871	4,875,006	512,982	6,765,895	1,844
1939 ..	3,000	848	3,848	2,346,365	5,008,936	592,136	6,763,165	1,758
1940 ..	3,028	771	3,799	2,480,372	5,248,585	588,962	7,139,995	1,879
1941 ..	3,082	725	3,807	2,422,161	4,322,020	343,722	6,400,459	1,681
1942 ..	3,600	839	4,439	3,039,050	5,811,378	619,088	8,231,340	1,854
TOTAL.								
1938 ..	6,584	1,809	8,393	8,051,473	16,335,413	2,628,547	21,758,339	2,592
1939 ..	6,725	1,909	8,634	7,655,954	15,417,646	2,815,760	20,257,840	2,346
1940 ..	6,813	1,763	8,576	8,207,568	15,771,869	2,703,504	21,275,933	2,481
1941 ..	6,818	1,671	8,489	7,896,285	15,564,281	2,474,019	20,986,547	2,472
1942 ..	8,237	2,036	10,273	9,248,489	17,054,295	2,819,134	23,483,650	2,286

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1940 to 1942, grouped according to value and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS (MALES AND FEMALES), 1940 TO 1942.

Group.	1940.		1941.		1942.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.						
		£		£		£
Under £100 ..	383	20,818	411	21,321	520	25,966
£100 to £300 ..	709	138,804	696	133,479	961	189,361
£300 to £500 ..	683	271,158	638	254,319	780	305,605
£500 to £1,000 ..	872	631,624	842	614,197	1,108	801,747
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	779	1,135,338	762	1,056,804	926	1,320,405
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	332	825,181	387	948,238	450	1,080,248
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	227	780,446	213	744,202	271	940,401
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	144	647,948	149	674,573	172	765,889
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	348	2,426,843	325	2,227,882	370	2,541,190
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	123	1,508,362	106	1,277,937	124	1,579,613
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	98	1,875,367	77	1,482,954	77	1,481,192
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	54	1,853,901	43	1,487,512	51	1,758,837
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	21	1,422,426	22	1,506,557	19	1,184,531
Over £100,000 ..	4	597,722	11	2,156,113	5	1,277,325
Total Males ..	4,777	14,135,938	4,682	14,586,088	5,834	15,252,310
FEMALES.						
Under £100 ..	356	19,313	333	18,693	358	16,015
£100 to £300 ..	727	143,012	681	131,693	756	146,717
£300 to £500 ..	528	209,066	593	235,766	671	265,133
£500 to £1,000 ..	796	576,714	796	574,921	940	684,225
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	627	904,220	625	881,974	788	1,128,383
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	264	644,206	288	711,271	302	734,422
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	142	494,485	148	515,199	187	646,747
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	87	386,341	77	342,419	113	509,739
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	161	1,131,450	170	1,181,618	200	1,349,581
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	44	529,148	51	647,258	61	739,381
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	39	756,355	30	571,843	31	592,015
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	21	728,410	14	449,704	25	823,475
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	5	344,650	..	..	6	441,322
Over £100,000 ..	2	272,625	1	138,100	1	151,185
Total Females ..	3,799	7,139,995	3,807	6,400,459	4,439	8,231,340
GRAND TOTAL ..	8,576	21,275,933	8,489	20,986,547	10,273	23,483,650

ROYAL MINT.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was opened on 12th June, 1872. The following table shows for each of the last three years and for the period 1872 to 1942 the quantity of gold received at

the Mint, where the gold was produced, and its mint coinage value ; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods :—

**VICTORIA—GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT,
1940 TO 1942, AND AGGREGATE 1872 TO 1942.**

Gold Received.		1940.	1941.	1942.	Total to 31st December, 1942.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>					
Produced in Victoria	oz.	160,809	129,330	106,619	396,758
" " New South Wales	"	43,496	29,287	21,688	94,471
" " Queensland	"	104,083	94,491	61,181	260,755
" " South Australia	"	26,561	22,010	17,120	65,691
" " Western Australia	"	15	64	25	104
" " Tasmania	"	587	1,091	1,729	3,407
" " New Zealand	"	68,517	52,776	107,886	229,179
" " Elsewhere	"	83,425	68,860	26,783	179,068
Total	"	487,493	397,909	343,031	1,228,433
Coinage—Mint Value	£	1,513,137	1,234,359	1,170,486	3,917,982
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns	No.	..	..	..	147,283,131
Half-Sovereigns	"	..	..	..	1,893,559
Bullion—Quantity	oz.	387,374	318,560	301,301	1,007,235
" Mint Value	£	1,508,338	1,240,391	1,173,192	3,921,921
Total Mint value, Coin and Bullion	£	1,508,338	1,240,391	1,173,192	3,921,921

The number of deposits received during 1942 was 5,344, of a gross weight of 343,031 ounces. The average composition of those deposits was gold 803·3, silver 116·0, and base 80·7 in every 1,000 parts.

The value of gold shown in the foregoing table is calculated on the normal mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard (22 carat), which is equivalent to approximately £4 4s. 11½d. per ounce fine (24 carat). By arrangement with the Commonwealth Bank the Mint also pays a premium on all gold lodged at the Mint for sale to the Bank. During 1942 the average rate premium was 125·75 per cent. on the normal mint price, which made the total average price of gold £10 0s. 3½d. per ounce fine.

In the following table particulars of the coinages and the issue of silver and bronze pieces for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury are given for the year 1942 ; also the totals to 31st December, 1942 :—

**VICTORIA—COINAGE OF SILVER AND BRONZE AT ROYAL
MINT, 1942, AND TOTAL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.**

Denomination of Silver Pieces.		1942.	Total to 31st December, 1942.	Denomination of Bronze Pieces.		1942.	Total to 31st December, 1942.
		No.	No.			No.	No.
5s.	..	18,066,000	1,102,400	1d.	..	1,003,200	95,892,960
2s.	..	2,900,000	74,932,000	½d.	..	..	50,889,600
1s.	..	8,968,000	35,042,000				
6d.	..	528,000	46,048,000				
3d.	..	..	84,256,000				
Total Silver Pieces	..	30,462,000	241,380,400	Total Bronze Pieces	..	1,003,200	146,782,560

INSURANCE.

Life assurance. There were 24 companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1942.

To give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission which in 1938 investigated Industrial Life Assurance in Victoria, legislation has been enacted as follows:—

The Industrial Life Assurance Act 1938 (No. 4608).

The Industrial Life Assurance Act 1940 (No. 4773).

The former Act affords protection to holders of industrial life assurance policies with respect to the avoidance of policies on account of non-payment of premiums and lays down the conditions under which, and the amount for which, such policy-holders may become entitled to receive paid-up policies and surrender-values for paid-up policies.

The latter Act provides for general improvement in conditions relating to the transaction of industrial life assurance business.

The *Ordinary Life Assurance Act 1940 (No. 4747)* makes similar provisions regarding ordinary life assurance business to those mentioned above in relation to the *Industrial Life Assurance Act 1938 (No. 4608)*.

Statistics of Life Assurance for 1942 were collected and compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. In order to lessen the work of the companies concerned, the particulars were collected in an abridged form. As a result complete details which were shown in previous years are not now available.

The following table shows particulars of the policies in force in Victoria in the ordinary and industrial departments combined for each of the five years, 1938 to 1942. The figures are arranged according to the location of the head offices of the companies.

VICTORIA—LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices—			Total. (24)
	In Victoria. (6)	In Other Australian States. (11)	Outside Australia. (7)	
NUMBER OF POLICIES—ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL COMBINED.				
1938 ..	463,409	672,349	16,018	1,151,776
1939 ..	478,851	700,036	16,715	1,195,602
1940 ..	499,263	727,501	17,353	1,244,117
1941 ..	529,025	765,348	18,686	1,313,059
1942 ..	547,035	792,119	19,391	1,358,545
AMOUNT ASSURED—ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL POLICIES COMBINED.				
	£	£	£	£
1938 ..	57,265,602	96,619,695	2,520,425	156,405,722
1939 ..	59,804,620	101,173,686	2,894,214	163,872,520
1940 ..	62,160,567	104,747,602	3,136,041	170,044,210
1941 ..	65,901,946	109,239,183	3,577,766	178,718,895
1942 ..	68,364,663	113,090,930	3,992,433	185,448,026

The figures in the preceding table relate to simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment policies.

The next table contains particulars of life assurance policies in force in the ordinary and industrial departments of companies in each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1938 TO 1942.

Heading.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Ordinary Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	334,229	347,658	356,236	368,500	} 398,507
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	15,989	16,634	17,123	18,167	
Total ..	350,218	364,292	373,359	386,667	398,507
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	117,321,909	123,002,366	127,029,192	132,271,953	} 140,405,631
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	3,156,957	3,284,308	3,467,199	3,748,253	
Total ..	120,478,866	126,286,674	130,496,391	136,020,206	140,405,631
Bonus Additions—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	23,182,849	23,765,411	24,114,230	24,080,692	*
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	63,521	67,374	66,469	70,054	*
Total ..	23,246,370	23,832,785	24,180,699	24,150,746	*
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	3,968,740	4,148,559	4,263,584	4,447,809	} 4,444,011
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	113,027	116,289	120,306	132,990	
Total ..	4,081,767	4,264,848	4,383,890	4,580,799	4,444,011
Industrial Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	47,901	48,101	51,026	52,421	} 960,038
Endowment Assurance ..	711,082	742,128	784,673	841,070	
Pure Endowment ..	42,575	41,081	35,059	32,901	
Total ..	801,558	831,310	870,758	926,392	960,038
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	994,166	1,047,222	1,143,050	1,210,189	} 45,042,395
Endowment Assurance ..	33,325,604	34,989,039	36,964,477	40,151,695	
Pure Endowment ..	1,607,086	1,549,585	1,440,292	1,336,805	
Total ..	35,926,856	37,585,846	39,547,816	42,698,689	45,042,395
Bonus Additions—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	58,887	60,909	62,344	64,277	*
Endowment Assurance ..	1,643,014	1,731,253	1,783,814	1,903,816	*
Total ..	1,701,901	1,792,162	1,846,158	1,968,093	*
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	60,815	56,436	80,967	82,459	} 2,677,324
Endowment Assurance ..	1,995,860	2,107,028	2,206,360	2,382,649	
Pure Endowment ..	94,123	90,687	87,593	81,097	
Total ..	2,150,798	2,254,151	2,374,920	2,546,205	2,677,324

* Not Available.

In 1942 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary and in the industrial departments was £352 and £47 respectively.

Annuity policies. A table showing the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria in the years 1938 to 1942 is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
1938	421	£ 39,849	631	£ 56,432	1,052	£ 96,281
1939	410	40,211	660	56,481	1,070	96,692
1940	830	107,218	656	60,162	1,486	167,380
1941	1,028	129,386	678	61,686	1,706	191,072
1942	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Not available.

Life assurance—new business. The preceding tables relate to policies in force. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED. 1938 TO 1942.

Heading.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Ordinary Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	10,718	11,263	8,722	8,123	} 26,357
Endowment Assurance	22,408	22,099	18,358	20,877	
Pure Endowment	1,890	2,301	2,263	2,621	
Total	35,016	35,663	29,343	31,621	26,357
Annuities	104	91	531	318	*
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	5,612,733	5,735,561	4,814,266	4,646,850	} 11,180,380
Endowment Assurance	6,191,579	6,003,327	5,277,113	6,436,067	
Pure Endowment	451,780	474,737	551,031	633,269	
Total	12,256,092	12,213,625	10,642,410	11,716,186	11,180,380
Annuities	19,245	7,584	78,664	33,189	*
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	29,384	7,080	11,352	5,171	*
Endowment Assurance	21,074	12,263	46,227	59,803	*
Pure Endowment	4,103	20,475	6,769	22,109	*
Total	54,561	39,818	64,348	87,083	*
Annuities	64,826	47,520	86,712	94,182	*

* Not available.

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1938 TO 1942—*continued.*

Heading.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Ordinary Business—<i>cont.</i>					
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	153,887	155,027	121,534	118,059	} 430,787
Endowment Assurance ..	261,639	249,268	220,481	272,544	
Pure Endowment ..	16,413	18,010	20,083	25,877	
Total ..	431,939	422,305	362,098	416,480	430,787
Annuities ..	1,564	703	29,041	6,758	..
Industrial Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	3,162	4,681	5,303	5,057	} 93,840
Endowment Assurance ..	101,349	104,470	106,703	119,719	
Pure Endowment ..	3,715	3,008	3,772	2,045	
Total ..	108,226	112,159	115,778	126,821	93,840
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	
Assurance ..	87,978	153,456	158,831	156,759	} 5,151,462
Endowment Assurance ..	4,847,331	5,115,529	4,988,109	6,180,060	
Pure Endowment ..	154,199	128,108	145,288	79,395	
Total ..	5,089,508	5,397,093	5,292,228	6,416,214	5,151,462
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	322	198	132	218	*
Endowment Assurance ..	24	486	389	330	*
Total ..	346	684	521	548	*
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	
Assurance ..	8,354	14,406	15,523	15,474	} 302,997
Endowment Assurance ..	297,113	315,787	316,751	363,944	
Pure Endowment ..	9,432	7,953	9,107	5,101	
Total ..	314,899	338,146	341,381	384,519	302,997

* Not Available.

The new business for 1942 included 26,357 ordinary assurance policies for £11,180,380 and 93,840 industrial policies for £5,151,462, the former averaging £424 and the latter £55. After taking into account the number of policies in force and the sum assured at the end of the years 1941 and 1942 and allowing for new business during the latter year, claims in 1942 on account of death, maturity, or discontinuance, numbered 14,517 for £6,794,955 in ordinary, and 60,194 for £2,807,756 in industrial assurance business.

Insurance—other than life. Returns of general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria for the year 1942–43 were received from 130 companies or other bodies.—Particulars for 1942–43 were collected on an emergency War Time form which was designed to reduce to a minimum the work entailed in making the returns. It is not possible, therefore, to supply complete details in subsequent tables. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for 1942–43 in the following table:—

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE

Class of Business.	Revenue.	
	Premiums. (Less Re-insurances and Returns).	Gross Claims or Losses (Less Re-insurances).
<i>Underwriting Department.</i>		
Fire	£ 1,990,439	£ 512,625
Householders' Comprehensive	248,981	40,198
Sprinkler Leakage	5,404	1,490
Loss of Profits	97,097	49,324
Hailstone	60,611	24,663
Marine	1,279,757*	360,068*
Motor Vehicles (other than Motor Cycles) ..	578,025	311,251
Motor Cycles	5,291	1,982
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles) ..	239,747	183,900
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	1,006,362	583,318
Seamen's Compensation	199	47
Public Risk Third Party	34,870	6,942
General Property	1,906	410
Plate Glass	54,107	25,373
Boiler	3,716	351
Live-stock	5,556	2,437
Burglary	118,987	24,141
Guarantee	29,848	Cr. 275
Pluvius	2,681	800
Aviation	17,762	1,088
All Risks	33,469	11,944
Others	202,852	54,029
Total Premiums	6,017,667	..
<i>Investment Department.</i>		
Interest, Dividends, Rents, &c., (Net of expenses)	266,197	..
Total	6,283,864	2,196,106

* Marine Insurance—Premiums include war risk, &c. Losses are understated

BUSINESS 1942-43.

Expenditure.

Contributions to Fire Brigades.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Expenses of Management.		Taxation.	Total Expenditure.
		Victorian Office.	Australian Control Office.		
£	£	£	£	£	£
77,006	371,604	437,906	41,798	227,026	1,788,185
4,545					
..					
..					
324	51,399	97,932	16,660	152,021	678,404
..	87,071	167,186	10,649	61,314	823,353
..					
..	76,327	156,628	9,177	47,114	872,611
..					
..	65,128	94,963	7,551	38,150	333,032
..					
..					
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..					
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..
81,875	651,529	954,615	85,835	525,625	4,495,585

as claims will not be finalized for some considerable time.

The percentage of Losses, Commission, and Agents' Charges, Expenses of Management, and Taxation to Premium Income for 1942-43 was as follows:—

**VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE 1942-43—
PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.**

Class of Business.	Percentage of Premium Income.			
	Losses (Less Re- insurances).	Com- mission and Agents' Charges.	Total Expenses of Manage- ment.	Taxation.
	%	%	%	%
Fire	25·75	} 15·47	19·97	9·45
Householders' Comprehensive	16·15			
Sprinkler Leakage	27·57			
Loss of Profits	50·80			
Hailstone	40·69			
Marine	28·14*	4·02	8·95	11·88
Motor Vehicles (Excl. Motor Cycles)	53·85	} 10·58	21·61	7·45
Motor Cycles	37·46			
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	76·71			
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	57·96	} 7·58	16·47	4·68
Seamen's Compensation	23·62			
Public Risk Third Party	19·91	} 12·88	20·27	7·54
General Property	21·51			
Plate Glass	46·89			
Boiler	9·45			
Live Stock	43·86			
Burglary	20·29			
Guarantee .. .. .	..		
Pluvius	29·84			
Aviation	6·13			
All Risks	35·69			
Others	26·63			
Total	36·49	10·83	17·29	8·73

* Marine Insurance—see footnote on previous page.

In the following table insurance business transacted during each of the five years 1938-39 to 1942-43 is shown according to the nature of the insurance.

**VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS 1938-39,
TO 1942-43.**

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1938-39	1,674,806	785,682	277,727	492,332	1,555,741
	1939-40	1,702,757	781,663	282,444	501,362	1,565,469
	1940-41	1,770,364	626,711	289,675	504,559	1,420,945
	1941-42	1,884,247	519,628	*	*	*
	1942-43	1,990,439	512,625	*	*	*
Marine	1938-39	288,358	64,551	24,781	71,507	160,839
	1939-40	407,987	86,072	26,206	88,652	200,930
	1940-41	723,959†	212,044†	35,302	111,774	359,120
	1941-42	1,156,608†	300,075†	*	*	*
	1942-43	1,279,757†	360,068†	*	*	*
Accident (Personal)	1938-39	111,454	62,242	27,029	29,848	119,119
	1939-40	133,761	52,570	26,989	32,151	111,710
	1940-41	133,020	49,746	26,268	32,299	108,818
	1941-42	*	*	*	*	*
	1942-43	*	*	*	*	*
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	1938-39	833,279	493,944	69,145	144,140	707,229
	1939-40	821,731	521,549	66,439	147,258	735,246
	1940-41	849,992	564,700	65,124	147,879	777,703
	1941-42	965,558	616,515	*	*	*
	1942-43	1,006,362	583,318	*	*	*
Public Risk, Third Party	1938-39	35,775	7,642	5,040	8,097	20,179
	1939-40	35,043	8,582	4,998	8,016	21,596
	1940-41	35,080	6,745	5,068	7,578	19,391
	1941-42	34,951	11,337	*	*	*
	1942-43	34,870	6,942	*	*	*

* Particulars not available.

† Marine Insurance.—See footnote on page 62.

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS, 1938-39 TO
1942-43—continued.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Plate Glass ..	1938-39	49,053	18,591	8,822	11,449	38,862
	1939-40	50,637	19,793	9,177	12,376	41,346
	1940-41	51,586	22,095	9,546	11,995	43,636
	1941-42	50,935	24,693	*	*	*
	1942-43	54,107	25,373	*	*	*
Motor Car ..	1938-39	1,036,020	608,162	147,352	193,666	949,180
	1939-40	1,071,290	664,844	164,319	215,027	1,044,190
	1940-41†	1,027,021	634,467	145,448	216,324	996,239
	1941-42	718,334	445,120	*	*	*
	1942-43	578,025	311,251	*	*	*
Motor Cycle ..	1938-39	20,142	11,176	3,228	4,310	18,714
	1939-40	18,942	11,357	3,116	3,730	18,203
	1940-41†	20,121	9,828	2,761	3,949	16,538
	1941-42	9,349	5,698	*	*	*
	1942-43	5,291	1,982	*	*	*
Burglary ..	1938-39	79,188	23,928	12,348	17,732	54,008
	1939-40	81,231	16,636	12,015	18,189	46,840
	1940-41	89,835	17,086	13,632	20,294	51,012
	1941-42	106,214	18,553	*	*	*
	1942-43	118,987	24,141	*	*	*
Loss of Profits ..	1938-39	59,103	3,329	7,879	13,791	24,999
	1939-40	54,555	4,413	7,758	13,561	25,732
	1940-41	66,116	7,601	9,057	15,502	32,160
	1941-42	77,540	10,500	*	*	*
	1942-43	97,097	49,324	*	*	*
Householders' Comprehensive	1938-39	169,860	41,964	24,287	42,687	108,938
	1939-40	192,836	46,649	26,197	50,646	123,492
	1940-41	200,536	43,946	27,895	50,688	122,529
	1941-42	225,555	34,694	*	*	*
	1942-43	248,981	40,198	*	*	*

* Particulars not available.

† Details for 1940-41 include Third Party Insurance.

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS, 1938-39 TO
1942-43—continued.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Other	1938-39	147,409	73,258	15,017	32,137	120,412
	1939-40	160,064	74,361	17,278	38,360	129,999
	1940-41	133,989	52,751	13,418	29,762	95,931
	1941-42	*	*	*	*	*
	1942-43	*	*	*	*	*
Total Premiums ..	1938-39	4,504,447	..	..	..	..
	1939-40	4,730,834	..	..	..	..
	1940-41	5,101,619	..	..	..	..
	1941-42	5,810,151	..	..	..	..
	1942-43	6,017,667	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue, (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.) ..	1938-39	231,896	..	..	..	..
	1939-40	235,873	..	..	..	..
	1940-41	251,303	..	..	..	..
	1941-42	335,512	..	..	..	..
	1942-43	266,197	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1938-39	4,736,343	2,193,869	622,655	1,061,696	3,878,220
	1939-40	4,966,707	2,238,489	646,936	1,129,328	4,064,753
	1940-41	5,352,922	2,247,720	643,194	1,152,603	4,043,517
	1941-42	6,145,663	2,225,231	647,523	1,428,996	4,301,750
	1942-43	6,283,864	2,196,106	651,529	1,647,950	4,495,585

* Particulars not available.

The particulars given in the preceding tables relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the companies represented in the returns. The figures are net—the amounts paid to reinsuring offices in Australasia as well as returns of premium are deducted; the losses are reduced by the amounts recovered from Australasian reinsuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under reinsurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the five years shown in the table represented 41 per cent. of the premiums.

MOTOR CAR—

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act* 1939, No. 4688, which owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may in respect of the death or bodily injury of any person, caused by or

Particulars of premiums, claims, &c., for 1941-42 and 1942-43,

Class of Motor Vehicle.	Number of Motor Cars Insured. (a)	Premiums (Less Return Premiums) Received, Less Payments to Motor Car (Hospital) Payments Fund.	
		From 1st July, 1941, to 30th June, 1942. (b)	From 1st July, 1942, to 30th June, 1943. (c)

Particulars relating to Motor Cars usually garaged within a radius.

	£	£	£
Private	77,986	99,405	92,218
Business	10,544	23,511	18,737
Light Goods	14,103	25,417	21,612
Heavy „	5,332	14,720	13,376
Miscellaneous	2,579	14,603	13,110
Motor Cycles	9,862	9,648	8,819
Visiting Motor Cars	448	303	130
Total	120,854	187,607	168,002

Particulars relating to Motor Cars usually garaged outside a radius

	£	£	£
Private	71,591	54,601	47,052
Business	3,316	4,007	3,286
Light Goods	21,720	16,478	15,557
Heavy „	6,144	11,439	10,497
Miscellaneous	2,800	5,084	4,786
Motor Cycles	6,419	3,431	3,078
Visiting Motor Cars	743	772	295
Total	112,733	95,812	84,551
Insurer's proportion of claims .. .. .	..	..	..
Grand Total	233,587	283,419	252,553

THIRD PARTY INSURANCE.

came into force on 22nd January, 1941, made it compulsory for the be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, arising out of the use of such motor vehicle.

are shown in the following table :—

Premiums Earned being 50 per cent. of Columns (b) and (c).	Number of Claims Made.	Amount of Claims Made in Respect of Contracts of Insurance.	Payments Made in Respect of Claims.	Estimated Amount of Outstanding Claims at 30th June, 1943.	Estimated Amount of Outstanding Claims at 30th June, 1942.	Adjustment of Claims Paid and Outstanding at 30th June, 1943. Columns (g) and (h), less Column (i).
(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)

of 20 miles of the Post Office, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

£	£	£	£	£	£	£
95,811	866	86,168	54,569	68,154	65,095	57,628
21,124	176	11,530	12,769	12,729	14,077	11,421
23,514	224	17,886	10,889	17,803	15,355	13,337
14,048	157	24,089	11,293	16,861	10,164	17,990
13,857	209	11,035	6,122	14,872	5,864	15,130
9,233	58	6,423	4,275	5,289	6,349	3,215
217	..	..	..	..	11	Cr. 11
177,804	1,690	157,131	99,917	135,708	116,915	118,710

of 20 miles of the Post Office, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

£	£	£	£	£	£	£
50,827	256	23,429	13,141	36,929	19,763	30,307
3,646	31	4,982	1,608	3,505	375	4,738
16,018	64	9,442	3,834	4,043	1,706	6,171
10,968	56	11,270	2,409	10,874	5,061	8,222
4,935	71	8,959	7,934	26,104	1,672	32,366
3,254	16	1,282	644	1,560	895	1,309
534	Cr. 1	..	..	..	..	..
90,182	493	59,364	29,570	83,015	29,472	83,113
..	..	..	6,396	10,568	9,357	7,607
267,986	2,183	216,495	135,883	229,291	155,744	209,430

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

The Workers' Compensation Act, No. 2496, of 1914, was the initial legislation making it obligatory for an employer to provide compensation for a personal injury caused to a worker by an accident arising out of and in course of his employment.

Reference to amending legislation up to and including the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1938 (No. 4593) will be found in the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

Additional amendments are contained in the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1940 (No. 4762), and the *Workers' Compensation (Amendment) Act* 1941 (No. 4814).

A brief summary of the rates of Workers' Compensation payable is given hereunder. It should be noted that "worker" as defined under the Act does not include a person employed whose remuneration exceeds £400 a year—

- (a) Where death results from injury—if the worker leaves dependants—a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the four years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £400, whichever is larger, but not exceeding in any case £750.
- (b) Where total incapacity for work results from injury—a minimum weekly payment equal to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months or 30s. per week, whichever is the greater amount. In the case of total incapacity, where there are no dependent children, or in the case of partial incapacity, the weekly payment shall not exceed £2 10s, and the total liability of the employer shall not exceed £700.
- (c) Where total incapacity for work results from injury—for each dependent child there shall be paid 8s. 6d. per week—the total weekly amount payable in respect of all such children not to exceed £1 14s.

The total weekly payment in respect of such worker and all such children shall not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed but, if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, or £3 7s. 6d. per week (whichever is greater) and the whole amount payable shall not exceed £750.

The maximum amount of compensation payable under the Fourth Schedule to the Act, for the loss of limbs, &c., has been fixed at £750.

It is obligatory on every employer to obtain from the **Compulsory insurance.** State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act. The number of approved insurance companies at 30th June, 1943, was 85.

Premiums, losses, etc., in respect of employers' liability and workers' compensation during each of the last five years appear on page 65.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

With the passing of the first Workers' Compensation Act, a State Accident Insurance Office was established and commenced business on the day (7th November, 1914) on which the Act came into operation.

The *State Accident Insurance Fund Act* 1938 (No. 4535) authorized the investment of part of the Accident Insurance Reserve Fund in the purchase and remodelling, etc., of a building to be used by the State Accident Insurance Office.

The premium income, the claims paid, and the accumulated funds for each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year.	Premiums Received, Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those Outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1938-39.. ..	213,143	148,619	121,560	22,478
1939-40.. ..	214,190	159,357	136,560	40,780
1940-41.. ..	236,062	143,913	168,560	66,546*
1941-42.. ..	234,984	143,879	213,560	31,966
1942-43.. ..	241,693	109,850	263,560	102,991

* Triennial bonus distribution amongst policy-holders.

The net profit for the year 1942-43 amounted to £121,024, which was appropriated as follows:—General Reserve £50,000; Bonus Reserve £71,024. The expense rate of the year was 9·5 per cent. This is the lowest expense rate of any insurance office in Australia transacting Workers' Compensation Insurance business on similar lines. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned, and in course of settlement at the end of the year, was 7,682.

Motor car
third party
insurance.

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (No. 4688) provided *inter alia* for the establishment of a State Motor Car Insurance Office under the management of the State Accident Insurance Commissioner, who is to be an authorized insurer and whose contracts of insurance will be guaranteed by the State Government. During the year ended 30th June, 1943, net premiums received in that office amounted to £23,046, while the amount of claims including those outstanding was £13,312. In addition there was paid to the Hospital Fund, created by the Act, an amount of £2,030, representing a deduction of 1s. 9d. from each premium received.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for the building societies to effect registration. Up to 31st December, 1942, the number of societies that had been registered was 160. There were only 22 societies operating during 1942.

Particulars are given in the following table in respect of Permanent Societies, and Starr-Bowkett Societies, transacting business in Victoria during 1942:—

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1942.

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Number of societies	21	2	22*
„ shareholders	5,678	4,660	10,338
„ borrowers	13,430	1,200	14,630
Transactions during the year—	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments ..	427,708	21,408	449,116
Loans granted	759,633	85,456	845,089
Repayments	1,217,872	92,266	1,310,138
Deposits received	565,940	1,998	567,938
Working expenses including interest on deposits, &c.	271,374	10,311	281,685

* One society has both a Permanent and Starr-Bowkett branch.

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1942.—*continued.*

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Assets—	£	£	£
Loans on mortgage	5,789,029	419,297	6,208,326
Properties in possession or surrendered ..	130,746	5,064	135,810
Other advances .. .. .	..	12,435	12,435
Cash in hand, &c.	58,605	..	58,605
Other assets	371,720	17,431	389,151
Total	6,350,100	454,227	6,804,327
Liabilities—			
To shareholders	2,102,311	294,895	2,397,206
„ depositors	2,853,647	102,748	2,956,395
Reserve Funds	1,077,300	23,650	1,100,950
Bank overdraft	75,007	2,013	77,020
Profit and Loss Account	130,604	1,569	132,173
Other	111,231	29,352	140,583
Total	6,350,100	454,227	6,804,327

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The succeeding table contains particulars for the year 1941-42 of the Co-operative Societies operating in Victoria. For the purposes of statistics Co-operative Societies have been defined as such producing, manufacturing, marketing, or distributing societies as substantially fulfil the following conditions:—

- (1) Dividend on share capital not to exceed 8 per cent.
- (2) The greater portion of the business of the company to be transacted with its own shareholders.
- (3) Any distribution of surplus, after payment of dividend on share capital, to be amongst suppliers or customers, in proportion to the business done with the company.
- (4) Voting powers to be limited.

The returns furnished by the societies have been divided into three classes—(a) those engaged in the production and marketing of primary products and trade requirements; (b) those engaged in retailing general household requirements; and (c) those that fulfil the functions of (a) and (b) but which cannot be classified under either of those headings. The first-mentioned may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operative and the second as Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1941-42.

Heading.	Societies—			Total— All Societies.
	Producers'.*	Consumers'.	Producers' and Consumers'.	
Number of Societies	54	20	8	82
Number of Branches	19	12	5	36
Membership No.	40,920	11,126	3,509	55,555
Purchases	£ 3,480,352	£ 709,374	£ 1,095,763	£ 5,285,489
Working Expenses, &c. ..	886,830	124,389	154,599	1,165,818
Interest	29,232	5,259	3,523	38,014
Rebates and Bonuses ..	5,698	33,410	9,102	51,210
Total Expenditure	4,402,112	875,432	1,262,987	6,540,531
Sales	4,144,775	876,069	1,254,677	6,275,521
Other Income	312,922	19,516	17,664	350,102
Total Income	4,457,697	895,585	1,272,341	6,625,623
Dividend on Share Capital ..	22,652	6,312	2,446	31,410
<i>Liabilities—</i>				
Share Capital—Paid-up ..	973,131	178,908	61,103	1,213,142
Loan Capital	113,524	42,647	7,906	164,077
Bank Overdraft	621,313	61,344	65,026	747,683
Accumulated Profits	118,585	28,543	49,593	196,721
Reserve Funds	355,012	102,690	78,626	536,328
Sundry Creditors	482,744	55,256	86,930	624,930
Other Liabilities	142,084	8,296	5,773	156,153
Total	2,806,393	477,684	354,957	3,639,034
<i>Assets—</i>				
Land and Buildings	1,260,784	173,190	187,306	1,621,280
Fittings, Plant and Machinery }				
Stock	449,140	136,522	80,306	665,968
Sundry Debtors	785,276	92,534	47,806	925,616
Cash in hand or on Deposit ..	101,355	56,125	3,522	161,002
Profit and Loss Account ..	54,981	1,612	..	56,593
Other Assets	154,857	17,701	36,017	208,575
Total	2,806,393	477,684	354,957	3,639,034

* The figures of the Victorian Wheatgrowers Corporation Ltd. are included. This Association was incorporated to market Victorian wheat, and does not trade for the purposes of profit.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY COMPANIES.

There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1941-42 have been obtained:—Paid-up capital, £530,530; reserve funds, &c., £503,841; other liabilities, £81,441; total liabilities, £1,115,812. The assets were:—Deposits with Government, £142,400; other investments in public securities, &c., £205,940; loans on mortgage, £56,539; property, £563,984; other assets, £146,949; total assets, £1,115,812. The net profits were £46,191, and dividends and bonuses paid amounted to £37,613. The net profits were equivalent to 4·5 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

The *Public Trustee Act* 1939 (No. 4654), the main provisions of which were summarized on page 28 of the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, became operative on 1st February, 1940. It was subsequently amended by *Public Trustee Act* 1940 (No. 4755), a synopsis of which will be found on page 29 of the *Year-Book* for 1940-41. This legislation provided for the appointment of a Public Trustee who combines the duties of the former Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons and the management of estates formerly the responsibility of the Master in Lunacy. In addition the Public Trustee is authorized to carry on business comparable with that of a Trustee Company.

Moneys coming into the hands of the Public Trustee are paid into the "Public Trustee Fund" or (if the case so requires) into the consolidated revenue.

Particulars of the Public Trustee Fund (which included all moneys previously standing to the credit of the Intestate Estates' Fund and the Lunatic Patients' Estate Fund) for the year ended 30th June, 1943, were:—Revenue, £538,832; expenditure, £551,317; credit balance, £217,500.

LAND TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A summary of land transactions under the Transfer of
Dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts in the Titles Office for each of the last five years
the Transfer of is given hereunder.
Land Acts.

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE.
(UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS), 1939 TO 1943.

Year.	Number of Transfers.	Mortgages.		Number of—			
		Number.	Amount.*	Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
1939 ..	41,141	19,144	£ 12,244,287	6,958	877	22,971	91,091
1940 ..	41,999	15,478	9,625,851	6,903	743	22,547	87,670
1941 ..	45,852	15,843	8,701,758	7,005	692	24,125	93,517
1942 ..	30,147	10,431	5,528,425	6,961	338	21,034	68,911
1943 ..	29,502	7,741	3,714,542	7,095	275	20,979	65,592

* Excluding the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED, 1939 TO 1943.

Year.			Number of—			
			Certificates of Title.	Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
1939 ..	..	..	15,144	2,092	1,653	18,889
1940 ..	..	..	15,894	1,936	1,980	19,810
1941 ..	..	..	14,649	1,808	1,973	18,430
1942 ..	..	..	13,875	1,997	1,817	17,689
1943 ..	..	..	12,388	3,183	2,181	17,752

Dealings
under the
Property Law
Act 1928.

A statement of mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered under the *Property Law Act 1928* (commonly known as the General Law) is also appended:—

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT,
1939 TO 1943.

Year.	Mortgages.		Reconveyances.		Conveyances.	
	Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.†	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
1939 ..	853	773,143	675	192,839	2,138	1,149,046
1940 ..	663	455,691	651	189,487	1,982	1,136,666
1941 ..	623	375,816	658	160,381	2,082	1,182,281
1942 ..	394	201,968	657	182,769	1,546	777,676
1943 ..	373	152,172	678	142,878	1,525	995,874

* Excluding the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

† Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

Stock mortgages, liens on wool and crops. The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years are shown below. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS, 1939 TO 1943.

Security.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	1,067	1,011	579	381	278
Amount £	173,246	155,396	108,249	73,152	71,320
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	131	117	80	47	46
Amount £	32,137	36,415	26,252	16,782	22,941
Liens on Crops —					
Number ..	2,950	1,978	3,848	2,481	1,125
Amount £	330,058	196,259	555,395	359,138	177,803
Total—					
Number ..	4,148	3,106	4,507	2,909	1,449
Amount £	535,441	388,070	689,896	449,072	272,064

Bills and
contracts of
sale.

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years—

VICTORIA—BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE, 1939 TO 1943.

Security.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,731	1,614	1,456	908	1,162
Amount £	366,512	390,321	399,364	300,397	270,432
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	12	13	6	3	4
Amount £	2,994	2,381	1,085	433	625

COMPANIES.

The Companies Act 1938 (No. 4602) which consolidated and amended the law relating to companies was proclaimed on 1st May, 1939. Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the Act, in so far as these are recorded in the Registrar-General's office, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, 1939 TO 1943.

Year ended 31st December—	New Companies.						Number of Existing Trading Companies.		Increase in Nominal Capital of Existing Companies during the Year.*	
	Number Registered.				Nominal Capital.					
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.	Victorian.	Foreign.	Foreign Trading.	Mining.
					£	£			£	£
1939 ..	537	37	28	602	17,302,340	482,250	10,229	643	6,853,800	1,096,685
1940 ..	292	25	34	351	3,344,760	799,600	9,989	659	9,639,641	372,200
1941 ..	100	22	8	130	1,231,250	107,650	9,469	711	2,745,786	118,250
1942 ..	28	17	1	46	520,000	50	9,052	717	366,000	30,000
1943 ..	29	16	1	46	427,500	5,000	8,805	724	1,302,364	30,000

* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1942 and 1943 was £50 and £1,250 respectively.

PART III.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration
of births,
deaths, and
marriages.

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over the registrars of births and deaths, the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. Since the present system was instituted approximately 5,600,300 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,630,880 relate to marriages, 2,661,320 to births, and 1,308,100 to deaths.

Since 1st August, 1932, all registrations of births and deaths occurring within the area of Greater Melbourne have been effected at the office of the Government Statist.

Persons desirous of obtaining information as to any birth, death, or marriage registered in Victoria may apply to the Government Statist to have a search made against the records in the registers. They should furnish particulars, as complete as possible, including the date and place of the event, the names of the parties (if a marriage), age (if a death), and, in the case of a birth or death, the parentage. A fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for each search of a period of not more than five years and an additional fee of 2s. 6d. for each additional

search period of five years or part thereof. A search fee is not charged in any case where an application for a certificate is lodged within three months of the date of registration of the event. There is no extra charge for an extract of an entry but, for a certificate, a further sum of 5s. is payable. For a search of the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is 1s., a further sum of 1s. being payable if a certificate be required.

Law relating to marriages, births, and deaths.

The various Acts relating to the registration of marriages, births, and deaths in Victoria were consolidated in 1928, since when the Marriage Act was amended by Acts No. 4561 and 4839 of 1938 and 1941 respectively, and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act by Act No. 4553 of 1938 and 4858 of 1941.

Marriages may be celebrated by any minister of religion who ordinarily officiates as such in one of the religious denominations, and whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist; also by the Government Statist, an Assistant Government Statist, or a duly appointed registrar of marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any indictable offence, misconduct or impropriety in the celebration of any marriage, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain. At least three clear days before the performance of any marriage, written notice of such marriage must be given to the proposed celebrant by the parties about to be married, but such notice may, in respect of a marriage by a minister of religion, be dispensed with in the case of emergency by written permission of any Justice of the Peace. Marriage of minors is permissible only with the written consent of parents or guardian or, in certain circumstances, by permission of a Guardian of Minors; should a parent refuse consent, appeal may be made to a Police Magistrate. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is valid. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted in part from the law relating to marriages, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages. Certificates of such marriages must, however, be lodged with the Government Statist for record purposes. No marriage is invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity where the identity of the parties to the marriage is not in question.

A person whose husband or wife has been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years or over, and has not been known by such person to be living within that time, may marry without being liable to prosecution for bigamy (*see* sec. 61 of the Crimes Act); but such a marriage would be void, and the issue thereof illegitimate, if it should be subsequently discovered that the former wife (or husband) was alive at the date of the marriage.

Births of live children must, under a penalty not exceeding £10 for default without reasonable cause, be registered within 60 days. After 60 days and within twelve months, registration may be effected, after declaration, on the payment of a fee of 5s. ; after twelve months and under seven years, only by authority of the Government Statist (fee 20s.); and after seven years by order of a Judge of a County Court or the Supreme Court (fee 30s.). The occupier of any house or place in which an illegitimate child is born, or in which an illegitimate child under the age of five years dies, is required to give notice of such birth or death to the district registrar within three to seven days, according to the locality of the event. If the mother is the occupier, the period of notification is extended to three weeks.

Deaths must, under a penalty not exceeding £10, be notified to the local registrar by the occupier of the house or tenement in which the death occurred. Registration of death must be effected within 21 days by a person present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased or, in the case of illness, inability or default of such person, by the occupier of the house or tenement in which the death occurred. The medical practitioner in attendance during the last illness is also required, under a penalty not exceeding £5, to report the death to the registrar, unless the death has been reported to the Coroner.

**Summary of
Vital Statistics,
1942.**

The principal numbers and rates relating to Vital Statistics are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1942.

Division.	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Population.*			Infantile Mortality.
	Mar- riages.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Mar- riage.	Birth.	Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
Greater Melbourne ..	..	20,261	13,118	887	..	17·70	11·46	43·78
Remainder of the State	..	15,666	8,855	609	..	19·07	10·78	38·87
Victoria ..	23,636	35,927	21,973	1,496	12·02	18·27	11·18	41·64

* Subject to revision.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages— Marriages in Victoria in 1942 reached the record figure of 23,636, an increase of 2,739 over the number (20,897) registered in 1941. The rate per 1,000 of population in 1942 was 12·02 as compared with rates of 10·79 in 1941, 11·76 in 1940, 9·23 in 1939, and 9·16 in 1938. The rate for 1942 was the highest recorded in Victoria. The lowest rate recorded in the history of the State was 5·66 in 1931—a year of acute economic depression. There has been a marked increase since that year, the rate in 1942 being 112 per cent. higher than that in 1931.

The following table shows the number of marriages, the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population, since 1854:—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER, 1855 TO 1942.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	4,362	*	*	*	*	10·24
1860-64..	4,418	1,068	1,166	1,079	1,105	8·16
1865-69..	4,533	1,123	1,144	1,113	1,153	6·94
1870-74..	4,823	1,168	1,299	1,131	1,225	6·40
1875-79..	5,023	1,239	1,307	1,207	1,270	6·21
1880-84..	6,296	1,528	1,611	1,483	1,674	7·07
1885-89..	8,208	1,899	2,196	1,915	2,198	8·04
1890-94..	7,945	1,995	2,100	1,838	2,012	6·88
1895-99..	7,627	1,816	2,074	1,778	1,959	6·44
1900-04..	8,201	2,000	2,252	1,930	2,019	6·78
1905-09..	9,209	2,185	2,548	2,182	2,294	7·36
1910-14..	11,244	2,664	3,000	2,644	2,936	8·29
1915-19..	10,908	2,437	2,754	2,815	2,902	7·62
1920-24..	13,598	3,252	3,578	3,152	3,616	8·64
1925-29..	13,301	3,136	3,603	3,047	3,515	7·72
1930-34..	12,019	2,929	3,123	2,727	3,240	6·64
1935-39..	16,406	3,699	4,484	3,414	4,809	8·83
1938 ..	17,113	3,844	4,994	3,454	4,821	9·16
1939 ..	17,368	3,527	4,452	3,751	5,638	9·23
1940 ..	22,299	5,001	5,430	5,896	5,972	11·76
1941 ..	20,897	4,367	5,526	4,625	6,379	10·79
1942 ..	23,636	6,685	6,816	4,869	5,266	12·02

* Not available.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is apt to be misleading in the early settlement stages of countries like Australia, but it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated.

Marriage rates The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and New Zealand, for the last five years :—

MARRIAGE RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1938	9·16	9·03	8·85	9·26	9·03	8·83	9·05	10·09
1939	9·23	9·27	8·99	9·51	9·02	9·51	9·23	11·12
1940	11·76	10·95	10·09	11·66	11·25	10·36	11·11	11·28
1941	10·79	10·02	9·55	11·42	10·85	8·98	10·58	8·65
1942	12·02	12·20	11·33	13·36	11·57	10·12	12·00	7·91

The marriage rate in England and Wales in 1942 was 8·9.

Ages of bridegrooms and brides. The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1942 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1942.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.																		Total Bridegrooms.
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 to 49.	50 to 54.	55 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 to 69.	70 and over.	
16 .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
17	1	2	7	6	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
18 .. ..	..	4	13	18	27	18	10	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
19 .. ..	..	..	7	38	69	74	40	73	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303
20 .. ..	..	3	16	51	99	132	150	214	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	687
21 to 24 ..	6	47	193	490	854	1,184	4,300	761	66	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,912
25 to 29 ..	2	26	55	156	321	567	3,494	2,412	419	58	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	7,522
30 to 34 ..	1	..	3	8	28	47	106	836	1,273	662	169	30	12	2	1	..	..	3,178
35 to 39 ..	..	..	..	5	7	10	23	232	518	472	302	81	28	5	1	..	..	1,684
40 to 44 ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	8	60	160	208	216	153	53	15	2	..	1	879
45 to 49 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	14	44	93	115	110	98	21	2	2	..	502
50 to 54 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	18	28	48	94	91	53	17	3	..	357
55 to 59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	24	39	42	41	24	8	1	200
60 to 64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	8	10	39	29	21	17	6	135
65 to 69 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	15	12	12	13	10	72
70 to 74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	4	5	8	11	41
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	6	6	6	27
Total Brides	2	17	120	375	882	1,460	2,090	9,249	5,217	1,970	956	533	387	186	91	57	35	9	23,636

Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 726 were older and 171 younger than their brides, and 103 were of the same age.

In 1942 the oldest bridegroom was aged 87 years, and the oldest bride 81 years. The youngest bridegroom was aged 16 years and the youngest bride 14 years.

Proportion of
marriages at
various ages.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in 1942 is shown, in varying age groups, in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1942.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—		Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.		Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Under 16 ..	..	80	35 to 39 ..	71·25	40·45
16	13	5·08	40 to 44 ..	37·19	22·55
17	89	15·87	45 to 49 ..	21·24	16·37
18	4·78	37·32	50 to 54 ..	15·10	7·87
19	12·82	61·77	55 to 59 ..	8·46	3·85
20	29·07	88·42	60 and over	11·63	4·27
21 to 24 ..	334·74	391·31			
25 to 29 ..	318·24	220·72		1,000·00	1,000·00
30 to 34 ..	134·46	83·35			

Marriages of
minors.

The number of minors marrying at each age and the proportion of each sex to the total marriages are given in the following table for each of the five years 1938 to 1942.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS.

Year.		Age in Years.								Total.	
		14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	
Bridegrooms.											
1938	5	19	89	180	252	545	3·18	
1939	2	18	72	151	295	538	3·10	
1940	3	19	88	226	428	764	3·43	
1941	4	18	108	265	469	864	4·13	
1942	3	21	113	303	687	1,127	4·77	
Brides.											
1938	4	24	99	307	577	785	885	2,681	15·67
1939	2	17	94	286	596	844	904	2,743	15·79
1940	2	19	102	363	744	1,158	1,426	3,814	17·10
1941	10	113	329	753	1,194	1,542	3,941	18·86
1942	2	17	120	375	882	1,460	2,090	4,946	20·93

The proportion of minors marrying steadily decreased from 1931 to 1936. There was little fluctuation during the following three years, but in 1940 an increase was recorded, mainly due to the number of brides who were under 21 years of age. This was followed by further increases in 1941 and 1942.

The mean ages at marriage, according to conjugal condition, are shown in the following table for each of the last five years :—

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Divorced.	Widowers.	All Bridegrooms.	Spinsters.	Divorced.	Widows.	All Brides.
1938 ..	28·05	40·15	49·35	29·49	25·13	35·20	44·99	26·05
1939 ..	27·97	39·41	49·31	29·36	25·06	34·83	44·90	26·00
1940 ..	27·64	38·57	49·58	28·90	24·80	34·89	44·16	25·71
1941 ..	27·44	39·38	50·33	28·87	24·65	35·19	44·85	25·66
1942 ..	27·14	39·86	49·66	28·44	24·42	35·84	43·54	25·29

In 1942 the mean age at marriage of bridegrooms whose brides were under 45 was 27·57 years, while for brides under 45 the age was 24·41 years.

The most popular age at marriage in 1942 for bridegrooms was 23 years, and for brides 21 years.

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying during each of the five years 1938 to 1942, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1900.

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1938 TO 1942.

Period.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.				Total Marriages.
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	De-serted.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	De-serted.	
1938 ..	15,763	902	439	9	16,088	554	460	11	17,113
1939 ..	16,018	882	462	6	16,304	585	463	16	17,368
1940 ..	20,724	975	591	9	20,950	705	623	21	22,299
1941 ..	19,319	982	585	11	19,532	686	648	31	20,897
1942 ..	21,966	974	696	*	22,291	670	675	*	23,636

* Included with divorced.

**VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES AND PERCENTAGE OF
PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION,
1910 TO 1942.**

Marriages Between—	1942.		Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of Total—			
	Num- ber.	Per- centage.		1910-19.	1920-29.	1930-39.	1942.
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	21,156	89·51	Bachelors Widowers Divorced Total	Bridegrooms.			
Bachelors and Widows ..	345	1·46		92·7	92·1	92·3	93·0
Bachelors and Divorced Women ..	465	1·97		6·5	6·3	5·5	4·1
Widowers and Spinsters ..	604	2·56		·8	1·6	2·2	2·9
Widowers and Widows ..	263	1·11	Spinsters Widows Divorced Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Widowers and Divorced Women ..	107	·45		Brides.			
Divorced Men and Spinsters	531	2·25		94·2	93·6	94·4	94·3
Divorced Men and Widows	62	·26		4·8	4·9	3·4	2·8
Divorced Men and Divorced Women ..	103	·43		1·0	1·5	2·2	2·9
Total Marriages ..	23,636	100·00	Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

NOTE.—In this table deserted persons are included with divorced.

The proportions of widowers and widows remarrying per 100 marriages, declined from 6·5 and 4·7 respectively in 1910-14 to 4·7 and 3·2 in 1938-42. During the same period the proportion of remarriages of divorced men increased from ·7 to 2·8 and of divorced women from ·9 to 2·9. The increased proportion of divorced persons remarrying reflects the higher number of decrees for dissolution of marriage granted in recent years. The numbers of such decrees and of remarriages of divorced men and of divorced women for various periods since 1900 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—DIVORCED PERSONS REMARRYING SINCE
1900.**

Period.	Decrees Granted.	Remarriages.	
		Divorced Men.	Divorced Women.
1900-09	1,208	418	554
1910-19	2,258	867	1,096
1920-29	4,392	2,125	2,116
1930-39	6,059	3,172	3,099
1940	817	591	623
1941	833	585	648

In 1942 decrees granted numbered 953, and remarriages of men and women 696 and 675 respectively.

Marriages in religious denominations.

In 1942 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 22,433, representing 95 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 1,203, or 5 per cent. of the total.

The numbers and proportions of civil marriages and of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations for the years 1922, 1932, and 1942, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL.

	1922.		1932		1942.	
	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ..	3,771	29·02	3,096	26·36	7,632	32·29
Roman Catholic Church	2,288	17·60	2,158	18·38	4,775	20·20
Presbyterian Church	2,548	19·61	2,008	17·10	4,318	18·27
Methodist Church ..	1,835	14·12	1,680	14·30	3,415	14·45
Baptist Church ..	569	4·38	516	4·39	882	3·73
Church of Christ ..	284	2·19	279	2·38	583	2·47
Congregational Church	889	6·84	205	1·75	311	1·32
Salvation Army ..	48	·37	86	·73	114	·48
Hebrew	42	·32	56	·48	123	·52
Lutheran Church ..	59	·45	73	·62	87	·37
Other Sects ..	227	1·75	72	·61	193	·81
Civil Marriages ..	436	3·35	1,515	12·90	1,203	5·09
Total ..	12,996	100·00	11,744	100·00	23,636	100·00

Civil marriages.

The following statement shows the numbers and proportions of civil marriages performed for each of the last ten years :—

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES, 1933 TO 1942.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
1933 ..	1,340	10·58	1938 ..	770	4·50
1934 ..	1,156	8·34	1939 ..	988	5·69
1935 ..	1,373	8·91	1940 ..	1,329	5·96
1936 ..	1,398	8·78	1941 .	1,478	7·07
1937 ..	1,058	6·52	1942 ..	1,203	5·09

CIVIL MARRIAGES PERFORMED IN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATIST, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Civil Marriages.
1938 ..	570	74·03
1939 ..	863	87·35
1940 ..	1,199	90·22
1941 ..	1,363	92·22
1942 ..	1,145	95·18

NOTE.—The number of marriages performed in the office of the Government Statist has increased since 1938 mainly because of the abolition of office of certain former registrars of marriages in the metropolitan area.

Registered clergymen.

The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages numbered 1,995 on 31st December, 1942. The number of ministers in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) was as follows :—

VICTORIA—REGISTERED MINISTERS IN EACH DENOMINATION, 1942.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	432	Catholic and Apostolic	3
Roman Catholic ..	499	Free Presbyterian ..	3
Presbyterian ..	338	Welsh Calvinistic Metho-	
Methodist ..	320	dists ..	2
Baptist ..	104	Reformed Presbyterian	
Church of Christ ..	90	Church of Ireland ..	2
Congregational ..	59	Ballarat Town Mission	2
Salvation Army ..	59	Unitarian ..	1
Lutheran ..	34	Open Brethren ..	1
Seventh Day Adventist ..	24	Latter Day Saints ..	1
Pentecostal ..	6	New Church ..	1
Apostolic Church, Aus-		Greek Orthodox Church	1
tralia ..	5	Syrian Orthodox ..	1
Latter Day Saints (Re-			
organized) ..	4		
Particular Baptists ..	3	Total ..	1,995

In 1942 there were 11 civil registrars of marriages.

BIRTHS.

Births—
Numbers and The number of births registered in Victoria during the
rates. year 1942 was 35,927. This was 1,521 more than the
number registered for the preceding year. The rate per
1,000 of population was 18·27. The lowest rate recorded was 15·16
in 1935. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths,
numbered 950, and correspond to a ratio of 26·4 per 1,000 infants
born alive in 1942. There were 1,050 male to every 1,000 female
births in 1942, as compared with 1,065 in 1941, 1,053 in 1940, 1,065
in 1939, and 1,063 in 1938.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the
population are to some extent misleading. In the earlier periods
when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part
of men and women at the reproductive period of life, such rates are
naturally high. As time proceeds, notwithstanding that immigration
of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such
adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, consequently,
the birth rate. It is clear, however, that other powerful factors are
tending to reduce the birth rate.

The following table shows the number of births—male and female—
the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000
of the population since 1854 :—

VICTORIA—BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1855 TO 1942.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59	17,154	8,742	8,412	*	*	*	*	39.49
1860-64	24,060	12,379	11,681	5,614	5,991	6,534	5,921	43.29
1865-69	25,963	13,219	12,744	6,027	6,543	7,105	6,288	39.77
1870-74	27,359	13,944	13,415	6,478	6,769	7,467	6,645	36.35
1875-79	26,584	13,639	12,945	6,333	6,686	7,211	6,354	32.85
1880-84	27,286	13,965	13,321	6,374	7,025	7,300	6,587	30.64
1885-89	32,941	16,883	16,058	7,824	8,289	8,814	8,014	32.27
1890-94	36,945	18,901	18,044	8,669	9,604	9,735	8,937	31.99
1895-99	31,675	16,213	15,462	7,746	8,078	8,323	7,528	26.76
1900-04	30,316	15,544	14,772	7,384	7,682	7,880	7,370	25.08
1905-09	30,994	15,879	15,115	7,489	7,832	8,076	7,597	24.76
1910-14	34,500	17,717	16,783	8,329	8,619	8,850	8,702	25.42
1915-19	33,101	17,014	16,087	8,228	8,336	8,514	8,023	23.13
1920-24	36,022	18,549	17,473	8,729	8,970	9,367	8,956	22.89
1925-29	34,892	18,013	16,879	8,732	8,728	8,856	8,576	20.24
1930-34	29,429	15,075	14,354	7,383	7,409	7,361	7,276	16.27
1935-39	29,467	15,113	14,354	7,285	7,154	7,466	7,562	15.85
<hr/>								
1938 ..	30,344	15,636	14,708	7,416	7,401	7,668	7,859	16.25
1939 ..	30,493	15,728	14,765	7,725	7,446	7,646	7,676	16.20
1940 ..	31,962	16,393	15,569	7,807	7,381	8,065	8,709	16.86
1941 ..	34,406	17,748	16,658	8,256	8,006	8,576	9,568	17.76
1942 ..	35,927	18,402	17,525	9,179	9,174	9,009	8,565	18.27

* Not available.

Birth rates— The following statement shows the birth rate per 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand for the last five years :—

BIRTH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1938 ..	16.25	17.39	18.98	15.88	19.87	20.82	17.46	17.93
1939 ..	16.20	17.46	20.08	16.13	19.43	21.03	17.65	18.73
1940 ..	16.86	17.81	20.02	16.80	19.60	20.90	18.02	21.20
1941 ..	17.76	18.48	20.80	18.26	21.62	21.75	18.94	22.81
1942 ..	18.27	18.60	20.46	18.54	21.06	22.09	19.06	21.73

The birth rate in England and Wales in 1942 was 15.8.

**Ages of
parents of
nuptial
children.**

The average ages of fathers and of mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1942 were 31·88 and 28·25 years respectively. These averages were 4·31 and 3·84 years respectively above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides, for the year 1942. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned :—

**VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS OF NUPTIAL
CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS, 1942.**

Father.				Mother.			
Age Group.			Percentage of Total Parents.	Age Group.			Percentage of Total Parents.
Under 20	..	..	0·53	Under 20	..	..	3·70
20 to 24	..	..	11·62	20 to 24	..	..	24·79
25 to 29	..	..	29·25	25 to 29	..	..	33·56
30 to 34	..	..	27·19	30 to 34	..	..	22·56
35 to 39	..	..	18·17	35 to 39	..	..	11·70
40 to 44	..	..	8·36	40 to 44	..	..	3·39
45 to 49	..	..	3·31	45 and over	..	..	0·30
50 and over	..	..	1·57				
Total			100·00	Total			100·00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1942, 58·35 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 34·26 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 40·87 and 45·36 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 37 were to mothers under 20 years and about 3 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The following table shows the number of births (allotted to the place of usual residence of the mother) and the birth rates in municipalities. births per 1,000 of the mean population in Greater Melbourne, cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1928 to 1932 and 1933 to 1937, and for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942 :—

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

Municipality.	Annual Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,348	1,143	1,257	1,303	1,499	14·29	12·68	13·86	14·19	15·20
Box Hill ..	259	214	267	340	414	18·31	13·84	15·85	19·42	21·62
Braybrook (Part) ..	187	157	190	227	272	22·28	17·65	19·49	21·62	22·86
Brighton ..	394	353	509	652	631	13·37	11·69	15·04	18·49	16·87
Bruswick ..	974	790	833	991	1,122	17·52	14·53	15·06	17·74	19·61
Camberwell ..	865	759	1,224	1,375	1,458	17·85	14·58	18·98	19·97	20·63
Caulfield ..	941	807	1,047	1,209	1,287	14·87	12·14	14·71	16·71	16·57
Chelsea ..	127	121	139	147	203	18·66	17·46	19·04	19·52	25·86
Coburg ..	742	634	751	871	920	20·80	16·35	18·11	20·21	19·78
Collingwood ..	532	492	497	534	550	16·63	16·26	16·65	17·88	18·15
Essendon ..	766	578	771	896	928	16·59	12·47	15·98	18·25	18·39
Fitzroy ..	517	467	532	509	579	15·96	15·24	17·49	16·71	18·74
Footscray ..	875	698	782	978	986	19·13	14·97	15·26	17·25	16·18
Hawthorn ..	424	406	516	650	700	12·70	11·82	14·24	17·20	17·56
Heidelberg (Part) ..	413	340	432	529	564	16·93	14·02	16·80	20·19	19·25
Kew ..	339	284	335	429	460	13·97	11·58	12·84	15·54	15·23
Malvern ..	499	470	545	620	700	11·46	10·66	11·85	13·29	14·67
Moorabbin ..	398	359	475	500	472	23·14	19·20	22·84	23·15	20·52
Mordialloc ..	148	132	178	218	249	15·37	13·64	17·00	20·24	21·56
Northcote ..	727	576	660	731	798	17·27	13·55	15·21	16·70	17·85
Oakleigh ..	264	217	253	306	308	22·72	17·91	19·61	23·09	22·24
Port Melbourne ..	230	197	195	216	240	17·24	15·22	14·66	15·71	16·90
Prahran ..	696	624	798	909	1,016	13·26	11·84	14·43	16·06	17·35
Preston ..	703	581	699	760	863	23·87	18·05	20·45	21·58	23·48
Richmond ..	693	593	640	711	700	16·71	14·95	16·05	17·73	17·09
Sandringham ..	272	232	320	356	389	15·33	12·67	16·16	17·32	17·44
South Melbourne ..	660	551	591	603	661	15·06	12·81	13·63	13·87	14·97
St. Kilda ..	533	512	666	826	862	11·61	10·55	12·91	15·64	15·84
Williamstown ..	423	326	399	472	430	19·28	14·64	17·20	19·87	17·34
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne—										
Ballarat ..	664	596	617	670	701	17·14	15·74	15·96	17·16	17·78
Bendigo ..	550	555	578	600	576	17·10	18·81	19·13	19·66	18·72
Geelong ..	844	693	741	723	825	19·26	17·52	18·26	17·67	20·04
Ararat ..	†	102	95	101	100	..	20·76	19·04	20·49	20·12
Castlemaine ..	105	98	99	97	110	15·16	18·70	18·57	17·40	18·97
Colac ..	†	106	131	132	129	..	20·42	23·52	23·49	22·83
Echuca ..	†	95	91	83	94	..	21·39	20·36	18·63	21·12
Hamilton ..	138	117	129	139	137	24·47	20·08	21·43	22·88	22·46
Horsham ..	†	118	124	121	121	..	22·13	22·26	21·72	21·65
Maryborough ..	118	111	115	103	98	21·35	19·62	19·90	17·71	16·72
Mildura ..	184	207	249	234	221	28·23	30·54	35·32	33·43	30·27
Sale ..	†	86	133	91	87	..	19·97	30·65	21·04	19·42
Shepparton ..	151	158	215	169	199	27·51	27·24	35·13	27·57	32·15
Stawell ..	92	85	108	70	82	19·46	17·75	22·27	14·39	16·80
Syan Hill ..	†	†	108	78	92	..	..	21·82	16·08	18·85
Wangaratta ..	†	107	133	116	128	..	22·21	26·81	23·11	24·52
Warrnambool ..	176	175	187	211	203	20·17	19·40	20·17	22·66	21·73
Wonthaggi ..	141	91	78	108	87	22·44	14·95	11·98	16·69	13·62
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	15,949	13,618	16,501	18,868	20,261	16·03	13·55	15·54	17·28	17·70
Cities and Principal towns outside Greater Melbourne ..	3,163	3,500	3,931	3,846	3,990	19·22	18·90	20·13	19·57	20·11
Remainder of State ..	12,693	11,426	11,530	11,692	11,676	20·40	17·62	18·04	18·02	18·74
Victoria ..	31,805	28,544	31,962	34,406	35,927	17·85	15·52	16·86	17·76	18·27

† Included in Remainder of State.

Multiple
births.

The number of cases of multiple births and the proportion per 1,000 of the total cases of births in the last five years were as follows :—

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	Total Multiple Cases.	Multiple Cases, per 1,000 of Total Cases.
1938	291	2	293	9.75
1939	317	3	320	10.60
1940	321	2	323	10.21
1941	348	1	349	10.24
1942	398	3	401	11.28

On the average of the five years 1938–42, the proportion of mothers of twins was one in 96, of mothers of triplets, one in 14,683, and of mothers of all multiple births, one in 96 mothers.

A case of quadruplets (3 males and 1 female) was recorded in the metropolitan area in the third quarter of 1937. This was the first case of quadruplets in Victoria since 1917.

Adoption of
children.

The Adoption of Children Acts make provision for the legal adoption of children under 21 years of age who have never married and for the registration of each adoption by the Government Statist. An amending Act of 1942 (No. 4903) authorises the transmission of copies of adoption orders made in another State or Territory of the Commonwealth concerning children born in Victoria, or made in Victoria concerning children born in such other State or Territory, and makes further provision for dealing with adoption orders so transmitted to Victoria in the same manner as adoption orders made in Victoria.

The first registration was effected on 14th October, 1929, and between that date and the end of the year 1942, the adoptions of 2,385 male and 3,162 female children were registered. During 1942 adoptions registered comprised 344 male and 420 female children.

Children
legitimated.

Provision for the legitimation of children is made in the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Acts. Up to the end of 1942 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 4,606 children, of whom 279 were registered in the years 1903 to 1909, 1,347 in 1910 to 1919, 1,374 in 1920 to 1929, 1,019 in 1930 to 1939, 145 in 1940, and 228 in 1941.

Legitimations during 1942 numbered 214.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the Australian States and in New Zealand, but there are marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting therefrom. In proportion to every 100 children born out of wedlock in 1942 the numbers of legitimations in the several States and in New Zealand during that year were as follows:— Victoria, 15·9; New South Wales, 18·1; Queensland, 31·3; South Australia, 16·3; Western Australia, 39·4; Tasmania, 34·9; and New Zealand, 32·1.

**Ex-nuptial
births in
Victoria.**

The following table shows the number of ex-nuptial births and their percentage to total births since 1909:—

VICTORIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, 1910 TO 1942.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Births.			Percentage of Total Births.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1910-14	34,500	1,013	979	1,992	5·77
1915-19	33,101	941	912	1,853	5·60
1920-24	36,022	869	821	1,690	4·69
1925-29	34,892	806	752	1,558	4·47
1930-34	29,429	685	620	1,305	4·43
1935-39	29,467	613	615	1,228	4·17
1938	30,344	647	654	1,301	4·29
1939	30,493	611	538	1,149	3·77
1940	31,962	571	535	1,106	3·46
1941	34,406	574	563	1,137	3·30
1942	35,927	706	639	1,345	3·74

There has been an appreciable decrease in the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births in Victoria since 1913, the percentage having fallen from 6·03 in that year to 3·74 in 1942.

The percentages in the various States and in New Zealand in 1942 were as follows:—Victoria, 3·74; New South Wales, 3·88; Queensland, 4·72; South Australia, 2·99; Western Australia, 3·43; Tasmania, 3·51; Australia, 3·86; and New Zealand, 3·99.

DEATHS.

The following table shows the number of deaths—male and female—the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population since 1854:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1855 TO 1942.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	7,653	4,768	2,885	*	*	*	*	17·78
1860-64..	10,210	6,001	4,209	3,257	2,658	2,093	2,202	18·44
1865-69..	11,035	6,374	4,661	3,385	2,938	2,243	2,469	16·93
1870-74..	10,978	6,365	4,613	3,232	2,744	2,461	2,541	14·56
1875-79..	13,289	7,567	5,722	4,016	3,567	2,831	2,875	16·45
1880-84..	12,820	7,321	5,496	3,512	3,167	3,013	3,128	14·40
1885-89..	16,200	9,307	6,893	4,591	3,912	3,689	4,008	15·87
1890-94..	16,886	9,716	7,170	4,643	4,108	3,977	4,158	14·62
1895-99..	16,350	9,227	7,123	4,324	3,957	3,808	4,261	13·81
1900-04..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12·84
1905-09..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11·93
1910-14..	15,705	8,616	7,089	3,873	3,875	4,137	3,820	11·57
1915-19..	16,283	8,860	7,423	3,781	4,172	4,467	3,863	11·38
1920-24..	16,375	8,781	7,594	3,846	4,166	4,503	3,860	10·40
1925-29..	16,674	8,969	7,705	3,770	4,213	4,602	4,089	9·67
1930-34..	17,180	9,175	8,005	3,814	4,214	4,822	4,330	9·50
1935-39..	18,994	10,109	8,885	4,043	4,780	5,630	4,541	10·22
1938 ..	18,955	10,026	8,929	4,016	4,605	5,774	4,560	10·15
1939 ..	20,169	10,779	9,390	4,320	5,048	5,982	4,819	10·72
1940 ..	20,293	10,930	9,363	4,427	4,841	6,150	4,875	10·70
1941 ..	20,522	10,856	9,666	4,194	4,851	6,197	5,280	10·59
1942 ..	21,973	11,520	10,453	4,521	5,475	6,729	5,248	11·18

* Not available.

The death rate gradually declined from 18·44 in 1860-64 to 9·50 in 1930-34, but during the quinquennium, 1935-39, it rose to 10·22. The lowest death rate (8·93) in the history of the State was recorded in 1930. It remained low for the following three years, but in 1934 it rose to its maximum since 1923. There was little fluctuation during the four years following 1934, but the rates for 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942 were high, being 10·72, 10·70, 10·59, and 11·18 respectively.

The number of deaths in 1942 was 21,973, which was 2,263 more than the average of the preceding five years.

The number in 1942 was the highest on record for the State.

In 1942 there were 1,102 male to every 1,000 female deaths, the average for the last five years being 1,132. The corresponding proportion of male to female births in the quinquennium was 1,059. The natural increase for the five-year period was 61,220 (males, 29,796 ; females, 31,424).

Death rates— The following statement shows the death rate per 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand for the last five years :—
Australian States and New Zealand.

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1938	10·15	9·59	9·19	9·35	9·20	9·71	9·64	9·71
1939	10·72	9·75	9·40	9·63	9·32	10·19	9·93	9·20
1940	10·70	9·43	9·03	9·57	9·64	9·99	9·75	9·25
1941	10·59	9·75	9·21	10·47	10·19	10·76	10·02	9·84
1942	11·18	10·32	9·30	11·03	10·80	10·12	10·49	10·60

In 1942 the death rate in England and Wales was 11·6—non-civilian deaths excluded.

Death rates in municipalities. Compiled on the basis of allotment of all deaths to the place of usual residence, the following table shows the number of deaths, and the deaths per 1,000 of the mean population in Greater Melbourne, cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and the remainder of the State, for the five-year periods 1928 to 1932 and 1933 to 1937, and for the years 1940, 1941, and 1942.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1928- 1932.	1933- 1937.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1928- 1932.	1933- 1937.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,091	1,120	1,209	1,186	1,283	11.57	12.42	13.33	12.92	13.01
Box Hill ..	125	155	176	181	223	8.81	9.99	10.45	10.34	11.64
Braybrook (Part) ..	56	58	83	92	81	6.70	6.57	8.51	8.76	6.81
Brighton ..	272	316	386	395	382	9.22	10.33	11.40	11.20	10.21
Brunswick ..	532	560	621	595	638	9.57	10.30	11.22	10.64	11.15
Camberwell ..	430	494	627	701	718	8.87	9.49	9.72	10.18	10.16
Caulfield ..	552	656	755	761	820	8.72	9.87	10.61	10.51	10.56
Chelsea ..	63	83	92	96	102	9.24	12.02	12.60	12.75	12.99
Coburg ..	287	317	385	372	391	8.06	8.19	9.28	8.63	8.41
Collingwood ..	363	377	428	373	396	11.36	12.47	14.34	12.49	13.07
Essendon ..	429	484	550	545	577	9.30	10.46	11.40	11.10	11.44
Fitzroy ..	446	452	496	488	552	13.77	14.74	16.31	16.03	17.86
Footscray ..	402	425	504	524	514	8.79	9.12	9.83	9.24	8.43
Hawthorn ..	357	409	462	475	497	10.67	11.90	12.75	12.57	12.47
Heidelberg (Part) ..	193	210	241	287	290	7.91	8.66	9.37	10.95	9.90
Kew ..	220	246	263	293	312	9.08	10.06	10.08	10.62	10.33
Malvern ..	404	489	552	551	628	9.28	11.07	12.00	11.81	13.16
Moorabbin ..	130	157	199	160	205	7.55	8.39	9.57	7.41	8.91
Mordialloc ..	85	94	133	123	139	8.86	9.67	12.70	11.42	12.03
Northcote ..	369	408	435	463	484	8.77	9.59	10.03	10.58	10.83
Oakleigh ..	101	115	127	133	153	8.72	9.49	9.84	10.41	11.05
Port Melbourne ..	137	156	121	163	169	10.26	12.08	9.10	11.85	11.90
Prahran ..	628	662	732	788	820	11.96	12.56	13.24	13.92	14.00
Preston ..	242	267	300	321	383	8.20	8.29	8.78	9.11	10.42
Richmond ..	464	465	477	519	520	11.20	11.73	11.96	12.96	12.70
Sandringham ..	161	177	227	235	255	9.08	9.63	11.46	11.44	11.43
South Melbourne ..	486	507	550	541	611	11.09	11.78	12.68	12.44	13.84
St. Kilda ..	452	538	682	708	692	9.84	11.09	13.22	13.41	12.72
Williamstown ..	211	219	263	255	283	9.63	9.81	11.34	10.74	11.41
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne										
Ballarat ..	475	501	543	574	587	12.28	13.23	14.04	14.70	14.89
Bendigo ..	421	441	432	441	519	13.08	14.93	14.30	14.45	16.87
Geelong ..	455	463	485	498	565	10.40	11.70	11.95	12.17	13.73
Ararat ..	†	63	58	67	60	..	12.79	11.62	13.59	12.07
Castlemaine ..	73	64	57	66	78	10.61	12.20	10.69	11.83	13.45
Colac ..	†	54	65	72	65	..	11.01	11.67	12.81	11.50
Echuca ..	†	49	55	50	64	..	11.01	12.30	11.22	14.38
Hamilton ..	59	62	60	75	63	10.35	10.60	9.97	12.35	10.33
Horsham ..	†	62	61	62	58	..	11.72	10.95	11.13	10.38
Maryborough ..	59	73	64	88	81	10.66	12.98	11.07	15.13	13.82
Mildura ..	59	80	79	96	99	9.05	11.74	11.21	13.71	13.56
Sale ..	†	54	46	58	49	..	12.59	10.60	13.41	10.94
Shepparton ..	55	77	72	80	107	9.96	13.29	11.76	13.05	17.29
Stawell ..	51	53	73	59	67	10.87	10.98	15.05	12.13	13.73
Swan Hill ..	†	†	51	41	47	..	..	10.30	8.45	9.63
Wangaratta ..	†	62	65	59	62	..	12.81	13.10	11.75	11.88
Warrnambool ..	91	97	96	91	106	10.46	10.81	10.36	9.77	11.35
Wonthaggi ..	47	50	60	42	58	7.45	8.17	9.22	6.49	9.08
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	9,688	10,616	12,076	12,329	13,118	9.74	10.56	11.37	11.29	11.46
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne	1,845	2,305	2,422	2,519	2,735	11.22	12.45	12.40	12.82	13.78
Remainder of State	5,311	5,469	5,795	5,674	6,120	8.53	8.44	9.07	8.75	9.82
Victoria ..	16,844	18,390	20,293	20,522	21,973	9.45	10.00	10.70	10.59	11.18

† Included in Remainder of State.

Deaths in
hospitals and
other public
institutions.

Particulars of the residence of persons who died in the public institutions of Victoria give a definite indication of the assistance rendered by such institutions to people in the various divisions of the State. The numbers and proportions of such deaths in the various municipalities are given below for 1942 :—

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1942.

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
GREATER MELBOURNE—						
Melbourne ..	431	128	33·59	9·98	43·57	5·67
Box Hill ..	38	15	17·04	6·73	23·77	2·77
Braybrook (Part) ..	31	7	38·27	8·64	46·91	3·19
Brighton ..	47	23	12·30	6·03	18·33	1·87
Brunswick ..	161	42	25·24	6·58	31·82	3·55
Camberwell ..	111	37	15·46	5·15	20·61	2·09
Caulfield ..	128	49	15·61	5·98	21·59	2·28
Chelsea ..	33	4	32·35	3·92	36·27	4·71
Coburg ..	81	19	20·72	4·86	25·58	2·15
Collingwood ..	136	37	34·34	9·35	43·69	5·71
Essendon ..	117	37	20·28	6·41	26·69	3·05
Fitzroy ..	188	65	34·06	11·77	45·83	8·19
Footscray ..	172	33	33·46	6·42	39·88	3·36
Hawthorn ..	93	28	18·71	5·64	24·35	3·04
Heidelberg (Part) ..	65	46	22·41	15·87	38·28	3·79
Kew ..	44	22	14·10	7·05	21·15	2·19
Malvern ..	90	36	14·33	5·73	20·06	2·64
Moorabbin ..	56	17	27·32	8·29	35·61	3·17
Mordialloc ..	33	10	23·74	7·20	30·94	3·72
Northcote ..	108	50	22·32	10·33	32·65	3·54
Oakleigh ..	27	22	17·65	14·38	32·03	3·54
Port Melbourne ..	63	18	37·28	10·65	47·93	5·70
Prahran ..	215	64	26·22	7·80	34·02	4·77
Preston ..	103	37	26·89	9·66	36·55	3·81
Richmond ..	162	40	31·15	7·70	38·85	4·93
Sandringham ..	50	10	19·61	3·92	23·53	2·69
South Melbourne ..	167	51	27·33	8·35	35·68	4·94
St. Kilda ..	155	49	22·40	7·08	29·48	3·75
Williamstown ..	92	12	32·51	4·24	36·75	4·19

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS
OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1942—*continued.*

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE—						
Ballarat	120	26	20·44	4·43	24·87	3·70
Bendigo	148	32	28·52	6·16	34·68	5·85
Geelong	133	22	23·54	3·89	27·43	3·77
Ararat	39	..	6·50	..	6·50	7·85
Castlemaine ..	28	11	35·90	14·10	50·00	6·72
Colac	25	3	38·46	4·62	43·08	4·96
Echuca	32	4	50·00	6·25	56·25	8·09
Hamilton	26	2	41·27	3·17	44·44	4·66
Horsham	22	..	37·93	..	37·93	3·94
Maryborough ..	30	5	37·04	6·17	43·21	5·97
Mildura	65	1	65·66	1·01	66·67	9·04
Sale	21	3	42·86	6·12	48·98	5·36
Shepparton ..	39	2	36·45	1·87	38·32	6·62
Stawell	31	1	46·27	1·49	47·76	6·56
Swan Hill	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wangaratta ..	30	1	48·39	1·61	50·00	5·94
Warrnambool ..	38	5	35·85	4·72	40·57	4·60
Wonthaggi ..	24	1	41·38	1·72	43·10	3·91
SUMMARY—						
Greater Melbourne	3,197	1,008	24·37	7·69	32·06	3·70
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne..	851	119	31·12	4·35	35·47	4·89
Remainder of State	1,581	379	25·84	6·19	32·03	3·15
Victoria	5,629	1,506	25·62	6·85	32·47	3·63

* Not available.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE, REMAINDER OF STATE AND VICTORIA, OCCURRING IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN CERTAIN PERIODS SINCE 1910.

—	1910-14.	1920-24.	1925-29.	1930-34.	1941.	1942.
Greater Melbourne ..	24·3	27·0	29·5	27·7	24·8	24·4
Remainder of State ..	17·0	21·2	23·7	26·3	24·6	27·4
Victoria	20·4	24·3	27·0	27·1	24·7	25·6

In 1942 the number of deaths in all public institutions was 7,135, of which 4,205 were of residents of Greater Melbourne.

Deaths in
metropolitan
public
institutions.

The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1942 is given in the subjoined table :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1942.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
HOSPITALS—GENERAL—		SANATORIA—	
Royal Melbourne	860	Heatherton	35
Alfred	687	Greenvale	42
Hamilton Russell Com- munity	37	Gresswell	7
Children's	376	Total Sanatoria.. ..	84
St. Vincent's	462		
St. Vincent's Intermediate..	14		
Austin	436	BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—	
Heidelberg House	107	Melbourne (Cheltenham)	
Women's.. ..	196	Asylum	228
Prince Henry's	252	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	181
Infectious Diseases	134	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor	72
Queen Victoria	113	Old Colonists' Homes	1
Jessie McPherson Com- munity	27	Total Benevolent Institu- tions	482
Williamstown	72		
Caulfield Convalescent	10		
Eye and Ear	10		
Police	2		
Total General Hospitals	3,795		
HOSPITALS—MENTAL—		FOUNDLING HOMES, REFUGES—	
Kew	122	Broadmeadows	20
Mont Park	128	The Haven, Fitzroy	9
Receiving House, Royal Park	91	Total Refuges, &c.	29
Total Mental Hospitals ..	341	Total Hospitals and other Institutions	4,731

Of the 4,731 deaths in the above institutions, 2,709 were of males and 2,022 were of females.

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1933-42, there was an average of 10·89 deaths per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15·76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of approximately 51,000 lives in the last ten years. A comparison of the death rates from tubercular and certain other diseases for the period 1933-42 with those for the decennium 1892-1901 is shown in the following table :—

Decrease in
metropolitan
death rate.

DEATH RATES—GREATER MELBOURNE.

Cause of Death.	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1933-42.	Decrease.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1,654	465	1,189
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	446	60	386
Typhoid Fever	293	4	289
Scarlet Fever	33	7	26
Measles	215	10	205
Diphtheria	196	37	159
Total	2,837	583	2,254

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 79 per cent.—the decline representing a rate of 2,254 per million of the population.

The mortality from all causes showed a net decline of 4,870 per million of the population.

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to births, reveals a constant decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885-89 to 38 in 1938-42—a reduction of 71 per cent. In other words, where 100 infants died in the earlier period, only 29 died in the latter.

The reduction has been contributed to by various health acts and educative measures, including the notification of infectious diseases; the regulation of the manufacture, sale, and distribution of foodstuffs and patent medicines, and the ensuring of a pure water supply. The passing of the Midwives Act in 1915 and the inauguration of the Infant Welfare movement in 1917 coincide with and, in a large degree, account for the reduction of the rate in latter years. Particulars of the Infant Welfare movement will be found in Part "Social Condition" of this volume.

**Infantile
mortality.**

The infantile death rates for Greater Melbourne, the remainder of the State, and the whole State, for various periods since 1879, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1880 TO 1942.

Period.	Greater Melbourne.		Remainder of State.		Victoria.	
	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1880-84..	1,649	170·1	1,626	92·3	3,275	120·0
1885-89..	2,576	178·5	1,812	97·9	4,388	133·3
1890-94..	2,311	140·4	1,926	94·9	4,237	114·7
1895-99..	1,650	131·5	1,913	100·0	3,563	112·5
1900-04..	1,417	116·5	1,565	86·2	2,982	98·2
1905-09..	1,209	96·5	1,307	71·5	2,516	81·2
1910-14..	1,345	84·2	1,201	64·9	2,546	73·8
1915-19..	1,302	76·2	886	55·4	2,188	66·1
1920-24..	1,328	71·6	1,024	58·6	2,352	65·3
1925-29..	1,034	58·4	863	50·2	1,897	54·4
1930-34..	674	47·3	618	40·7	1,292	43·9
1935-39..	543	37·9	574	37·9	1,117	37·9
1938 ..	508	34·1	530	34·3	1,038	34·2
1939 ..	495	32·3	590	38·9	1,085	35·6
1940 ..	655	39·7	606	39·2	1,261	39·5
1941 ..	653	34·6	592	38·1	1,245	36·2
1942 ..	887	43·8	609	38·9	1,496	41·6

The system was introduced in 1923 of allotting all births and deaths to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infantile deaths the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child. This accounts for the slight increase in the rate for the remainder of the State in the period 1920-24, and the corresponding decrease in the rate for the metropolis.

During the decade, 1933-42, the infantile death rate varied considerably. During each year of the period 1933 to 1936 the rate was over 40, but in 1937 a pronounced fall occurred, the rate dropping to 36·7. This was followed by a further drop in 1938, the new record low rate of 34·2 being recorded. In 1939 the rate rose to 35·6, and was followed by a further rise to 39·5 in 1940. In 1941 the rate dropped to 36·2; this was followed by a sharp rise to 41·6 in 1942.

Infantile
deaths in
municipalities.

Deaths of infants under one year of age, and the deaths per 1,000 births in Greater Melbourne, cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and the remainder of the State

for the five-year periods 1928-32 and 1933-37, and for the years 1940, 1941, and 1942 were as follows:—

INFANTILE DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.					Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.				
	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	86	55	67	48	66	63.95	48.45	53.30	36.84	44.03
Box Hill ..	10	8	3	11	15	37.04	38.25	11.24	32.35	36.23
Braybrook (Part) ..	6	8	10	6	10	33.19	49.68	52.63	26.43	36.76
Brighton ..	15	11	17	16	20	39.11	30.15	33.40	24.54	31.70
Brunswick ..	60	32	42	38	51	61.63	40.23	50.42	38.35	45.45
Camberwell ..	30	26	33	48	53	34.68	33.74	26.96	34.90	36.35
Caulfield ..	39	27	39	38	51	41.87	33.47	37.25	31.43	39.63
Chelsea ..	6	5	4	4	8	47.32	43.12	28.78	27.21	39.40
Coburg ..	33	26	25	30	40	44.47	40.38	33.29	34.44	43.48
Collingwood ..	38	28	27	17	30	71.78	57.27	54.33	31.83	54.55
Essendon ..	33	23	22	39	34	42.83	40.51	28.53	43.53	36.63
Fitzroy ..	41	26	33	19	39	79.33	56.98	62.03	37.33	67.36
Footscray ..	41	29	48	29	35	47.34	40.99	61.38	29.65	35.49
Hawthorn ..	16	18	22	24	37	37.23	44.31	42.64	36.92	52.85
Heidelberg (Part) ..	20	11	15	15	35	49.37	32.37	34.72	28.35	62.05
Kew ..	15	9	18	8	20	43.66	30.32	53.73	18.65	43.48
Malvern ..	19	17	15	17	35	38.91	35.71	27.52	27.42	50.00
Moorabbin ..	14	14	17	13	24	34.17	37.93	35.79	26.00	50.85
Mordialloc ..	8	7	6	9	6	55.48	54.55	33.71	41.28	24.10
Northcote ..	38	24	27	25	42	51.73	41.65	40.91	34.20	52.63
Oakleigh ..	12	9	1	12	7	46.18	43.36	3.95	39.21	22.72
Port Melbourne ..	16	11	4	10	9	71.24	56.91	20.52	46.30	37.50
Prahran ..	41	29	19	31	36	58.62	46.44	23.81	34.10	35.43
Preston ..	31	23	32	29	46	44.08	40.29	45.78	38.15	53.30
Richmond ..	46	29	30	24	33	65.53	49.27	46.88	33.75	47.14
Sandringham ..	10	9	11	11	12	35.95	37.04	34.38	30.90	30.85
South Melbourne ..	47	30	19	32	35	70.87	54.77	32.15	53.07	52.95
St. Kilda ..	22	22	34	34	39	41.67	43.78	51.05	41.16	45.24
Williamstown ..	19	13	15	16	19	44.44	38.63	37.59	33.90	44.18
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne—										
Ballarat ..	34	25	33	23	42	51.84	41.62	53.48	34.33	59.91
Bendigo ..	33	22	24	24	30	60.00	40.32	41.52	40.00	62.08
Geelong ..	49	34	30	38	34	58.56	48.77	40.49	52.56	41.21
Ararat ..	† 5	4	2	2	1	..	40.85	21.05	19.80	10.00
Castlemaine ..	† 5	4	1	3	4	47.80	38.62	10.10	30.93	36.36
Colac ..	† 5	4	4	3	3	..	45.63	30.53	30.30	25.26
Echuca ..	† 5	6	2	3	6	..	62.50	21.98	36.14	63.83
Hamilton ..	† 5	4	2	6	4	34.63	37.61	15.50	43.17	29.20
Horsham ..	† 5	5	1	6	2	..	40.95	8.06	49.59	16.53
Maryborough ..	† 5	5	5	6	4	45.84	41.59	43.48	58.25	40.82
Mildura ..	9	8	6	4	9	47.83	37.68	24.20	17.09	40.72
Sale ..	† 5	2	3	2	2	..	27.97	22.56	21.98	22.99
Shepparton ..	8	8	9	4	12	54.16	54.50	41.86	23.67	60.30
Stawell ..	† 3	4	4	1	3	28.26	47.06	37.04	14.29	36.58
Swan Hill ..	† 3	†	12	10	5	..	..	111.11	128.20	54.35
Wangaratta ..	† 7	10	5	5	5	..	63.91	75.19	43.10	39.06
Warrnambool ..	9	6	3	4	14	52.33	34.32	16.04	18.96	68.97
Wonthaggi ..	8	5	1	3	8	53.67	50.66	12.82	27.78	91.95
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	812	579	655	653	887	50.94	42.55	39.69	34.61	43.78
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne	168	154	152	148	188	53.24	43.95	38.67	38.48	47.12
Remainder of State	535	437	454	444	421	42.12	38.24	39.38	37.97	36.06
Victoria ..	1,515	1,170	1,261	1,245	1,496	47.65	41.00	39.45	36.19	41.64

† Included in Remainder of State.

Infantile
mortality at
certain
ages.

An investigation into the experience in regard to infantile mortality over a period of years discloses that the decrease in the infantile death rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionately by each sex, and also by each age period, except that of "under one week." The rate per 1,000 births of infants "under one week" which, in 1942, comprised 49 per cent. of the total infantile mortality, has varied from 21·5 in the quinquennium 1910-14 (the earliest years for which the information is available) to 23·7 in 1920-24 and 20·9 in 1938-42. Between 1910-14 and 1938-42, the mortality of infants "one week and under one month" decreased by 52 per cent. and that of infants "one month and under one year" by 73 per cent. Victoria, lost between the ages of one month and one year, 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-04, 33 in 1915-19, and eleven in 1938-42.

On the average of the years, 1938-42, the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 27·9 per cent.

The tables which follow show the proportion of deaths of infants at various ages under one year for certain periods since 1899, and the male and the female death rates at each age period for the year 1942 :—

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, 1900 TO 1942.

Period.	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Births.							Males.	Females.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 12 Months	Total under 1 Year.			
1900-04 ..	34·4		16·9	21·0	25·9	98·2	105·7	90·4	
1905-09 ..	33·0		13·8	15·1	19·3	81·2	89·3	72·6	
1910-14 ..	21·5	11·1	12·1	12·4	16·7	73·8	81·8	65·3	
1915-19 ..	23·3	10·1	10·5	9·4	12·8	66·1	73·0	58·7	
1920-24 ..	23·7	9·3	9·8	10·0	12·5	65·3	71·8	58·5	
1925-29 ..	22·7	7·7	6·9	6·7	10·4	54·4	60·7	47·6	
1930-34 ..	22·3	5·5	4·8	4·6	6·7	43·9	49·2	38·4	
1935-39 ..	21·1	5·1	3·7	2·9	5·1	37·9	42·0	33·6	
1938 ..	20·8	3·9	3·2	2·3	4·0	34·2	38·8	29·3	
1939 ..	20·7	5·4	2·8	2·2	4·5	35·6	39·2	31·8	
1940 ..	20·9	5·6	4·6	3·5	4·9	39·5	44·9	33·7	
1941 ..	22·0	4·1	3·7	3·0	3·4	36·2	40·8	31·3	
1942 ..	20·2	7·5	4·3	3·9	5·7	41·6	45·7	37·4	

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, MALES AND FEMALES, 1942.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.
Under 1 week ..	416	22·61	49·34	311	17·75	47·48
1 week and under ..						
1 month ..	139	7·55	16·65	131	7·47	20·00
1 month and under ..						
3 months ..	84	4·56	9·99	71	4·05	10·84
3 months and under ..						
6 months ..	81	4·40	9·63	59	3·37	9·01
6 months and under ..						
12 months ..	121	6·58	14·39	83	4·74	12·67
Total under one year ..	841	45·70	100·00	655	37·38	100·00

Infantile
death rates
from certain
causes.

An examination of the principal causes of infantile mortality over a period of years and at various ages reveals the direction in which an improvement has been achieved, and discloses those causes and factors to which future investigations need to be directed if the decline in the rate is to be maintained. The infant mortality rates from the principal causes for various periods since 1890 and for 1942 are shown in the next two tables.

VICTORIA—INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1 000 Births in—						
	1891-93.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921-30.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	12·41	7·31	4·87	3·57	3·47	1·37	2·95
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	11·37	8·13	6·86	6·08	5·13	4·56	6·21
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	29·66	24·62	16·13	9·85	1·78	1·08	2·39
Congenital Malformations (157) ..	3·45	4·86	4·38	4·43	4·54	4·04	4·62
Congenital Debility (158) ..	22·24	12·74	13·09	6·77	·97	1·42	1·20
Prematurity (159) ..	13·13	14·99	15·17	15·34	12·92	11·86	13·64
Injury at birth (160) ..	21·51	12·77	7·98	2·57	3·38	4·62	3·48
Early Infancy (161) ..				3·42	3·94	4·48	3·70
Other diseases ..				4·42	2·60	1·63	2·87
Violence ..	3·16	2·47	1·07	·80	·72	1·13	·58
Total, all Causes ..	116·93	87·89	69·55	57·25	39·45	36·19	41·64

VICTORIA—INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT VARIOUS AGES.
FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1942.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.								
	Age Period.						Total.	Males.	Females.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months.				
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	·08	·17	·76	·58	1·36	2·95	3·21	2·68	1·97
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneu- monia, Pneumonia ..	·50	1·48	1·20	1·36	1·67	6·21	7·39	4·97	4·93
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	·03	·39	·50	·72	·75	2·39	2·50	2·28	1·61
Congenital Malforma- tions (157) ..	2·09	·86	·78	·28	·61	4·62	4·95	4·28	4·19
Congenital Debility (158)	·50	·33	·20	·06	·11	1·20	1·58	·80	1·34
Prematurity (159) ..	10·83	2·56	·19	·06	..	13·64	14·45	12·78	12·48
Injury at Birth (160) ..	2·84	·50	·08	·03	·03	3·48	4·29	2·63	3·66
Early Infancy (161) ..	3·01	·50	·16	·03	..	3·70	3·86	3·54	4·03
Other Diseases ..	·20	·70	·36	·61	1·00	2·87	3·04	2·68	2·52
Violence ..	·16	·03	·08	·17	·14	·58	·43	·74	·82
Total, all Causes ..	20·24	7·52	4·31	3·90	5·67	41·64	45·70	37·38	37·55
Average Annual Rate, 1938-42 ..	20·93	5·33	3·74	3·03	4·52	37·55	42·00	32·83	..

The mortality of infants under one year from pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth, &c.) was 25·7 per 1,000 births in the period 1938-42 and represented 68 per cent. of the total infant deaths. Variations in classification in the earlier years prevent exact comparison but no appreciable decline is evident. The rate in 1942 was 26·6 of which 72 per cent. occurred in the first week of life.

The mortality from the chief preventable diseases—infectious, respiratory, and diarrhoeal—has declined from 40·1 per 1,000 births in 1901–10 to 27·9 in 1911–20 and 8·5 in 1938–42. Deaths from diarrhoeal diseases declined from 24·6 per 1,000 births in 1901–10 to 1·6 in 1938–42, the main respiratory diseases from 8·1 to 4·9 and the infectious from 7·3 to 2·0. It will thus be seen that, since the beginning of the century, mortality of infants from diarrhoeal diseases has been reduced by 93 per cent.; the main respiratory diseases by 40 per cent.; and the infectious by 73 per cent. Of recent years respiratory diseases have displaced diarrhoeal as the most fatal of the preventable infantile diseases. With few exceptions the mortality rate of males from infantile diseases is consistently higher than that of females.

The following table shows the number of deaths from the principal causes, and the death rate of infants under one month, for Greater Melbourne and the whole State, for the years 1938 to 1942:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH,
1938 TO 1942.

GREATER MELBOURNE AND WHOLE STATE.

Cause of Death.	Greater Melbourne.					Victoria.				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ...	1	3	3	4	3	1	7	4	5	9
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ...	30	26	25	20	50	37	45	48	34	71
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	..	3	16	3	9	2	6	18	4	15
Malformations, &c. (157) ...	32	37	47	52	60	83	74	88	92	106
Wasting Diseases (158) ...	10	9	2	13	15	32	34	24	38	30
Prematurity ...	156	184	215	225	268	339	371	408	399	481
Injury at Birth ...	42	56	65	89	73	80	120	106	157	120
Early Infancy (161) ...	76	41	55	70	80	139	101	120	148	126
Other Diseases ...	13	15	10	7	23	25	30	24	14	32
Violence ...	7	2	4	4	5	12	7	6	5	7
Total, all Causes ...	367	376	442	487	586	750	795	846	896	997
Deaths per 1,000 Births	24·6	24·5	26·8	25·8	28·9	24·7	26·1	26·5	26·1	27·7

Stillbirths and infantile mortality. A survey of the mortality from pre-natal causes is not complete without taking into account the loss due to stillbirths. In Victoria stillbirths are not registered, but, in accordance with the provisions of the Cemeteries Act and the (Commonwealth) Maternity Allowance Act, cases are notified to registrars. After careful enquiry it can be stated that the percentage of stillbirths not notified is very small.

The following table contains information relating to stillbirths and infantile mortality in Victoria.

VICTORIA--STILLBIRTHS (RECORDED) AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1933 TO 1942.

Year.	Percentage of Stillbirths to—		Deaths of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births.			
	Living Births.	All Births.	Exclusive of Stillbirths.			*Inclusive of Stillbirths.
			Under One Month.	One Month and under Twelve Months.	Total under One Year.	
1933 ..	2.9	2.8	27.6	12.8	40.4	67.1
1934 ..	3.1	3.0	27.7	16.9	44.6	73.6
1935 ..	3.0	2.9	27.6	13.6	41.2	69.5
1936 ..	2.9	2.8	26.6	15.7	42.3	69.0
1937 ..	2.7	2.6	26.1	10.6	36.7	61.6
1938 ..	3.0	2.9	24.7	9.5	34.2	61.9
1939 ..	2.8	2.7	26.1	9.5	35.6	62.1
1940 ..	2.8	2.7	26.5	13.0	39.5	65.6
1941 ..	2.8	2.7	26.0	10.2	36.2	62.1
1942 ..	2.6	2.5	27.7	13.9	41.6	66.3

* In the computation of the rates for the numbers inclusive of stillbirths, the latter are taken into account in both births and deaths.

It will be seen that, as with other mortality due to pre-natal influences, the rate of stillbirths shows little tendency to decrease.

On the average of the last ten years, 70 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 38 in every 1,000 nuptial children. The proportion of ex-nuptial children who died before the age of one year is, therefore, 1.8 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1942 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 40.1 per 1,000 births. Births and deaths of ex-nuptial children numbered 1,345 and 109 respectively, the death rate being thus 81.0 per 1,000 births. The disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes is manifested in the following table:—

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES OF NUPTIAL AND EX-NUPTIAL INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.							
	Nuptial.				Ex-nuptial.			
	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1942.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1942.
Bronchitis, Broncho-Pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	6.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	18.6	12.5	13.0	16.4
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	19.8	14.2	8.9	2.0	72.6	48.6	23.1	12.6
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c.* ..	30.3	27.2	25.0	19.1	52.1	64.9	46.9	29.7
Other Causes ..	18.3	15.3	14.7	13.2	58.7	36.6	29.3	22.3
Total, all Causes	75.3	62.8	54.5	40.1	202.0	162.6	112.3	81.0

* Not including "Injury at Birth" and "Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy."

The rates for the last five years show that, of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock, 5·5 died from diarrheal diseases within a year, as compared with 1·5 deaths per 1,000 nuptial infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food, a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected than amongst nuptial infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of ex-nuptial infants. The rates from the respiratory diseases (bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, and pneumonia) for ex-nuptial and nuptial children were 11·4 and 4·7 per 1,000 births respectively.

In 1942 pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth, &c.) accounted for 56 deaths, or 51 per cent. of the total deaths of ex-nuptial infants.

The following statement shows the infantile death rate per 1,000 births in each of the Australian States and New Zealand, for the last five years:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATE—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Vic- toria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	Aus- tralia.	New Zealand.
1938	34·21	41·84	41·28	30·50	33·80	39·74	38·26	35·63
1939	35·58	41·02	35·48	34·93	40·84	40·57	38·23	31·14
1940	39·45	39·02	35·32	35·54	44·18	35·24	38·43	30·36
1941	36·19	43·77	39·13	32·47	35·28	48·98	39·72	29·74
1942	41·64	40·17	34·73	39·72	36·86	42·41	39·49	28·71

In the year 1942, the infantile mortality rates recorded for the Australian States showed that Queensland had the lowest rate, and Tasmania the highest.

The infantile deaths per 1,000 births in the following capital cities in 1941 (latest figures available) were:—Melbourne, 34·6; Sydney, 42·1; Brisbane, 40·3; Adelaide, 37·9; Perth, 35·2; Hobart, 48·9; and Wellington, 35·0.

Deaths of
children
under 5.
years.

In 1942 the deaths of male and of female children in Victoria under 5 years of age numbered 1,038 and 835 respectively.

Ages at
death.

The ages of males and of females who died in each of the last three years are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—AGES AT DEATH, 1940 TO 1942.

Ages.	1940.			1941.			1942.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	736	525	1,261	724	521	1,245	841	655	1,496
1 year	79	50	129	63	46	109	96	100	196
2 years	33	26	59	41	31	72	40	39	79
3 "	28	23	51	37	21	58	28	26	54
4 "	23	17	40	27	22	49	33	15	48
5 to 9	83	68	151	106	64	170	98	78	176
10 " 14	86	66	152	82	58	140	93	51	144
15 " 19	130	89	219	157	92	249	128	90	218
20 " 24	182	155	337	164	128	292	121	144	265
25 " 29	186	145	331	140	163	303	119	176	295
30 " 34	186	160	346	167	155	322	156	173	329
35 " 39	242	182	424	237	193	430	200	219	419
40 " 44	288	263	551	294	234	528	290	236	526
45 " 49	500	373	873	443	370	813	473	362	835
50 " 54	644	477	1,121	646	490	1,136	678	500	1,178
55 " 59	792	513	1,305	825	592	1,417	823	587	1,410
60 " 64	993	743	1,736	994	783	1,777	1,066	757	1,823
65 " 69	1,168	989	2,157	1,171	943	2,114	1,278	1,046	2,324
70 " 74	1,464	1,248	2,712	1,452	1,292	2,744	1,526	1,422	2,948
75 " 79	1,520	1,446	2,966	1,487	1,446	2,933	1,587	1,576	3,163
80 " 84	1,038	1,083	2,121	1,029	1,177	2,206	1,173	1,232	2,405
85 " 89	390	495	885	437	597	1,034	511	688	1,199
90 " 94	104	190	294	101	191	292	134	214	348
95 ..	8	11	19	8	24	32	7	22	29
96 ..	5	11	16	7	7	14	7	17	24
97 ..	5	4	9	7	10	17	6	10	16
98 ..	4	3	7	4	6	10	5	6	11
99 ..	5	2	7	..	5	5	..	4	4
100 ..	2	3	5	3	2	5	1	3	4
101 ..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
102 ..	3	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
103 ..	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
104 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
106 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
113 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Unknown	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	3
Total ..	10,930	9,363	20,293	10,856	9,666	20,522	11,520	10,453	21,973

NOTE.—Ages of very old people are frequently overstated; where particulars are available these are verified from official records.

Of the 62,788 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 11,033 (or approximately 18 per cent.) were aged 80 years and upwards, and 31—fourteen males and seventeen females—were stated as having attained or passed the age of 100 years. In 1888 deaths of persons aged 80 years and over represented about 3 per cent. of the total deaths in that year.

The changes that have occurred in the age distribution of the population over the last 50 years are reflected in the above figures.

Causes of
death.

The causes of death in Victoria and Greater Melbourne according to the international abridged classification (1938 revision) for the year 1942 are shown in the following table:—

International Abridged Classification. (Detailed List Numbers in Parentheses.)	Deaths—1942.			
	Victoria.		Greater Melbourne.	
	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers (1, 2) ..	3	1.5	1	.9
2. Plague (3) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever (8)	8	4.1	4	3.5
4. Whooping Cough (9)	75	38.1	45	39.3
5. Diphtheria (10)	47	23.9	23	20.1
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (13)	791	402.3	558	487.5
7A. Tuberculosis of the Meninges and Central Nervous System (14)	26	13.2	11	9.6
7B. All other forms of Tuberculosis (15-22) ..	62	31.5	41	35.8
8. Malaria (28)	2	1.0	2	1.7
9. Syphilis (30)	130	66.1	95	83.0
10A. Influenza with Respiratory Complications (33A)	68	34.6	25	21.8
10B. Influenza without Respiratory Complications (33B)	68	34.6	28	24.5
11. Smallpox (34) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
12. Measles (35)	72	36.6	35	30.6
13. Typhus Fever (39) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases ..	226	115.0	150	131.1
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours (45-55)	2,664	1,355.1	1,681	1,468.8
16. Non-malignant Tumours or Tumours of undetermined Nature (56, 57)	114	58.0	64	55.9
17. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout (59, 60) ..	61	31.0	30	26.2
18. Diabetes Mellitus (61)	417	212.1	240	209.7
19. Chronic or Acute Alcoholism (77)	11	5.6	11	9.6
20. Vitamin-deficiency Diseases, other General Diseases, Diseases of the Blood, and Chronic Poisonings	264	134.3	152	132.8
21. Meningitis (non-meningococcal) and Diseases of the Medulla and Spinal Cord (81, 82) ..	113	57.5	73	63.8
22. Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin (83)	2,016	1,025.5	1,243	1,086.1
23. Other Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	197	100.2	108	94.4
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95)	6,108	3,106.8	3,530	3,084.3
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	722	367.2	456	398.4
26A. Acute Bronchitis (106 A and C)	41	20.9	19	16.6
26B. Chronic Bronchitis (106 B and D)	138	70.2	69	60.3
27. Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia (107- 109)	1,435	729.9	930	812.6
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	311	158.2	175	152.9
29A. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) (119)	104	52.9	64	55.9
29B. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over) (120)	61	31.0	29	25.3
30. Appendicitis (121)	92	46.8	59	51.6
31A. Cirrhosis of Liver (124)	115	58.5	83	72.5
31B. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages (125-127)	136	69.2	78	68.2
32A. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction (122) ..	180	91.6	106	92.6
32B. Other Diseases of the Digestive System ..	312	158.7	196	171.3
33. Nephritis (130-132)	1,350	686.7	853	745.3
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (133-139)	392	199.4	227	198.3
35. Puerperal Infection (140, 147)	50	25.4	32	28.0
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium (141-146, 148-150)	59	30.0	34	29.7
37. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, Bones, and Organs of Movement (151-156)	55	28.0	32	28.0
38. Congenital malformations and Debility, Pre- mature Birth, and Diseases peculiar to the First Year of Life (157-161)	983	500.0	568	496.3

International Abridged Classification. (Detailed List Numbers in Parentheses.)	Deaths—1942.			
	Victoria.		Greater Melbourne.	
	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.
39. Senility, Old-age (162)	778	395·7	347	303·2
40. Suicide (163, 164)	130	66·1	75	65·5
41. Homicide (165-168)	11	5·6	9	7·9
42. Automobile Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles (170))	350	178·0	235	205·3
43. Other Violent or Accidental Deaths	568	288·9	282	246·4
44. Causes of Death ill-defined, Unknown, or Unspecified (199, 200)	57	29·0	10	8·7
	21,973	11,176·5	13,118	11,461·8

Typhoid Fever. In 1942 deaths from typhoid fever numbered 3, being equivalent to a rate of 1·5 per million of population, as compared with rates of 0·5 in 1941, 1·6 in 1940, 4 in 1939, 3 in 1938, 31 in 1920-24, 108 in 1905-09, and 301 in 1895-99. Cases of typhoid fever reported in 1942 numbered 16, or 8 per million of population, as against 259 in 1920-24, and 2,884 in 1895-99.

Scarlet fever. Scarlet fever, which has been steadily increasing since 1938, reached the highest incidence in recent years in 1941, but both the case fatality and the mortality per million of population are now very low.

In 1942 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 8, which corresponded to a rate of 4 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 8 in 1941, 8 in 1940, 5 in 1939, 5 in 1938, and 3 in 1937. During 1942 there were 3,150 cases reported as against 5,350 in 1941, 4,363 in 1940, 3,020 in 1939, and 1,714 in 1938. For the five years mentioned the deaths were less than 1 per cent. of the cases. Forty-four per cent. of these deaths were of children under 10 years of age.

Whooping cough. Whooping cough was responsible for 75 deaths in 1942, which equalled a rate of 38 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 7 in 1941, 63 in 1940, 1 in 1939, and 3 in 1938. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 43 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all except four of the deaths were of children under 5 years of age.

Diphtheria. A very great reduction has taken place since 1890 in the proportion of diphtheria cases which ended fatally. On the average of the five years 1938 to 1942, 50 per cent. of those who died were under 5 years, and 88 per cent. were under 10 years of age.

The appended table shows for Victoria and Greater Melbourne the reported cases of and deaths from diphtheria, their proportions to the population, and the ratios of deaths to cases for different periods since 1894 :—

**DIPHTHERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE,
1895 TO 1942.**

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
VICTORIA.					
1895-99	1,584	134·6	221	18·8	13·9
1900-04	1,680	139·0	159	13·2	9·5
1905-09	1,410	112·6	89	7·1	6·3
1910-14	4,612	339·1	212	15·6	4·6
1915-19	4,901	342·5	209	14·6	4·3
1920-24	5,739	364·6	179	11·4	3·1
1925-29	3,176	183·8	93	5·4	2·9
1930-34	5,645	312·1	124	6·8	2·2
1935-39	3,202	171·5	65	3·5	2·0
1938	1,824	97·7	36	1·9	2·0
1939	1,617	85·9	42	2·2	2·6
1940	1,365	72·0	26	1·4	1·9
1941	2,702	139·5	69	3·6	2·6
1942	1,308	66·5	47	2·4	3·6
GREATER MELBOURNE.					
1895 99	748	162·1	113	24·6	15·1
1900-04	686	136·9	58	11·6	8·5
1905-09	758	140·8	46	8·5	6·1
1910-14	2,343	374·3	114	18·3	4·9
1915-19	2,864	402·6	127	17·9	4·4
1920 24	2,555	314·6	78	9·7	3·1
1925-29	1,843	191·1	52	5·4	2·8
1930-34	3,151	315·9	68	6·8	2·1
1935-39	1,864	182·4	36	3·5	1·9
1938	962	93·4	13	1·3	1·4
1939	915	87·9	23	2·2	2·5
1940	824	77·6	17	1·6	2·1
1941	1,815	166·2	47	4·3	2·6
1942	718	62·7	23	2·0	3·2

The cases of diphtheria which occurred in the metropolitan area, the three principal cities outside Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State in each of the last five years, and their proportions to the respective populations, for the period 1910-19 and the years 1940, 1941, and 1942 are given in the subjoined table :—

VICTORIA—CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Locality.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.			
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1910-19.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Greater Melbourne	962	915	824	1,815	718	39·3	7·8	16·6	6·3
Ballarat ..	38	26	11	9	26	24·3	2·9	2·3	6·6
Bendigo ..	19	53	32	66	80	84·6	10·6	21·6	26·0
Geelong ..	157	116	51	101	21	43·4	12·6	24·7	5·1
Remainder of State	648	507	447	711	463	25·7	6·2	9·7	6·5

Tuberculosis (all forms). The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1942 was 879, the rate per million of population being 447. The lowest rate for Victoria is 409, recorded in 1938.

Death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1942 numbered 791—460 being of males and 331 of females—and equalled a rate of 402 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 397 in 1941, 383 in 1940, 402 in 1939, 362 in 1938, 660 in 1918-22, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. In 1942 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 90 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system at various ages. The number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in each of the last five years, and the ages and sexes of the deceased, are given in the next table :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group	Males.					Females.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
0-9	1	3	9	11	8	2	4	5	5	3
10-14 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	5	2
15-19	4	5	8	8	8	22	16	20	19	14
20-24	13	23	19	25	17	41	42	34	32	37
25-29	25	22	26	22	24	49	51	44	48	58
30-34	27	32	31	32	28	49	47	38	32	46
35-39	42	35	39	46	31	26	31	26	32	37
40-44	36	54	39	34	38	30	24	28	18	22
45-49	48	52	54	48	55	14	24	13	21	22
50-54	31	49	45	57	61	17	16	16	21	14
55-59	46	48	47	53	61	14	14	11	25	11
60-64	32	39	45	54	46	12	10	13	14	12
65-69	31	34	32	39	43	12	13	12	11	19
70 and over ..	34	37	41	40	39	16	29	28	17	34
Unknown ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	371	433	436	469	460	306	323	291	300	331

For the year 1942, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 49.9 years for males and 40.9 years for females.

In 1942 there occurred in Victoria 88 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system). This number represented a rate of 45 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 55 in 1941, 44 in 1940, 48 in 1939, 47 in 1938; 134 in 1918-22, 182 in 1908-12, and 379 in 1890-92.

Tubercular diseases (tuberculosis of the respiratory system excepted).

Tubercular death rates in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

In earlier periods, the death rate from tuberculosis was considerably higher in the Metropolis and the mining centres of Ballarat and Bendigo—Bendigo in particular—than in the rural portions of the State.

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, BENDIGO, AND GEELONG.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.											
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.				Other Tubercular Diseases.				All Tubercular Diseases.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.
1891-1900 ..	16.7	17.1	24.1	†	4.7	3.5	4.0	†	21.4	20.6	28.1	†
1901-05 ..	13.9	15.3	22.7	†	4.2	4.0	4.7	†	18.1	19.3	27.4	†
1906-10 ..	10.8	11.5	21.2	†	3.0	2.1	2.0	†	13.8	13.6	23.2	†
1911-15 ..	9.1	10.3	16.5	†	2.1	2.2	2.1	†	11.2	12.5	18.6	†
1916-20 ..	8.3	11.2	16.0	†	1.9	1.5	2.0	†	10.2	12.7	18.0	†
1921-25 ..	6.9	6.7	11.9	4.6	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.9	8.4	7.7	14.1	6.5
1926-30 ..	5.9	5.2	10.7	4.2	1.0	.4	.8	.8	6.9	5.6	11.5	5.0
1938 ..	4.4	4.2	9.3	2.3	.6	1.0	..	.5	5.0	5.2	9.3	2.8
1939 ..	4.6	7.5	7.3	4.7	.5	.5	.3	1.0	5.1	8.0	7.6	5.7
1940 ..	4.5	5.9	8.3	3.9	.4	.3	.3	.5	4.9	6.2	8.6	4.4
1941 ..	4.8	5.6	7.2	2.7	.6	.8	.3	.2	5.4	6.4	7.5	2.9
1942 ..	4.9	3.3	7.8	5.1	.4	.5	.3	.7	5.3	3.8	8.1	5.8

† Not calculated.

Influenza.

The deaths from influenza in 1942 numbered 136. This corresponded to a rate of 69 per million of the population as compared with rates of 35 in 1941, 42 in 1940, 106 in 1939, 53 in 1938, 2,407 in 1919, 71 in 1913-17, 109 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-92.

The rate of mortality in 1942 was 23 per cent. above the average of the previous quinquennium.

Of the deaths recorded in 1942, 50 per cent. were associated with specified respiratory complications.

With the exception of the 1919 epidemic, when 72 per cent. of the deaths were of persons between 20 and 50 years of age, influenza has always proved more fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1942, 65 per cent. were of persons over 50 years of age.

Small-pox—Deaths from. Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease has never spread among the people of the State. During the years 1853 to 1942, only 31 deaths occurred from this cause. The last death from small-pox in Victoria occurred in 1921.

Measles. Although the mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, there has been no very severe epidemic outbreak since 1898, when 671 deaths resulted from the disease. There were 72 deaths from measles in 1942, representing a rate of 37 per million of population. Rates per million of population were 1 in 1941, 7 in 1940, 35 in 1939, and 0 in 1938. The disease chiefly affects children. On the average of the five years, 1938 to 1942, 31 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years and 52 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

Other infectious and parasitic diseases. Deaths in 1942 from diseases included under this heading (cause No. 14, on page 111) were cerebro-spinal meningitis 106, erysipelas 6, tetanus 7, septicaemia 24, dysentery 5, acute poliomyelitis 11, acute infectious encephalitis 4, hydatid disease 18, Hodgkin's disease 31, and other diseases 14.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. Five hundred and seventy-five cases were reported during 1942, this being two and a half times the incidence of 1941, and ten times that of 1940.

The incidence in the peak year, 1916, was 32 per cent. higher than that in 1942.

Deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis numbered 106 in 1942, 46 in 1941, 9 in 1940, 4 in 1939, and 7 in 1938.

Poliomyelitis (Infantile paralysis). The incidence of Poliomyelitis in Victoria has been recorded since the year 1916, when the disease was added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases. The highest incidence (until the 1937-38 epidemic) was 303 cases in 1918. Seven years later, in 1925, 140 cases were reported. The years 1928 to 1931 were all years of high incidence. The disease assumed epidemic proportions in 1931, 1934, and 1937. In the 1937-38 epidemic there were 2,096 cases, the number of deaths being 113.

Poliomyelitis was responsible for 11 deaths in 1942, 2 in 1941, 7 in 1940, 9 in 1939, 41 in 1938, 77 in 1937, 4 in 1936, 7 in 1935, 9 in 1934, and 7 in 1933.

Hydatids. In 1942, there were 13 male and 5 female deaths from hydatids, of which 9 of males and 3 of females were attributed to hydatid tumour of the liver. The deaths from hydatids in 1942 were equivalent to a rate of 9 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 9 in 1941, 9 in 1940, 16 in 1939, 6 in 1938, 16 in 1918-22, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-92.

**Cancer—
Death rates.** Deaths from cancer in 1942 numbered 2,664, and represented a death rate of 1,355 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 1,381 in 1941, 1,333 in 1940, 1,332 in 1939, 1,226 in 1938, 934 in 1918-22, 833 in 1903-12, and 584 in 1890-92.

**Cancer—
Deaths at
various ages.** The number of deaths from cancer in various age groups in each of the last five years is given below:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
0-14	4	6	9	5	5	6	4	5	7	3
15-24	3	5	9	5	3	5	1	4	9	7
25-34	24	19	15	10	21	16	17	21	16	31
35-44	50	35	49	53	54	88	94	67	92	75
45-54	119	128	130	113	124	190	196	222	218	210
55-64	263	241	266	263	275	237	274	283	304	322
65-74	413	422	390	453	444	377	418	394	404	380
75-84	268	295	322	316	325	252	281	274	302	280
85 and over ..	14	29	32	41	37	36	42	36	64	68
Total	1,158	1,180	1,222	1,259	1,288	1,207	1,327	1,306	1,416	1,376

Ninety-three per cent. of the deaths from cancer in 1942 were at ages 45 years and upwards.

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases, cancer and tuberculosis of the respiratory system, are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the year 1942 the average age of those who died from the former was 66·7 years for males and 64·7 years for females, while the corresponding averages for tuberculosis were 49·9 years for males and 40·9 years for females.

Seat of cancer. The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1942 :—

VICTORIA—SEAT OF CANCER, 1942.

Seat of Cancer.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	67	25	92
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—			
Oesophagus	48	18	66
Stomach and Duodenum	362	222	584
Intestines other than Duodenum or Rectum ..	175	212	387
Rectum	86	66	152
Liver and Biliary Passages	41	58	99
Pancreas	44	37	81
Peritoneum	9	7	16
Other Digestive Organs	1	..	1
Respiratory System	102	37	139
Uterus .. ..	..	192	192
Other Female Genital Organs .. ..	..	69	69
Breast	2	282	284
Male Genital Organs	150	..	150
Urinary Organs	77	30	107
Skin	46	32	78
Brain and other parts of the Nervous System—			
Glioma (not specified as benign)	9	2	11
Other	4	4	8
Other or Unspecified Organs	65	83	148
	1,288	1,376	2,664

Diabetes. The rate of mortality from diabetes shows a marked increase, the average of the last five years being 92 per cent. higher than that for the period 1908-12.

During 1942 diabetes was responsible for 141 male and 276 female deaths, representing a rate of 212 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 213 in 1941, 201 in 1940, 206 in 1939, 199 in 1938, 130 in 1918-22, and 107 in 1908-12.

Vitamin-deficiency diseases, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings. Deaths in 1942 from diseases in this category (cause No. 20 on page 111) were acute rheumatic fever 39, exophthalmic goitre 43, other diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands 18, pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias 48, other anaemias 15, leucaemia 49, and other diseases 52.

**Meningitis
(non-meningo-
coccal) and
diseases of the
medulla and
spinal cord.**

In 1942 deaths from these causes numbered 113, the rate per million of population being 57, as compared with rates of 51 in 1941, 53 in 1940, 42 in 1939, and 60 in 1938.

**Intra-cranial
lesions of
vascular
origin.**

In 1942, 743 male and 1,273 female deaths were ascribed to these causes, the total—2,016—corresponding to a rate of 1,025 per million of the population. Of the 2,016 deaths in 1942, 1,294 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, 23 to cerebral embolism, 571 to cerebral thrombosis, 29 to softening of the brain, 95 to hemiplegia and unspecified paralysis, and 4 to other intra-cranial effusions.

**Other diseases
of nervous
system and
sense organs.**

In this category (cause No. 23 on page 111) in 1942 were 20 deaths from enccephalitis (non-epidemic), 51 from epilepsy, 16 from diseases of the ear and mastoid process, and 110 from other diseases.

**Diseases of
the heart.**

During 1942 there were 6,108 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 13 due to pericarditis, 567 to endocarditis, 3,610 to disease of the myocardium, 1,326 to diseases of coronary arteries, 98 to angina pectoris, 91 to angina pectoris with record of coronary disease, and 403 to other diseases of the heart. The total causes in 1942 represented a rate of 3,106 per million of the population, the rates for previous years being 2,774 in 1941, 2,686 in 1940, 2,663 in 1939, 1,347 in 1922-26, and 1,441 in 1908-12.

**Other diseases
of the
circulatory
system.**

Deaths under this heading (cause No. 25 on page 111), in 1942 were arterio-sclerosis 582, and other diseases 140. Of the deaths from arterio-sclerosis, 77 per cent. were of persons aged 70 years and over.

**Diseases of the
respiratory
system.**

In 1942 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,925, which represented a rate of 979 per million of the population as compared with rates of 936 in 1941, 1,016 in 1940, 883 in 1939, and 893 in 1938. Of the deaths in the year under review, 41 were due to acute bronchitis, 138 to chronic bronchitis,

906 to broncho-pneumonia, 241 to lobar pneumonia, 288 to pneumonia unspecified, 62 to pleurisy, 118 to congestion, edema, embolism, &c., of lungs, 58 to asthma, and 73 to other diseases. Further details will be found under causes Nos. 26 to 28 on page 111.

In 1942 the greatest mortality from the respiratory diseases occurred during the months of June, July, and August.

Diseases of the digestive system. In 1942 there were 578 male and 422 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 509 per million of the population, as against rates of 483 in 1941, 523 in 1940, 536 in 1939, 523 in 1938, 807 in 1922-26, and 2,382 in 1890-92. Deaths from principal diseases in 1942 were: 186 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 165 from diarrhoeal diseases, 92 from appendicitis, 63 from hernia, 117 from intestinal obstruction, 115 from cirrhosis of the liver, 63 from biliary calculi, 53 from other diseases of the gall bladder and biliary passages, and 146 from other diseases. Further rates and details are given under causes Nos. 29 to 32 on page 111.

The 165 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in 1942 correspond to a rate of 84 per million of the population as compared with rates of 58 in 1941, 74 in 1940, 81 in 1939, 81 in 1938, 380 in 1922-26, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-92. The age incidence of these diseases shows that they are heaviest at the extremes of life. In earlier years these diseases constituted one of the most fatal menaces to infant life; the decline in the mortality therefrom has, however, been progressive, and since 1928 the rate has reached small proportions. Of the deaths at all ages in 1942, 86 were of infants under one year of age, 18 were between the ages of one and two years, 3 between two and five years, while 32 were of persons aged 65 years and over. Infantile diarrhoea has been further dealt with in the section "Infantile Mortality."

Diseases of the genito-urinary system. In 1942 there were 1,742 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 886 per million of the population, as against rates of 869 in 1941, 890 in 1940, 891 in 1939, 803 in 1938, 670 in 1918-22, and 700 in 1909-12. In 1942, acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 1,350 deaths, other diseases of the kidney and ureters for 91, diseases of the prostate for 209, and other genito-urinary diseases for 92.

Maternal deaths.

The death rate of women in childbirth is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of live births. In the following table are given the proportions of deaths from puerperal infection and all other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium for the year 1942 and the averages of previous periods back to 1871. The rates given for years prior to 1940 are not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL DEATHS, 1871 TO 1942.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths from—						Rate per 10,000 Live Births from—											
	Puerperal Infection.			Other Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium. (Detailed List No. 141-146, 148-150).	Total.		Puerperal Infection.			Other Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium. (Detailed List No. 141-146, 148-150).	Total.							
	Infection during Childbirth and the Puerperium. (Detailed List No. 147).		Post-abortion Infection (Detailed List No. 140).		Including Criminal Abortion.	Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Infection during Childbirth and the Puerperium. (Detailed List No. 147).		Post-abortion Infection (Detailed List No. 140).		Including Criminal Abortion.	Excluding Criminal Abortion.						
Spontaneous, Therapeutic, or Unspecified.	Criminal Abortion.					Spontaneous, Therapeutic, or Unspecified.	Criminal Abortion.											
1871-1880	46			127	173		17	12		47	26	64	38					
1881-1890	64			121	185		20	48		38	71	59	19					
1891-1900	66			117	183		20	20		35	81	56	01					
1901-1910	52			114	166		16	93		37	12	54	05					
1911-1920	53			94	147		15	42		27	35	42	77					
1921-1925	43			102	145		11	96		28	37	40	33					
1926-29..	44	12	21	121	198	177	12	78	3	46	5	92	34	86	57	02	51	10
1930-34..	33	9	27	91	160	133	11	08	3	13	9	17	30	99	54	37	45	20
1935-39..	18	6	41	74	139	98	5	97	1	90	14	05	25	25	47	17	33	12
1940 ..	19	1	50	58	128	72	5	95	31	15	64	18	15	40	05	22	53	
1941 ..	23	1	44	57	125	78	6	68	29	12	79	16	57	36	33	22	76	
1942 ..	20	1	29	59	109	77	5	57	28	8	07	16	42	30	34	21	43	

Note—See following table regarding deaths from Criminal Abortion.

The following tables give information in age groups for the year 1942 relating to the causes of death of women in childbirth, and the total number of children born to married mothers.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL DEATHS, 1942.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.						No. of Married Mothers.	No. of Unmarried Mothers.
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and over.	Total.	
140. Post-abortion Infection—								
(a) Spontaneous, Therapeutic or Unspecified ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
(b) Criminal Abortion ..	1	7	13	3	4	1	29	7
141. Abortion without mention of Septic Conditions—								
(a) Spontaneous, Therapeutic or Unspecified ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
(b) Criminal Abortion ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	3
142. Ectopic Gestation ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	1
143. Haemorrhage of Pregnancy ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
144. Toxaemias of Pregnancy—								
(a) Eclampsia of Pregnancy ..	..	3	3	1	3	..	10	10
(b) Albuminuria and Nephritis of Pregnancy ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
(c) Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver Associated with Pregnancy ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
(d) Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	3
145. Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2
146. Haemorrhage of Childbirth and the Puerperium ..	..	3	1	1	2	1	8	7
147. Infection during Childbirth and the Puerperium—								
(a) Puerperal Infections ..	..	..	4	2	3	1	10	10
(b) Puerperal Thrombophlebitis ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2
(c) Puerperal Embolism and Sudden Death ..	..	4	1	1	..	2	8	8
148. Puerperal Toxaemias—								
(a) Puerperal Eclampsia ..	1	2	2	1	1	..	7	7
(b) Puerperal Albuminuria and Nephritis ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
(c) Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver (Post-partum) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Other puerperal Toxaemias ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
149. Other Accidents of Childbirth—								
(a) Caesarean Section ..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	4
(b) Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Others ..	1	3	1	2	1	..	8	8
150. Other or Unspecified Diseases of Childbirth and the Puerperium—								
(a) Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Others ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	3
Total	4	27	32	17	20	9	109	100
No. of Married Mothers ..	3	23	29	16	20	9	100	..
No. of Unmarried Mothers ..	1	4	3	1	..	..	9	..
Issue of Married Mothers ..	3	22	39	25	60	39	188	..

Of the 188 children born to the 100 married women who died, 181 were living at the time of their mother's death, or an average of 1·8 children per mother.

First confinements were responsible for 43, or 43·0 per cent. of the total deaths of married mothers, as compared with 37·8 in 1941, 34·9 in 1940, 37·1 in 1939, and 37·1 in 1938.

The death rate of women in childbirth varies considerably at different ages, and is higher at older than at younger ages. The number of deaths of women in childbirth and the death rates in various age groups in Victoria for the period 1926-30 and the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MATERNAL DEATHS, 1926 TO 1942.

Age Group.	Mothers.							
	Deaths.				Deaths per 10,000 children born alive.			
	1926-30.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1926-30.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Under 20 years ..	41	8	8	4	47·1	51·6	50·3	24·5
20 to 24 „ ..	150	30	18	27	39·1	38·9	20·8	29·9
25 „ 29 „ ..	231	33	35	32	46·5	31·2	31·0	27·0
30 „ 34 „ ..	226	25	30	17	56·8	34·3	38·8	21·3
35 „ 39 „ ..	226	16	23	20	88·1	44·6	59·1	48·1
40 years and over	111	16	11	9	117·8	125·5	86·8	68·2
Total ..	985	128	125	109	57·4	40·0	36·3	30·3

The experience of the years 1926-30 showed that, for the age period 35 years and upwards, the deaths of mothers in childbirth were 96 per 10,000 live births, as compared with 47 per 10,000 for those under that age.

Senile decay. During the year 1942, the deaths of 387 men and 391 women were ascribed to senile decay, as compared with 287 men and 336 women in 1941. Prior to 1927, deaths from ill-defined causes, *i.e.*, heart failure, debility, &c., of those persons over 65 years of age, were classified as senile decay. In that year, however, only deaths of persons over 70 years of age from such causes were so classified.

Suicide. In the year 1942, 92 males and 38 females took their lives. The deaths represented a rate of 66 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 78 in 1941, 76 in 1940, 77 in 1939, 73 in 1938, 87 in 1918-22, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-92. Of the 92 male deaths in 1942 from suicide, 30 or 33 per cent. were connected with firearms. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than among males, the rate for the former, on the average of the last five years, being 34 per cent. of that of the latter.

Homicide. The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1942 numbered 11, of which 4 were of males and 7 of females. These represented a rate of 6 per million of the population, as against rates of 6 in 1941, 6 in 1940, 8 in 1939, 13 in 1938, 14 in 1918-22, and 19 in 1908-12. Since 1930 deaths from criminal abortion have been excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

Accidental deaths. In 1942 there were 917 accidental deaths (677 male, 240 female). These represented a rate of 466 per million of population. This proportion was approximately 18 per cent. below the rate (567) for the previous five years. The numbers of deaths from various accidents are given in the appended table:—

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1938 TO 1942.

Deaths from—	Number.						
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents on Railways	22	26	25	46	25	5	30
Motor Vehicle Accidents	441	487	471	396	280	70	350
Other Road Transport Accidents ..	59	54	38	52	43	10	53
Water Transport Accidents	6	3	7	9	2	..	2
Air Transport Accidents	23	9	10	7	4	..	4
Accidents in Mines and Quarries ..	20	9	8	9	4	..	4
Agricultural and Forestry Accidents	*	*	23	23	21	..	21
Accidents caused by Machinery, N.E.I.	10	15	9	8	10	1	11
Food Poisoning	3	2	1	2	1	2	3
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gases	9	11	4	5	3	..	3
Other Acute Accidental Poisoning ..	7	10	14	5	5	7	12
Conflagration	10	74	12	8	6	1	7
Accidental Burns	50	30	41	33	20	11	31
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ..	8	16	15	19	8	6	14
Accidental Drowning	127	131	129	129	78	27	105
Accidental Injury by Firearms	29	29	39	26	12	3	15
Accidental Injury by Fall	100	162	100	151	106	84	190
Accidental Injury by Crushing	14	21	6	15	10	..	10
Injury by Animals	10	6	3	6	3	..	3
Excessive Cold	1	3	1	1	1	..	1
Excessive Heat	1	33	1	3	2	1	3
Lightning	1	..	..	2	1	..	1
Electricity	8	9	10	2	4	..	4
Snakebite	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Other Venomous Bites and Stings ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Accidents	79	103	40	48	28	12	40
	1,041	1,245	1,008	1,006	677	240	917

* Not available.

NOTE.—The high number of deaths recorded in 1939 from conflagration and effects of heat are directly related to the bush fires and heat wave of January of that year.

On the average of the last five years, the female mortality rate from accidents was about 34 per cent. of the rate for males.

Transport accidents.

In 1942 deaths from transport accidents numbered 439, as against 510 in 1941, 551 in 1940, 579 in 1939, 551 in 1938, 568 in 1937, 508 in 1936, 440 in 1935, 385 in 1934, and 350 in 1933.

During the year 1942, deaths connected with transport represented 48 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents.

In the following table details are given of deaths due to collisions between various types of transport, and to other fatal accidents in which transport was concerned, for the year 1942.

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS, 1942.

	Collisions.										Other Accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
	Railway vehicle.	Tramcar.	Motor car.	Motor lorry, &c.	Motor cycle.	Horse-drawn vehicle, &c.	Bicycle.	Other Vehicle.	Animal.	Fixed object.					Total.
Railway vehicle	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	30*	35	27	8
Tramcar	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	29	35	27	8
Motor-car	9	10	11	1	22	1	2	8	64	145	209	167	42
„ omnibus	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	7	22	29	23	6
„ lorry, &c...	3	2	..	11	..	..	4	20	64	84	66	18
„ cycle	2	..	3	..	..	5	10	7	17	17	..
Horse - drawn vehicle	11	11	9	2	
Bicycle	1	..	..	..	1	2	11	13	12	1
Aeroplane	4	4	4	4	..
Water transport	2	2	2	2	..
Total	18	16	17	2	40	1	2	18	114	325	439	354	85

* Includes rail accidents to 10 railway employees.

Accidental deaths involving motor vehicles. The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1933 to 1942, were as follows :—

**VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES,
1933 TO 1942.**

Year.	Number of Motor Vehicles (30th June).	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles.	Per 1,000,000 of Population.
1933	179,602	255	14·2	140
1934	188,256	294	15·6	161
1935	200,759	338	16·8	184
1936	219,925	395	18·0	214
1937	233,573	456	19·5	246
1938	250,455	441	17·6	236
1939	261,855	487	18·6	259
1940	266,677	471	17·7	248
1941	256,502	396	15·4	204
1942	224,293	350	15·6	178

The mortality per 10,000 vehicles was 17·0 for the period 1938–42 as compared with a rate of 17·0 in 1933–37. The mortality per million of population was 178 in 1942, 204 in 1941, 248 in 1940, 259 in 1939, 236 in 1938, and 246 in 1937. The mortality rate in 1939 was the highest on record.

On the average of the five years, 1938 to 1942, motor cars, &c., were involved in 17·3 deaths per 10,000 cars registered, and motor cycles in 31·0 deaths per 10,000 motor cycles registered.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Natural increase per 1,000 of population in Australian States and in New Zealand.

The average annual natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the mean population, in each Australian State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, for various periods since 1909, as well as detailed particulars for Victoria since 1879, are shown in the following tables:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	13·85	18·38	18·51	17·68	18·61	19·35	17·03	16·80
1915-19	11·75	15·98	17·06	14·84	15·47	17·83	14·99	16·80
1920-24	12·49	15·73	16·13	13·75	13·96	16·66	14·60	14·01
1925-29	10·57	12·99	13·35	11·18	12·71	13·27	12·18	11·65
1930-34	6·77	9·52	10·56	6·89	10·26	11·05	8·78	9·19
1935-39	5·63	7·91	10·06	6·12	9·85	10·36	7·67	8·37
1938 ..	6·10	7·80	9·79	6·53	10·67	11·11	7·82	8·22
1939 ..	5·48	7·71	10·68	6·50	10·11	10·84	7·72	9·53
1940 ..	6·16	8·38	10·99	7·23	9·96	10·91	8·27	11·95
1941 ..	7·17	8·73	11·59	7·79	11·43	10·99	8·92	12·97
1942 ..	7·09	8·28	11·16	7·51	10·26	11·97	8·57	11·13

VICTORIA.

Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
		Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.			Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase
1880-84	14,466	30·64	14·40	16·24	1925-29	18,218	20·24	9·67	10·57
1885-89	16,741	32·27	15·87	16·40	1930-34	12,249	16·27	9·50	6·77
1890-94	20,059	31·99	14·62	17·37	1935-39	10,473	15·85	10·22	5·63
1895-99	15,625	26·76	13·81	12·95					
1900-04	14,859	25·08	12·78	12·30	1938 ..	11,389	16·25	10·15	6·10
1905-09	16,062	24·76	11·93	12·83	1939 ..	10,324	16·20	10·72	5·48
1910-14	18,795	25·42	11·57	13·85	1940 ..	11,669	16·86	10·70	6·16
1915-19	16,818	23·13	11·38	11·75	1941 ..	13,884	17·76	10·59	7·17
1920-24	19,647	22·89	10·40	12·49	1942 ..	13,954	18·27	11·18	7·09

PART IV.

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Legal system
in Victoria.

A statement, giving the basic principles and main provisions of the law of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 189.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

Supreme
Court civil
business.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was established in 1852, and although the procedure was entirely remoulded by *The Judicature Act* 1883 (now incorporated in the *Supreme Court Act* 1928), its constitution and powers remain practically unaltered. There were in 1943, six Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last five years :—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1939 TO 1943.

Heading.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of Places at which Sittings were held	7	7	7	6	8
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages	6	14	5	3	1
For Trial	169	152	148	137	67
Number of Causes Tried—					
By Juries of Six	23	20	27	34	29
By a Judge	50	24	30	41	22
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	59	32	45	61	41
Defendant	14	12	12	14	10
Amount Awarded £	15,914	26,573	10,165	17,947	9,764
Writs of Summons issued	747	616	604	562	440
Other Original Proceedings	140	122	147	118	111
Appellate Proceedings (other than Criminal Appeals heard and determined)—					
By Full Court	45	45	37	44	32
By a Judge	57	42	51	57	47
Fees Collected £	3,901	3,537	4,347	3,900	2,555

County Courts. County Courts have jurisdiction, both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; but actions of tort or contract, commenced in the Supreme Court, may under certain conditions be remitted to the County Court, even although the amount claimed may exceed £500. At the present time County Courts are held at Melbourne and at twelve other places in Victoria. Every Court has jurisdiction throughout the whole of Victoria.

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES, 1939 TO 1943.

Year.					Number of Causes Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.
						£	£
1939	..	..	..	..	1,210	605,738	216,929
1940	..	..	..	..	1,352	616,248	207,527
1941	..	..	..	..	2,173	448,292	140,764
1942	..	..	..	..	1,695	361,644	112,117
1943	..	..	..	..	1,154	320,882	73,660

Petty Sessions civil business. In 1942, Courts of Petty Sessions by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices were held at 222 places in Victoria. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates, but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of civil cases, &c., heard during the last five years are as follows:—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, ETC., 1938 TO 1942.

Heading.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Civil Cases—					
Number heard ..	103,718	112,423	97,811	73,013	52,786
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed ..	£ 915,052	824,288	881,744	616,434	468,652
Awarded ..	£ 710,492	705,971	646,197	431,948	351,886
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates ..	575	716	1,020	758	413
Ejectment Cases ..	2,765	2,917	2,601	2,034	910
Examination of Lunatics ..	187	210	150	304	144
Fraud Summonses ..	4,641	6,248	4,893	3,695	2,616
Garnishee Cases ..	3,838	4,354	4,611	4,662	3,277
Licences and Certificates ..	18,824	17,479	15,384	14,043	10,179
Maintenance Cases ..	1,995	1,943	1,828	1,610	1,263
Prohibition Cases ..	74	80	91	41	55
Show Cause Summonses ..		6,570	5,150	3,705	2,199
Other ..	10,889	6,008	5,442	4,769	10,615*

* Increase as compared with previous years due mainly to cases dealt with under Commonwealth wartime legislation (National Securities Regulations, etc.).

**Writs by
the Sheriff.**

A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the last five years.

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1939 TO 1943.

Year.			King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
				The Person.	Property.	
1939	..	..	8	7	109	124
1940	..	..	10	1	110	121
1941	..	..	4	1	73	78
1942	..	..	6	1	41	48
1943	..	..	1	..	44	45

**High Court of
Australia.**

A statement showing the nature of this court and the powers vested in it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 433.

BANKRUPTCIES.

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1st August, 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Federal Act.

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during each of the five years ended 31st July, 1943, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924-1933, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating thereto were as follows:—

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 31st July—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates.	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act.	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act.	Total.
NUMBER.				
1939 ..	295	7	129	431
1940 ..	266	6	160	432
1941 ..	190	11	112	313
1942 ..	141	1	72	214
1943 ..	73	..	18	91
LIABILITIES.				
	£	£	£	£
1939 ..	211,630	11,747	206,235	429,612
1940 ..	188,926	24,742	193,683	407,351
1941 ..	149,908	7,933	145,215	303,056
1942 ..	148,615	2,505	101,723	252,843
1943 ..	75,344	..	21,225	96,569
ASSETS.				
	£	£	£	£
1939 ..	64,087	13,063	133,329	210,479
1940 ..	6,205	17,986	126,869	151,060
1941 ..	34,128	6,183	97,058	137,369
1942 ..	36,024	551	64,814	101,389
1943 ..	25,272	..	14,604	39,876

The yearly average number of sequestrations, &c., and the average declared liabilities and assets are shown in the subjoined table for each of the quinquennial periods ended in 1933, 1938 and 1943.

Period.	Yearly Average Number.	Average declared Liabilities. £	Average declared Assets. £
1928-29 to 1932-33 ..	690	1,419,060	1,009,294
1933-34 to 1937-38 ..	381	595,056	274,545
1938-39 to 1942-43 ..	296	297,886	128,033

DIVORCE.

The present law in regard to divorce is contained in the *Marriage Act 1928*, as amended by the *Marriage (Divorce) Act 1933*.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives respectively, and the number of decrees granted for dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1943. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is not made absolute till the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1943.

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husbands.	Wives.	Total.	Husbands.	Wives.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage ..	854	731	1,585	708	667	1,375
Judicial Separation ..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Nullity of Marriage ..	4	6	10	3	4	7
Total ..	858	738	1,596	711	672	1,383

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1943 were as set out in the following table:—

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, GROUNDS OF, 1943.

Grounds on which Granted.	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.
Adultery ..	284	147	..	1	..	..
Bigamy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bigamy and adultery ..	..	4	..	..	..	1
Cruelty ..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Consanguinity ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Desertion ..	398	487	..	..	..	..
Desertion and drunkenness ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Desertion and Convictions for crime..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Desertion and adultery ..	12	11	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness (habitual) ..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness and cruelty ..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Impotence ..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Insanity ..	10	2	..	..	..	..
Sentences for crime ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total ..	708	667	..	1	3	4

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1943, the ages of such petitioners and the number of their issue as at date of decree.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE PETITIONS GRANTED, AGES OF PETITIONERS AND ISSUE TO EXISTING MARRIAGE, 1943.

Ages (Years).	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.		Number of Children*	
	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.
19 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
20 ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
21 ..	5	6	..	..	..	..	1	7
22-25 ..	55	63	..	..	..	..	23	49
26-29 ..	120	110	..	..	..	2	97	79
30-34 ..	153	152	..	..	1	2	146	144
35-39 ..	134	117	..	..	1	..	150	170
40-44 ..	99	83	..	1	1	..	157	137
45-49 ..	68	59	..	..	..	..	117	96
50-54 ..	37	48	..	..	..	..	85	124
55-59 ..	20	22	..	..	..	..	44	68
60 ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
61 ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
62 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
63 ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
64 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
67 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
68 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
72 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	708	667	..	1	3	4	850	882

* Of the total of 1,732, 1,726 relate to the decrees for dissolution of marriage and 6 to the decree for judicial separation.

Dissolutions of
Marriage—
Duration and
Issue.

In the following table particulars are given of the duration of marriage and the issue in respect of the petitions granted for dissolution of marriage during 1943.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE, PETITIONS GRANTED; DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1943.

Duration of Marriage in Years.	Number of Children.												Total Dissolutions of Marriage.	Total Children.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Under 1 year ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1 " ..	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2
2 " ..	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	4
3 " ..	38	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	23
4 " ..	49	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	32
5 " ..	51	32	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	56
6 " ..	44	36	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	51
7 " ..	45	29	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	43
8 " ..	44	30	16	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	91
9 " ..	27	21	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	60
10 " ..	17	16	13	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	57
11 " ..	20	26	11	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	64
12 " ..	12	24	22	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	81
13 " ..	16	14	7	9	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	48	68
14 " ..	10	17	12	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	61
15 " ..	7	15	13	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	74
16 " ..	11	22	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	56
17 " ..	10	12	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	45
18 " ..	10	13	12	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	84
19 " ..	8	10	14	4	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	46	98
20 " ..	8	12	4	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	33	55
21 " ..	4	8	7	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	53
22 " ..	4	6	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	66
23 " ..	6	8	4	5	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	44
24 " ..	2	5	6	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	37
25 " ..	2	2	3	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	17	28
26 " ..	2	9	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	26
27 " ..	3	1	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	41
28 " ..	1	1	3	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	43
29 " ..	..	..	6	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	49
30 " ..	2	..	1	2	4	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	15	44
31 " ..	2	2	4	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	10
32 " ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	45
33 " ..	1	..	5	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	14
34 " ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
35 " ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20
36 " ..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
37 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	17
38 " ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	11
39 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
42 " ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
43 " ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Dissolutions of marriage ..	504	420	239	108	59	27	10	1	2	1	3	1	1,375	..
Total children ..	..	420	478	324	236	135	60	7	16	9	30	11	..	1,726

The following table shows the ages of the parties concerned in the decrees for dissolution of marriages, petitions for which had been granted during 1943.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE, PETITIONS GRANTED—AGES OF PARTIES, 1943.

Ages of Husbands in Years.	Ages of Wives in Years.											Total Husbands.
	Under 21.	21-25.	26-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60 and Over.	Not Stated.	
Under 21 ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
21-25 ..	13	58	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	80
26-29 ..	2	93	92	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
30-34 ..	1	25	101	128	16	1	..	1	..	..	1	274
35-39 ..	1	16	31	117	98	17	..	1	..	..	..	281
40-44 ..	..	1	16	25	85	64	11	4	..	..	..	206
45-49 ..	..	..	2	6	17	56	46	7	2	1	1	138
50-54 ..	..	..	1	4	3	22	27	32	2	..	..	91
55-59 ..	..	1	..	1	1	1	15	18	15	1	..	53
60 and over..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	8	9	11	..	34
Not stated ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5
Total wives	20	195	248	308	221	163	104	71	29	13	3	1,375

In 1861 jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court of Victoria in matrimonial matters. The *Divorce Act* 1889, which received the Royal Assent on 13th May, 1890, considerably extended the grounds upon which divorce might be granted.

The following is a statement of the number of decrees granted in Victoria for dissolution of marriage and for judicial separation during the period 1861 to 1890, for the decennial periods 1891-1900 to 1931-40, and for each of the years 1941, 1942, and 1943.

VICTORIA—DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS, 1861 TO 1943.

Period.	Decrees Granted for—	
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1861-1890	348	71
1891-1900	949	14
1901-1910	1,255	6
1911-1920	2,499	14
1921-1930	4,403	16
1931-1940	6,495	16
1941	833	5
1942	953	2
1943	1,375	1
Total—1891 to 1943	18,762	74
Total—1861 to 1943	19,110	145

RACECOURSE LICENCES.

Racecourse
licences and
percentage
fees.

The *Police Offences Act* 1928 provides that no race-meeting shall be held except on a racecourse which is licensed under such Act for horse races or for pony races or for trotting races. Any licence shall, unless cancelled, be in force for twelve months from the date of its issue. For each such licence there shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue a fee of £1, and also an annual sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue from all sources received from such racecourse by the owner or trustees of the racecourse during the year immediately preceding the year for which the licence is required. It is provided, however, that where the gross revenue is less than £1,500 but more than £600, the annual sum payable shall be 2 per cent. of the gross revenue, and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no amount shall be payable. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue in licence fees and percentages on gross revenue during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

VICTORIA—REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES, 1933-34 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June.			Amount.	Year ended 30th June.			Amount.
			£				£
1934	..	..	15,050	1939	..	..	17,191
1935	..	..	14,885	1940	..	..	16,710
1936	..	..	15,554	1941	..	..	15,420
1937	..	..	15,718	1942	..	..	15,095
1938	..	..	16,627	1943	..	..	13,525

CRIME.

Administration
of the criminal
law.

Information relating to the administration of the criminal law in Victoria appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 196.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

Alteration in
method of
tabulation.

The statistics of crime and drunkenness for the years subsequent to 1932 have been compiled on a basis which differs from that for the years 1893 to 1932. The particulars for the years 1933 to 1942 represent, in respect of multiple charges, the total number of all offences with which arrested persons were charged whereas, for the period 1893 to 1932, only the most serious offence in each case was tabulated. Summons cases in 1933 to 1942 relate, as in previous years, to all offences with which a person was charged. The statistics for the last ten years are comparable, therefore, with those for the years prior to 1893 appearing in earlier issues of the *Year-Book*.

Offences and drunkenness.

The subjoined table shows, for a series of years, the numbers of arrest and summons cases, and also the numbers per 1,000 of the population, tabulated according to the only classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made. The particulars include cases (other than arrests of neglected children) disposed of in Children's Courts.

VICTORIA—OFFENCES AND DRUNKENNESS, 1890 TO 1942.

Year.			Number of Arrest and Summons Cases—				
			Offences Against the Person.	Offences Against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
1890	..	..	4,091	5,036	18,501	36,456	64,084
1895*	..	..	2,344	3,336	11,143	20,843	37,666
1900*	..	..	2,103	3,106	15,878	28,003	49,090
1910*	..	..	1,663	3,052	12,719	34,626	52,060
1920*	..	..	1,909	4,877	7,154	42,758	56,698
1930*	..	..	1,680	5,078	8,132	41,859	56,749
1938	..	..	1,412	8,320	11,311	58,013	79,056
1939	..	..	1,308	8,104	11,609	61,837	82,858
1940	..	..	1,346	7,698	11,619	65,624	86,287
1941	..	..	1,380	7,329	12,064	56,230	77,033
1942	..	..	1,632	8,210	12,887	51,769	74,498
			Number of Arrest and Summons Cases per 1,000 of Population.				
1890	..	..	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59	57·29
1895*	..	..	1·98	2·82	9·41	17·60	31·81
1900*	..	..	1·76	2·60	13·31	23·47	41·14
1910*	..	..	1·30	2·38	9·92	27·00	40·60
1920*	..	..	1·26	3·23	4·73	28·27	37·49
1930*	..	..	·94	2·84	4·55	23·44	31·77
1938	..	..	·76	4·45	6·06	31·06	42·33
1939	..	..	·69	4·31	6·17	32·86	44·03
1940	..	..	·71	4·06	6·12	34·61	45·50
1941	..	..	·71	3·75	6·17	28·77	39·40
1942	..	..	·83	4·16	6·53	26·24	37·76

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 137.

**Offences
against the
person and
property.**

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The first-named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences, but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other offences.

The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury. These were very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1942 only 54 of such charges out of a total of 51,769 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" were merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged. There were also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c.

If it be desired to compare the above figures with those relating to other States or countries, it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. These points must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when there may have been differences in the law and when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes
of offences dealt with by magistrates in 1942.

VICTORIA—ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1942.

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial.	
		Convicted.		Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against the Person—							
Murder and attempts at	12	..	..	1	5	6	..
Manslaughter ..	5	..	..	2	..	3	..
Shooting at, wounding, &c. ..	52	3	3	3	..	42	1
Assaults ..	1,366	837	43	387	76	20	3
Others ..	197	24	2	15	6	136	14
Total ..	1,632	864	48	408	87	207	18
Against Property—							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	835	260	1	41	3	510	20
Larceny and similar offences ..	5,642	4,001	459	635	66	431	50
Wilful damage ..	403	270	24	96	8	5	..
Others ..	1,330	855	50	284	25	107	9
Total ..	8,210	5,386	534	1,056	102	1,053	79
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ..	39	11	..	1	..	27	..
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness* ..	12,887	11,452	1,297	121	17	..	..
Others ..	7,908	6,253	659	809	185	2	..
Total ..	20,795	17,705	1,956	930	202	2	..
Other Offences—							
Breaches of—							
Education Act ..	9,509	6,032	2,811	441	225	..	..
Licensing Act ..	7,625	5,471	924	913	317	..	..
Motor Car Act ..	7,387	6,654	374	338	21	..	..
Traffic Regulations ..	5,088	4,572	262	236	18	..	..
Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act ..	166	113	16	29	8	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	14,047	11,559	1,219	1,076	157	25	11
Total ..	43,822	34,401	5,606	3,033	746	25	11
Grand Total ..	74,498	58,367	8,144	5,428	1,137	1,314	108

* See footnote on page 141.

**Arrest and
summons
cases.**

Particulars of the arrest and summons cases for the last five years are given in the subjoined table.

VICTORIA—ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Arrest Cases.		Summons Cases.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1938	20,893	2,292	52,085	3,786	79,056
1939	21,121	2,369	54,726	4,642	82,858
1940	20,666	2,406	57,516	5,699	86,287
1941	19,710	2,624	48,617	6,052	77,003
1942	22,542	2,515	42,567	6,874	74,498

The following table shows for each of the last five years the number of offences for which persons were arrested or summoned, summarily convicted, discharged by magistrates, or committed for trial; also the number per 10,000 of the population.

VICTORIA—DISPOSAL OF ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.			Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.
1938			79,056	68,841	8,199	2,016
1939			82,858	72,186	8,895	1,777
1940			86,287	75,712	9,032	1,543
1941			77,003	67,520	8,083	1,400
1942			74,498	66,511	6,565	1,422
Number per 10,000 of Population.						
1938			423·3	368·6	43·9	10·8
1939			440·3	383·6	47·3	9·4
1940			455·0	399·3	47·6	8·1
1941			394·0	245·5	41·3	7·2
1942			377·6	337·1	33·3	7·2

NOTE.—The convictions in respect of drunkenness include those cases in which offenders were discharged by magistrates on a first appearance. Prior to 1936 such cases were not treated as convictions.

Children's Courts. The jurisdiction of Children's Courts is limited to children under the age of seventeen years. In 1939, the Children's Court Office was re-organized and the appointment was made of a Stipendiary Special Magistrate with jurisdiction throughout the State. He has the assistance of two Stipendiary Probation Officers who investigate problem cases which come before the Court. A clinic has been established for the purpose of dealing with cases referred to it by the Court.

The table which follows shows the number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the years 1942 and 1943.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED OF, 1942 AND 1943.

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial.	
		Convicted.		Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
During 1942.							
Against the Person—							
Assaults	82	64	..	18	..	..	..
Others	11	10	..	1	..	..	..
Total	93	74	..	19	..	..	..
Against Property—							
Larceny, &c.	3,865	3,305	151	383	22	4	..
Wilful Damage	146	104	11	28	3	..	..
Others	296	238	5	51	2	..	..
Total	4,307	3,647	167	462	27	4	..
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness	25	20	2	3	..	..	..
Others	278	205	16	53	4	..	..
Total	303	225	18	56	4	..	..
Other Offences, &c.—							
Traffic Offences	731	610	66	53	2	..	..
Other Offences	240	175	25	39	1	..	..
Neglected Children	604	253	154	96	101	..	..
Total	1,575	1,038	245	188	104	..	..
Grand Total	6,278	4,984	430	725	135	4	..

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED
OF, 1942 AND 1943 (*continued*).

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial.	
		Convicted.		Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
During 1943.							
Against the Person—							
Assaults	111	82	5	21	1	2	..
Others	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	115	86	5	21	1	2	..
Against Property—							
Larceny, &c.	3,426	2,788	119	499	19	1	..
Wilful Damage	157	128	..	29	..	..	..
Others	152	121	5	26	..	..	..
Total	3,735	3,037	124	554	19	1	..
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness	22	19	2	1	..	..	..
Others	183	140	8	30	5	..	..
Total	205	159	10	31	5	..	..
Other Offences, &c.—							
Traffic Offences	722	619	63	34	6	..	..
Other Offences	560	441	52	59	7	..	1
Neglected Children	701	319	241	80	61	..	..
Total	1,983	1,379	356	173	74	..	1
Grand Total	6,038	4,661	495	779	99	3	1

The number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the last five years is given in the following statement:—

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED OF
1939 TO 1943.**

Nature of Offence.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Against the Person—					
Assaults	65	60	70	82	111
Others	3	10	4	11	4
Against Property—					
Larceny, &c. .. .	3,076	3,031	3,383	3,865	3,426
Wilful Damage .. .	128	136	185	146	157
Others	73	114	261	296	152
Against Good Order—					
Drunkenness .. .	5	9	10	25	22
Others	244	234	249	278	183
Traffic Offences .. .	862	589	589	731	722
Other Offences .. .	425	346	240	240	560
Neglected Children .. .	610	558	527	604	701
Total	5,491	5,087	5,518	6,278	6,038
Summarily Convicted .. .	4,585	4,232	4,557	5,414	5,156
Summarily Dismissed, &c. .. .	905	852	958	860	878
Committed for Trial .. .	1	3	3	4	4

The following statement gives particulars of the manner in which the cases in the Children's Courts were disposed of by magistrates in 1942 and 1943.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES, HOW DEALT
WITH, 1942 AND 1943.**

How dealt with.	During 1942.			During 1943.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adjudged for period without probation	1,423	85	1,508	1,414	90	1,504
Released on probation .. .	1,370	79	1,449	1,044	78	1,122
Committed to care of Children's Welfare Department .. .	473	142	615	409	170	579
Committed to reformatory .. .	96	..	96	82	1	83
Committed to care of a private person or institution .. .	12	8	20	20	9	29
Fined	851	75	926	964	107	1,071
Released under Section 356 of <i>Crimes Act 1928</i> .. .	12	..	12	4	2	6
Dismissed on payment of costs or damages or both .. .	46	13	59	23	4	27
Discharged upon surety .. .	27	1	28	32	..	32
Sentenced to term of imprisonment .. .	3	..	3	..	..	..
Sentenced to imprisonment, the execution of which has been suspended	58	4	62	59	1	60
Convicted and discharged .. .	413	13	426	369	21	390
Discharged with a caution .. .	146	6	152	152	5	157
Otherwise dealt with .. .	54	4	58	89	7	96
Summarily Convicted .. .	4,984	430	5,414	4,661	495	5,156
Summarily Dismissed, &c. .. .	725	135	860	779	99	878
Committed for Trial .. .	4	..	4	3	1	4
Grand Total	5,713	565	6,278	5,443	595	6,038

Children's
Courts—pro-
bation cases.

In the following table particulars are given of the cases in which children were released on probation by magistrates in Children's Courts during the last five years.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: PROBATION CASES,
1939 TO 1943.

Year.	Cases Released on Probation.	Results of Probation.		
		Satisfactory.	Fair.	Unsatisfactory.
		%	%	%
1939	1,401	90	4	6
1940	1,291	82	8	10
1941	1,254	81	9	10
1942	1,449	81	9	10
1943	1,122	79	7	14

Arrest cases
summarily
disposed of by
magistrates.

The following is a statement of the arrest cases summarily disposed of by magistrates in Courts of Petty Sessions during 1942.

VICTORIA—ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF
BY MAGISTRATES IN COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS,
1942.

How disposed of.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	7,274	698	7,972
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	4,501	512	5,013
1 month and under 6 months	1,597	151	1,748
6 months and under 12 months	233	26	259
1 year and under 2 years	20	1	21
Admonished	5,027	590	5,617
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety	416	138	554
Sent to Reformatory Schools, &c.	287	..	287
Otherwise dealt with	548	81	629
Total Convicted	19,903	2,197	22,100
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	1,498	236	1,734
Total summarily disposed of	21,401	2,433	23,834

Committals for
trial—convic-
tions.

The following table shows the offences of distinct persons who were convicted in the Supreme Court and in Courts of General Sessions during 1942. Where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL, DISTINCT
PERSONS CONVICTED, 1942.

Offence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Against the Person—			
Murder	1	..	1
Manslaughter	3	..	3
Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm, &c.	32	..	32
Rape and other offences against females	34	..	34
Unnatural offences	47	..	47
Bigamy	21	9	30
Assault	9	..	9
Demanding money with menaces ..	3	..	3
Other	7	1	8
Against Property—			
Robbery and Stealing from the Person	41	5	46
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c. ..	259	2	261
Stealing Horses, Cattle, and Sheep ..	9	..	9
Other Larceny	100	19	119
Embezzlement	13	..	13
Fraud and False Pretences	13	3	16
Receiving	46	2	48
Arson, Incendiarism	4	..	4
Other	5	1	6
Forgery and offences against the Currency	9	..	9
Other offences—			
Perjury and Subornation	4	1	5
Effecting a Public Mischief	1	..	1
Conspiracy	7	2	9
Breaches of <i>Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1928</i>	2	1	3
Other	4	1	5
Total	674	47	721

Drunkennness.

The number of persons and the number per 1,000 of the population arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder.

VICTORIA—PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Number of Persons—			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total	
1938	11,282	29	11,311	6·06
1939	11,577	32	11,609	6·17
1940	11,590	29	11,619	6·12
1941	12,035	29	12,064	6·17
1942	12,857	30	12,887	6·53

The continuity of the above statistics has not been materially affected by the alteration in the method of tabulation referred to on page 137.

**Drunkennness
—Comparison
with previous
years.**

If the amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as measured by the number of arrests therefor, be represented as 100 for the period 1874–78, the corresponding numbers for subsequent periods will show the comparative increase or decrease. These numbers are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—DRUNKENNESS, 1874 TO 1942.

Period.	Index Number.	Period.	Index Number
1874–78	100	1923–27	41
1879–85	88	1928–32	30
1886–92	106	1933–37	36
1893–97	65	1938	41
1898–1902	84	1939	42
1903–07	77	1940	42
1908–12	68	1941	42
1913–17	59	1942	44
1918–22	32		

A considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown for the five years 1893–97, which was a period of general depression, followed by an increase in the subsequent five-yearly period. A similar trend is

shown for the depression years 1928-32 and subsequent years. In the middle of the year 1915, an Act was passed reducing the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels, and a further reduction was made in the following year. This possibly accounts for the marked decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness in the period immediately following.

**Young persons
charged
with
drunkenness.**

The accompanying table shows for the last five years the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness.

VICTORIA—ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.	Number.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
1939.. .. .	*	*	126
1940.. .. .	*	*	142
1941.. .. .	*	*	126
1942.. .. .	156	24	180
1943.. .. .	150	20	170

* Not available.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE.

**Licences
Reduction
Board.**

Information relating to the nature of the duties of and the powers vested in the Licences Reduction Board is given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, page 476, and in that for 1928-29, page 213.

To 31st December, 1942, 1,856 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. Of these hotels 530 were located in metropolitan districts, and the compensation paid amounted to £581,662, or an average of £1,097 each. There were 1,326 hotels closed in country districts, and compensation amounting to £713,394 was paid, or an average of £538 each. The total sum paid in compensation in all districts of the State was £1,295,056, or an average of £698 for each hotel.

In addition to the above closings, the following have been deprived of their licences as a result of the local option poll held on 21st October, 1920:—5 spirit merchants, 4 grocers, 1 club, and 4 Australian wine licensees. The amount of compensation awarded was £550. Since 1922, 11 grocers' and 98 Australian wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £20,206 has been awarded.

**Improvement
and Extension
of Licensed
accommodation.**

A section of the Board's work which has grown rapidly in extent and importance since 1922 is the consideration given to enforcing improvement in the type of structure and in the class of accommodation of licensed houses.

Since 1922 plans have been passed by the Board for new and improved licensed premises, the estimated cost thereof being £6,080,615 exclusive of the cost of sewerage and new equipment. National Security Regulations have restricted since 1940 all building operations in regard to hotels. During the six months ended 30th June, 1942, only £6,375 was expended throughout the State.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906, and certain subsequent years, and the average number of persons to each hotel in those years. The years 1885 and 1906 have been selected because in those years important alterations were made in the liquor licensing laws.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1942.

Year.					Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Average Number of Persons to each Hotel.
1885	..	..	..	..	969,200	4,339	223
1906	..	..	..	..	1,219,832	3,520	347
1930	..	..	..	..	1,792,605	1,803	994
1931	..	..	..	..	1,803,570	1,781	1,013
1932	..	..	..	..	1,813,387	1,770	1,025
1933	..	..	..	..	1,824,479	1,759	1,037
1934	..	..	..	..	1,837,490	1,749	1,051
1935	..	..	..	..	1,843,023	1,744	1,057
1936	..	..	..	..	1,851,593	1,725	1,073
1937	..	..	..	..	1,859,487	1,711	1,087
1938	..	..	..	..	1,873,760	1,706	1,098
1939	..	..	..	..	1,887,356	1,700	1,110
1940	..	..	..	..	1,918,660†	1,691	1,135
1941	..	..	..	..	1,952,153†	1,683	1,160
1942	..	..	..	..	1,969,977†	1,671	1,179

* Including Roadside Licences.

† Subject to revision.

During the period 1885 to 31st December, 1942, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,856 were deprived of or surrendered their licences, and 60 lapsed. During the period 1907 to 31st December, 1942, 79 new licences were granted.

Licensing Fund. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1943, amounted to £386,893. The amounts received from the various sources were :—Licences, certificates, &c., £362,380 ; interest on investments, £10,982 ; fees and fines, £13,481 ; and miscellaneous, £50. The expenditure which totalled £386,893 consisted of the following items :—Annual payments to municipalities, £59,044 ; compensation, £8,170 ; transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 311 of Act No. 3717, £23,000 ; transferred to revenue under section 312 of Act No. 3717, as amended by Act No. 4757, £279,871 ; and salaries, expenses, &c., £16,808. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1943, was £410,976, of which £341,000 was invested.

Hours for sale of intoxicants. The trading hours* of hotels in Victoria are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., but trading is not permitted on Sundays, Anzac Day (25th April), and Good Friday. The various legislative enactments, which from time to time have curtailed such trading hours, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1935-36, page 110.

Local Option Acts of 1920 and 1922. A statement, giving particulars of the provisions of the Local Option Acts of 1920 and 1922 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 211 and 212.

Local option poll held 21st October, 1920. Particulars relating to the Local Option Poll, held on 21st October, 1920, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 211.

* By National Security Regulations, the trading hours in the Metropolitan Electoral District have, as from 24th August, 1942, been confined to the period between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Hotels closed
by local
option.

During the period 1885 to 1938, compensation paid to the 227 hotels closed as the result of local option polls amounted to £224,870, or an average of £990 for each hotel. This sum was provided partly out of the Licensing Fund, and, when this was insufficient for the purpose, out of Consolidated Revenue.

Licensing
polls 1930
and 1938.

On the 29th March, 1930, a Referendum, called a Licensing Poll, was conducted under Part XIV. of the *Licensing Act 1928* (as amended) to determine whether or not licences should be abolished throughout Victoria. The Act provides that the resolution shall be carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given is in favour of the resolution. The poll was State-wide, and was the first of the octennial polls provided for by the *Licensing Act of 1922* (now incorporated in the *Licensing Act 1928*). A similar poll was held on the 8th October, 1938. Particulars relating to the number of votes recorded at each of these polls appears in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 71.

Consumption
of beer.

The estimated quantity of beer consumed in Victoria in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN VICTORIA, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year.				Quantity of Beer Consumed.	Per Head of Population.
				gallons.	gallons.
1938-39	..	..	..	23,555,700	12·56
1939-40	..	..	..	24,524,500	12·97
1940-41	..	..	..	26,364,500	13·90
1941-42	..	..	..	27,288,500	13·96
1942-43	..	..	..	25,113,950	12·73

GAOLS AND PRISONERS

Gaols and prisoners. In Victoria there are five gaols and five reformatory prisons as set out hereunder. There are also sixty-seven police gaols which are used for the detention of prisoners undergoing short sentences. The following statement contains information (other than for police gaols) for the year 1942 in regard to the accommodation for prisoners, the daily average number in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year.

VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1942.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received (including transfers).		In Confinement at end of year. *	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Pentridge ..	908	83	775	52	5,987	762	766	46
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	64	3	50	..	162	..	47	..
Ballarat Gaol ..	66	18	38	..	259	..	59	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	78	..	49	..	40	..	50	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	91	..	69	..	119	..	104	..
Coorimungle Prison Camp	32	..	29	..	75	..	27	..
Geelong Gaol†	179	..	11	..	17	..	..	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison†	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	52	..	51	..	47	..	49	..
Sale Gaol ..	26	9	5	..	68	..	10	..
Total ..	1,517	113	1,077	52	6,774	762	1,112	46

* Including 46 males and 3 females awaiting trial.

† By order of the Governor in Council these institutions ceased to be public gaols as from and inclusive of 16th February, 1942.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from the gaols and reformatory prisons (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the year 1942 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS AND REFORMATORY PRISONS, 1942.

(Exclusive of Police Gaols.)

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1941—			
Convicted	904	35	939
Awaiting trial	45	6	51
Total	949	41	990
Received during 1942—			
Convicted of—			
Felony	1,573	93	1,666
Misdemeanour	3,085	460	3,545
Other offences	353	23	376
Transfers from—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons ..	506	..	506
Hospitals, Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	23	2	25
For Trial, not subsequently convicted ..	1,234	184	1,418
Total	6,774	762	7,536
Discharged during 1942—			
By remission of sentence	467	33	500
On expiration of sentence and payment of fines	4,130	526	4,656
Bailed to appeal	24	4	28
On bond from Court, Judge's Order, Attorney-General's Order, &c.	7	2	9
By special authority	26	2	28
On parole	129	..	129
Died	2	1	3
Executed .. .. .	..	..	..
Deported	28	..	28
Absconded	12	..	12
Transfers to—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons ..	525	..	525
Hospitals, Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	28	2	30
Unconvicted	1,233	187	1,420
Total	6,611	757	7,368
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1942—			
Convicted	1,066	43	1,109
Awaiting trial	46	3	49
Total	1,112	46	1,158

Prisoners under sentence. The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence at the end of each of the last ten years.

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE, 1933 TO 1942.

At 31st De- cember.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number per 10,000 of Popula- tion.	At 31st De- cember.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number per 10,000 of Popula- tion.
1933	1,297	50	1,347	7·38	1938	1,043	41	1,084	5·71
1934	1,191	34	1,225	6·67	1939	1,107	37	1,144	6·06
1935	1,118	41	1,159	6·29	1940	998	48	1,046	5·45
1936	1,057	37	1,094	5·91	1941	904	35	939	4·82
1937	955	34	989	5·32	1942	1,066	43	1,109	5·55

Daily average number of prisoners in confinement. A statement is given below of the daily average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State in the last year of each of the decennial periods 1871 to 1931 inclusive, and in each of the last six years.

VICTORIA—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1942.

Year.					Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	..	..	..	..	1,345	274	1,619
1881	..	..	..	..	1,294	304	1,598
1891	..	..	..	..	1,550	350	1,900
1901	..	..	..	..	951	200	1,151
1911	..	..	..	..	713	100	813
1921	..	..	..	..	741	54	795
1931	..	..	..	..	1,391	50	1,441
1937	..	..	..	..	1,072	41	1,113
1938	..	..	..	..	1,084	45	1,129
1939	..	..	..	..	1,193	49	1,242
1940	..	..	..	..	1,128	53	1,181
1941	..	..	..	..	1,023	50	1,073
1942	..	..	..	..	1,077	52	1,129

Indeterminate sentences. The *Indeterminate Sentences Act* 1908 came into force on 1st July of that year. It is now incorporated in the *Crimes Act* 1928. The principal provisions are—

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as to minors.

The Board was appointed on 18th August, 1908. A statement of its chief functions appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 106 to 108.

The number of prisoners under indeterminate detention on 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER INDETERMINATE DETENTION, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year Ended 30th June.				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	71	73	59	46	51
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	52	65	55	43	43
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	90	97	58	70	79
Geelong Reformatory Prison	10	6	6	*	*
McLeod Settlement, French Island	50	49	47	52	51
Total	273	290	225	211	224

* See † note on page 152.

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the courts on recognizance under the provisions of the *Crimes Act* 1928 are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. A number of persons connected with religious and philanthropic organizations have been appointed to the office, which is honorary.

From 1st July, 1908, to 30th June, 1943, admissions to the several reformatories totalled 4,881 (4,830 males and 51 females). Particulars of those released on parole or probation (inclusive of cases released more than once) and of those otherwise dealt with during the same period are given hereunder :—

Heading.	Number.	Per Cent.
Reconvicted or returned to prison	1,762	36·10
Probation satisfactorily completed	2,038	41·75
Still on parole or probation	397	8·13
Deaths—		
In institutions	26	·53
On parole or probation	26	·53
Escapes*	190	3·90
Released by Special Authority, deported, time, &c. ..	220	4·51
In institutions at 30th June, 1943	222	4·55
Total to 30th June, 1943	4,881	100·00

* Of 190 who escaped, 170 were subsequently recaptured.

POLICE PROTECTION.

**Numerical
strength of
Police Force
in Victoria.**

The following table shows the numbers in the various ranks of the police force in Victoria on 31st December, 1943.

**VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE, CLASSIFICATION AND
NUMERICAL STRENGTH AT 31st DECEMBER, 1943.**

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner	1	..	1
Superintendents	3	8	11
Inspectors	10	6	16
Sub-Inspectors	17	7	24
Sergeants, First class	31	15	46
Sergeants, Second class	41	13	54
Senior Constables	174	68	242
Senior Constables (brevet rank)	2	..	2
First Constables	646	347	993
Constables	493	91	584
Total	1,418	555	1,973
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Superintendent	1	..	1
Sub-Inspectors	6	..	6
Sub-Inspector (brevet rank)	1	..	1
Sergeants, First class	5	..	5
Sergeants, Second class	2	..	2
Senior Detectives	24	2	26
First Detectives	89	14	103
Detectives	20	..	20
Total	148	16	164
<i>Mounted.</i>			
First Constables	16	76	92
Constables	8	26	34
Total	24	102	126
Grand Total	1,590	673	2,263

The above particulars include 12 police-women, and 36 members with Defence Forces, but exclude 31 recalled police pensioners, 46 members of the Victoria Police Women's Auxiliary, 6 members of the Police Auxiliary Force, 3 matrons, and 1 black tracker.

The following statement gives the numerical strength of the police force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the end of each of the last ten years.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE, NUMERICAL STRENGTH,
1934 to 1943.

Year.	Total Strength Including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to Each Police-officer.	Year.	Total Strength Including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to Each Police-officer.
1934 ..	2,170	847	1939 ..	2,313*	816
1935 ..	2,247	820	1940 ..	2,352*	824
1936 ..	2,289	809	1941 ..	2,327*	838
1937 ..	2,280	815	1942 ..	2,318*	855
1938 ..	2,271	825	1943 ..	2,263*	882

* Including members with Defence Forces but excluding recalled Police Pensioners.

The next table shows the total amount and the amount per head of population expended from Consolidated Revenue in connexion with the police, and with the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, in each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS,
1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings and Rents.		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments,		
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1939 ..	780,068	119,254	35,665	7,101	942,088	10 1
1940 ..	799,450	122,260	32,527	9,306	963,543	10 2
1941 ..	800,071	129,850	32,143	6,264	968,328	10 2
1942 ..	813,010	136,193	30,557	5,875	985,635	10 1
1943 ..	1,019,144	143,716	33,007	7,542	1,203,409	12 2

Executions.

During the 38 years ended with 1943 there were only fourteen executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, two in 1916, two in 1918, one in 1922, one in 1924, one in 1932, two in 1936, two in 1939, and one in 1941. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 182 criminals (178 males and 4 females) have been executed within the State on account of the following offences:—Murder, 142; attempted murder, 17; robbery with violence, 9; burglary and wounding, 1; sexual offences, 12; and arson 1.

Inquests.

The number of inquest cases in Victoria during each of the last five years is given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—INQUESTS, 1939 TO 1943.

Year.	Inquests into the Deaths of—			Total Persons per 1,000 Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total Persons.	
1939	1,346	630	1,976	98·0
1940	1,190	509	1,699	83·7
1941	1,139	568	1,707	83·2
1942	1,386	577	1,963	89·3
1943	1,193	559	1,752	82·1

PART V.

POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the people was taken by an officer from Sydney on the 25th May, 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29th May, 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the district of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population increased by 100 per cent., owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and it continued to increase to the end of 1850.

The discovery of gold in 1851 (the year of separation from New South Wales) was the greatest influence in populating Victoria, the numbers increasing from 77,345 at the census in 1851 to 538,628 in 1861, a gain of 596 per cent. In the next ten years the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was the main factor in the growth of population. From the end of 1870 the population advanced steadily to 1,133,728 at the end of 1890, the increase being 409,803 (natural increase 307,246—gain from migration 102,557). The latter portion of this period was known as the "Land Boom" period, which was followed by the inevitable reaction.

Between 1891 and 1905 the population of the State advanced very slowly, the total increase in this period being 76,693. The gain by natural increase—247,078—was offset by the loss from migration—170,385—the discovery of gold in Western Australia being the principal cause of migration from Victoria in the period. A steady annual increase was maintained from 1905 to the end of 1927 (exclusive of the years relating to the Great War), the population increasing from 1,210,421 to 1,741,832.

During the ten-year period 1928-1937 the population of the State increased slowly, the lowest annual increase for the period being recorded in the year 1935. The rate of natural increase dropped considerably and, in seven years of the period, a loss from migration was experienced. The world-wide depression of 1929-33 had its effect on the population of the State.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1943 was 1,988,938. This figure is subject to revision.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1836 TO 1943.

Year.	Estimated Population 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177
1836 (8th Novr.)	186	38	224
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1855	226,462	120,843	347,305
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1905	598,134	612,287	1,210,421
1906	600,856	618,976	1,219,832
1907	605,775	627,032	1,232,807
1908	614,937	635,512	1,250,449
1909	631,021	646,001	1,277,022
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1911	668,818	671,075	1,339,893
1912	690,056	692,497	1,382,553
1913	707,444	707,972	1,415,416
1914	713,307	721,881	1,435,188
1915	694,210	730,235	1,424,445
1916	666,245	738,418	1,404,663
1917	671,075	745,985	1,417,060
1918	684,243	753,002	1,437,245
1919	739,956	763,079	1,503,035
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1921	765,306	785,421	1,550,727
1922	789,517	800,756	1,590,273
1923	807,884	817,571	1,625,455
1924	825,919	831,232	1,657,151

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1836 TO 1943—*continued*.

Year.					Estimated Population 31st December.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
1925	..	..	..	..	840,817	843,234	1,684,051
1926	..	..	..	..	855,035	856,952	1,711,987
1927	..	..	..	..	870,718	871,114	1,741,832
1928	..	..	..	..	879,478	882,268	1,761,746
1929	..	..	..	..	886,472	891,797	1,778,269
1930	..	..	..	..	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1931	..	..	..	..	896,429	907,141	1,803,570
1932	..	..	..	..	900,663	912,724	1,813,387
1933	..	..	..	..	905,050	919,429	1,824,479*
1934	..	..	..	..	910,373	927,117	1,837,490*
1935	..	..	..	..	911,710	931,313	1,843,023*
1936	..	..	..	..	915,304	936,289	1,851,593*
1937	..	..	..	..	918,665	940,822	1,859,487*
1938	..	..	..	..	925,892	947,868	1,873,760*
1939	..	..	..	..	931,413	954,843	1,886,256*
1940	..	..	..	..	948,654	969,713	1,918,367*
1941	..	..	..	..	967,107	984,308	1,951,415*
1942	..	..	..	..	973,281	994,945	1,968,226*
1943	..	..	..	..	983,153	1,005,785	1,988,938*

* Subject to revision.

At the census of 1891, the population of Victoria was 1,140,088; 1,201,070 in 1901; 1,315,551 in 1911; 1,531,280 in 1921; and 1,820,261 in 1933. During the period ended on the date of the census in each of the years 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1933 there were respective increases in the population at the rate of 5·35, 9·53, 16·40, and 18·87 per cent. The rate of increase during the decade 1921-31 was 17·33 per cent.

The census of 30th June, 1933, showed that the population of the State at that date was 1,820,261, comprising 903,244 males and 917,017 females. The table which follows shows, for each quinquennium of the 80 years 1860-1939, and for each year of the 20 years 1924-1943, the natural increase of the population and the gain or loss by migration.

VICTORIA—INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF
BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND THE GAIN OR LOSS BY
MIGRATION, 1860-1943.

Period.	Increase during Period.			Increase per cent. during Period.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration (Civilians only).	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration (Civilians only).	Total.
1860-64 ..	69,249	7,682	76,931	13·29	1·47	14·76
1865-69 ..	74,639	24,120	98,759	12·48	4·03	16·51
1870-74 ..	81,902	7,444	89,346	11·75	1·07	12·82
1875-79 ..	66,473	(-) 10,824	55,649	8·46	(-) 1·38	7·08
1880-84 ..	72,332	21,688	94,020	8·59	2·58	11·17
1885-89 ..	83,704	85,457	169,161	8·95	9·13	18·08
1890-94 ..	100,292	(-) 23,075	77,217	9·08	(-) 2·09	6·99
1895-99 ..	76,625	(-) 70,239	6,386	6·48	(-) 5·94	·54
1900-04 ..	74,296	(-) 57,229	17,067	6·25	(-) 4·81	1·44
1905-09 ..	80,312	(-) 8,898	71,414	6·66	(-) ·74	5·92
1910-14 ..	93,975	64,191	158,166	7·36	5·03	12·39
1915-19 ..	84,092	(-) 16,245	67,847	5·86	(-) 1·13	4·73
1920-24 ..	98,235	55,881	154,116	6·53	3·72	10·25
1925-29 ..	91,091	30,027	121,118	5·50	1·81	7·31
1930-34 ..	61,242	(-) 2,021	59,221	3·44	(-) ·11	3·33
1935-39 ..	52,364	(-) 3,598	48,766	2·85	(-) ·20	2·65
1924 ..	19,636	12,060	31,696	1·21	·74	1·95
1925 ..	20,086	6,814	26,900	1·21	·41	1·62
1926 ..	19,027	8,909	27,936	1·13	·53	1·66
1927 ..	18,301	11,544	29,845	1·07	·67	1·74
1928 ..	16,790	3,124	19,914	·96	·18	1·14
1929 ..	16,887	(-) 364	16,523	·96	(-) ·02	·94
1930 ..	17,168	(-) 2,832	14,336	·97	(-) ·16	·81
1931 ..	13,299	(-) 2,334	10,965	·74	(-) ·13	·61
1932 ..	10,659	(-) 842	9,817	·59	(-) ·05	·54
1933 ..	10,936	156	11,092	·60	·01	·61
1934 ..	9,180	3,831	13,011	·50	·21	·71
1935 ..	9,428	(-) 3,895	5,533	·51	(-) ·21	·30
1936 ..	10,105	(-) 1,535	8,570	·55	(-) ·08	·47
1937 ..	11,118	(-) 3,224	7,894	·60	(-) ·17	·43
1938 ..	11,389	2,884	14,273	·61	·16	·77
1939 ..	10,324	2,172	12,496	·55	·12	·67
1940 ..	11,669	20,442	32,111	·62	1·08	1·70
1941 ..	13,884	19,164	33,048	·72	1·00	1·72
1942 ..	13,954	2,857	16,811	·71	·15	·86
1943 ..	17,790	2,922	20,712	·90	·15	1·05

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals, also a decrease.

VICTORIA—MIGRATION.

(CIVILIANS ONLY.)

The interstate* and oversea movement of people to and from Victoria, for the period 1934-1943, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Arrivals in Victoria.			Departures from Victoria.			Excess of Arrivals Over Departures.	
	Inter-state.	From Other Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	To Other Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	Other Countries Direct.
1934 ..	153,410	11,377	164,787	150,520	10,436	160,956	2,890	941
1935 ..	140,406	11,090	151,496	143,526	11,789	155,315	(-)3,120	(-) 699
1936 ..	141,813	11,586	153,399	143,628	11,113	154,741	(-)1,815	473
1937 ..	139,199	13,063	152,262	144,054	11,432	155,486	(-)4,855	1,631
1938 ..	152,514	15,540	168,054	152,591	12,579	165,170	(-) 77	2,961
1939 ..	147,087	15,028	162,115	148,568	10,353	158,921	(-)1,481	4,675
1940 ..	146,457	5,930	152,387	129,464	2,288	131,752	16,993	3,642
1941 ..	147,001	1,417	148,418	127,984	939	128,923	19,017	478
1942 ..	125,687	2,395	128,082	120,451	1,470	121,921	5,236	925
1943 ..	106,185	1,061	107,246	102,091	1,268	103,359	4,094	(-) 207

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

* Interstate migration figures are subject to revision.

In 1934, migration to and from Victoria reached a total of 325,743 persons; this was followed by a decrease in 1935, the total being 306,811. There was little fluctuation during the following two years, but in 1938 the volume of migration was the highest recorded since 1930. In 1939 a decline was recorded in both oversea and interstate migration. The considerable decrease in migration during the last four years was due to the war

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF MIGRATION, 1943.

—	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Migration by Sea—					
Arrivals	10,541	11,307	..	..	..
Departures	10,602	12,810	..	..	..
Gain by Sea .. ..	..	..	(-) 61	(-)1,503	(-)1,564
Migration by Rail—					
Arrivals	35,485	17,743	..	..	..
Departures	33,074	16,537	..	..	..
Gain by Rail .. ..	..	..	2,411	1,206	3,617
Migration by Air—					
Arrivals	21,926	10,244	..	..	..
Departures	21,549	8,787	..	..	..
Gain by Air .. ..	..	..	377	1,457	1,834

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates the excess of departures over arrivals.

The immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria, the other Australian States, British countries, and foreign countries during each of the four years ended 1943 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY SEA, 1940-1943.

State or Country of Departure or Destination.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	*1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	*1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
<i>States.</i>								
New South Wales .. ..	..	1,010	180	198	..	1,196	681	720
Queensland .. ..	..	571	39	14	..	655	158	151
South Australia .. ..	..	168	172	22	..	119	17	17
Western Australia .. ..	..	1,251	718	80	..	781	451	506
Tasmania .. ..	..	39,237	31,906	20,473	..	35,320	29,546	20,750
Northern Territory .. ..	..	134	..	..	..	80	..	..
Total Interstate .. ..	..	42,371	33,015	20,787	..	38,151	30,853	22,144
Adjustment .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net Total	51,478	42,376	33,015	20,787	49,014	38,151	30,853	22,144
<i>Overseas—</i>								
New Zealand	813	169	260	83	481	136	115	144
United Kingdom	1,323	255	225	89	260	30	159	127
India and Ceylon	409	142	210	128	238	220	138	146
South Africa	153	63	216	67	64	32	106	111
Other British Possessions	794	581	807	22	691	351	45	..
Total British Countries	3,492	1,210	1,718	389	1,734	769	563	523
Egypt	129	3	..	..	18	1	..	..
France	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	383	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Japan	113	28	..	..	40	20	..	..
United States of America	465	65	171	117	341	90	732	247
Other Foreign Countries	1,204	106	506	555	145	59	175	493
Total Foreign Countries	2,438	202	677	672	554	170	907	740
GRAND TOTAL	57,408	43,788	35,410	21,848	51,302	39,090	32,323	23,412

* Details of interstate migration not available.

The movement of population during the last four years by way of interstate railway passenger traffic is shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1940-1943.

State—Territory.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	*1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	*1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
New South Wales	48,103	41,732	30,687	..	39,459	44,441	33,035
Queensland	2,914	7,430	8,917	..	2,861	6,074	5,616
South Australia	12,242	11,047	9,365	..	9,819	9,710	7,597
Western Australia	5,597	4,684	3,557	..	2,759	2,828	2,749
Australian Capital Territory	1,036	1,657	700	..	803	813	578
Northern Territory	2	..	..	..	36
Total	70,532	69,892	66,550	53,228	57,247	55,701	63,866	49,611

* Details of interstate migration not available.

Migration by
air, 1940-43.

The following table shows the movement of population by air during the last four years :—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY AIR.

Year.			Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of Arrivals over Departures.
1940	..	..	24,447	23,203	1,244
1941	..	..	34,738	34,132	606
1942	..	..	26,122	25,732	390
1943	..	..	32,170	30,336	1,834

Assisted
immigration.

Assisted immigration has been discontinued for the duration of the war, except in cases of close family reunion involving wives and dependent children, and other special cases having exceptional features, for which special approval is required.

Population
of Greater
Melbourne.

For many years the population of Greater Melbourne was estimated as that contained in an area within a radius of ten miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office. To conform to the growth of the urban population in certain directions, principally in the cities of Chelsea and Mordialloc, the metropolitan area was re-defined in 1929. The municipalities included in this area and the population of each are as under :—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT
CENSUS OF 1933 AND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1943.

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 1943.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1943.	Persons to the Acre 31st December, 1943.
Box Hill City	5,120	15,332	19,850	3·9
Braybrook Shire (excluding Western Riding)	8,480	8,761	12,750	1·5
Brighton City	3,308	29,707	38,400	11·6
Brunswick City	2,719	54,348	58,200	21·4
Camberwell City	8,352	50,052	71,800	8·6
Caulfield City	5,600	65,297	80,500	14·4
Chelsea City	3,040	6,625	8,000	2·6
Coburg City	4,800	38,118	47,550	9·9
Collingwood City	1,139	30,665	30,900	27·1
Essendon City	4,000	46,096	51,400	12·8
Fitzroy City	923	30,909	31,700	34·3
Footscray City	3,982	46,266	62,500	15·7

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT CENSUS OF 1933
AND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1943—*continued.*

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 1943.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1943.	Persons to the Acre 31st December, 1943.
Hawthorn City	2,402	33,758	40,500	16·9
Heidelberg City (excluding Greensborough Ward) ..	8,800	24,949	31,300	3·6
Kew City	3,523	25,486	32,200	9·1
Malvern City	3,996	43,244	48,550	12·1
Melbourne City	7,740	92,112	102,700	13·3
Moorabbin City	13,360	19,006	24,700	1·8
Mordialloc City	3,351	9,216	12,150	3·6
Northcote City	2,850	42,723	45,850	16·1
Oakleigh City	2,658	11,903	14,150	5·3
Port Melbourne City ..	2,366	12,906	14,350	6·1
Prahran City	2,320	51,606	59,750	25·8
Preston City	8,800	33,442	39,500	4·5
Richmond City	1,430	39,618	41,750	29·2
Sandringham City	3,740	18,075	23,100	6·2
South Melbourne City ..	2,303	42,936	45,150	19·6
St. Kilda City	2,049	46,579	55,200	26·9
Williamstown City	2,775	22,199	25,550	9·2
Total	125,926	991,934	1,170,000*	9·3

* Subject to revision.

Density of metropolitan population. Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with 34·3 persons to the acre; Richmond has 29·2; Collingwood, 27·1; St. Kilda, 26·9; Prahran, 25·8; Brunswick, 21·4; South Melbourne, 19·6; and Melbourne City, 13·3. There is a total area of 9,644 acres devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in Greater Melbourne, so that the population is really living more closely together than the figures in the table indicate; if these park areas are excluded, the density of the population in the abovementioned municipalities is as follows:—Fitzroy, 36·2 persons to the acre; Richmond, 34·8; St. Kilda, 31·8; Collingwood, 29·7; Prahran, 26·6; South Melbourne, 25·4; Brunswick, 22·0; and Melbourne City, 18·5; while, for the whole of Greater Melbourne, the exclusion of park areas has only a slight influence on the density, the number of persons to the acre increasing from 9·3 to 10·1.

Population of
cities, towns
and boroughs
outside Greater
Melbourne.

Outside the boundaries of Greater Melbourne the chief centres of population in Victoria are the cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, and Warrnambool. The particulars relating to Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong are exclusive of the urban populations in contiguous shires. The populations of cities, towns, and certain boroughs are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1933 AND 1943.

Locality.	Population.		Locality.	Population.	
	Census 1933.	1943 (Estimated 31st December).		Census 1933.	1943 (Estimated 31st December).
Cities—			Boroughs—		
Ballarat* ..	37,411	39,470	Castlemaine ..	5,221	5,750
Bendigo† ..	29,131	30,800	Colac ..	..	5,630
Geelong‡ ..	39,223	41,180	Echuca ..	4,411	4,480
Mildura ..	6,617	7,500	Maryborough ..	5,631	5,900
Warrnambool ..	8,906	9,300	Shepparton ..	5,698	6,250
			Stawell ..	4,747	4,930
Towns—			Swan Hill ..	..	4,950
Ararat ..	4,914	5,050	Wangaratta ..	4,795	5,400
Hamilton ..	5,786	6,100	Wonthaggi ..	5,593	6,350
Horsham ..	5,272	5,600			
Sale ..	4,262	5,000			

* Includes municipalities of Ballarat and Sebastopol.

† Includes municipalities of Bendigo and Eaglehawk.

‡ Includes municipalities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell.

NOTE.—Colac created a borough on 11th January, 1938. Swan Hill created a borough on 30th May, 1939.

Population of
Greater
Melbourne
and remainder
of State,
1861–1943.

In the seventy-two years from the census of 1861 to the census of 1933, the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 609 per cent. from 139,916 to 991,934. In the same period, the population of the remainder of the State increased by 108 per cent. from 398,721 to 828,327. During only one intercensal period—1891–1901—was the percentage increase greater in the country than in the metropolis. With the decline in the gold-mining industry, the rate of increase in the country areas diminished until, at the beginning of the present century, the rural population became almost stationary. Between 1901 and 1933 the increase was 123,336; of this increase, 67,353 occurred in the 28 years ended 31st December, 1929, and 55,983 in the four years of depression which followed.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1861 TO 1943.

(a) Census. (b) 31st December.					Population at each Date.		
					Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.
(a)							
1861	..	..	..	..	538,628	139,916	398,712
1871	..	..	..	..	730,198	206,780	523,418
1881	..	..	..	..	861,566	282,947	578,619
1891	..	..	..	..	1,140,088	490,896	649,192
1901	..	..	..	..	1,201,070	496,079	704,991
1911	..	..	..	..	1,315,551	593,237	722,314
1921	..	..	..	..	1,531,280	782,979	748,301
1933	..	..	..	..	1,820,261	991,934†	828,327
(b)					*	*	*
1934	..	..	..	..	1,837,490	1,000,000	837,490
1935	..	..	..	..	1,843,023	1,008,300	834,723
1936	..	..	..	..	1,851,593	1,016,500	835,093
1937	..	..	..	..	1,859,487	1,024,000	835,487
1938	..	..	..	..	1,873,760	1,035,600	838,160
1939	..	..	..	..	1,886,256	1,046,750	839,506
1940	..	..	..	..	1,918,367	1,076,700	841,667
1941	..	..	..	..	1,951,415	1,137,000	814,415
1942	..	..	..	..	1,968,226	1,152,000	816,226
1943..	..	..	..	..	1,988,938	1,170,000	818,938

* Subject to revision.

† The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1929.

**Population of
Australian
States and of
New Zealand,
1861 to 1943.**

In the following tables is given the population of each Australian State and of New Zealand at each census from 1861 to 1933 and also the estimated population at 31st December, 1943.

CENSUS POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES AND OF NEW ZEALAND.

	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
States—								
Victoria ..	538,628	730,198	861,566	1,140,088	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261
New South Wales ..	350,860	502,998	749,825	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Queensland ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,554
South Australia ..	* 126,830	* 185,626	276,414	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
Western Australia ..	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
Territories—								
Northern Australian Capital ..	..	..	3,451	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
..	..	..	..	..	..	† 1,714	2,572	8,947
Australia ..	1,151,454	1,663,072	2,250,194	3,174,640	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839
New Zealand—								
Excluding Maoris ..	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,468	1,218,913	† 1,491,484
Including Maoris ..	..	..	534,030	668,651	815,862	1,058,312	1,271,664	† 1,573,810

* Includes Northern Territory. † Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. ‡ Census of 1936.

The increase of population in each of the States and of the Territories during the intercensal period 1921-1933 was 288,981 in Victoria, 500,476 in New South Wales, 191,562 in Queensland, 106,120, in Western Australia, 85,789 in South Australia, 13,819 in Tasmania, 6,375 in the Australian Capital Territory, and 983 in the Northern Territory. The population of Australia increased between the above-mentioned dates by 1,194,105.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES
AND OF NEW ZEALAND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1943.

State.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1943.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Proportion in Each State or Territory.
				Per cent.
Victoria	87,884	1,988,938	22·63	27·37
New South Wales ..	309,432	2,854,862	9·23	39·29
Queensland	670,500	1,058,094	1·58	14·56
South Australia ..	380,070	618,597	1·63	8·51
Western Australia ..	975,920	482,454	·49	6·64
Tasmania	26,215	244,056	9·31	3·36
Territories—				
Northern	523,620	5,155	·01	·07
Australian Capital ..	940	14,285	15·20	·20
Australia	2,974,581	7,266,441†	2·44	100·00
New Zealand	103,415*	1,642,041‡	15·88	..

* Excluding 600 square miles, the areas of outlying and annexed islands.

† Subject to revision.

‡ Includes 95,773 Maoris.

**Population of
Australian
capital cities,
1871-1943.**

The enumerated populations of Australian capital cities at each census, 1871-1933, and the estimated populations at the 31st December, 1943, are shown hereafter. During the 72 years, 1871-1943, Melbourne has made great progress. The most notable advance occurred in the decennial period 1881-91, when the population increased by 207,949, or 73 per cent. The population remained almost stationary between 1891 and 1901. This unsatisfactory feature was due to a severe industrial depression which prevailed in Victoria during the eight years 1892 to 1899. A great number of persons migrated in those years to other parts in search of employment. In the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158 ; in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742 and, in the period 1921-1933, an increase of 208,955 persons. The closing years of the last-mentioned period were years of world-wide depression, during which immigration to Victoria was at a standstill and Melbourne lost population to a slight degree to the rural

districts of the State. In the earlier years of the period, however, a consistent rate of increase was maintained with the result that the net numerical increase for the period was the highest experienced. From 1933 to 1939 there was a steady increase, but since 1939 there has been a high rate of increase, due to the war. Since 1902 Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia. A high proportion of the population of Australia is concentrated in the capital cities of the six States.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1943.

Capital City (the Area of each City is given in a note below).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							Estimated Population, 31st December, 1943.	Persons to the Acre.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.		
Melbourne..	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	991,934	1,170,000	9·3
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,235,267	1,337,000†	8·5
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	299,748	370,460	1·5
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	312,619	355,000‡	3·4
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	207,440	230,000†	1·9
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	60,406	70,838	1·3

* Not available.
December, 1942.

† Population at 31st December, 1941.

‡ Population at 31st

NOTE.—The areas of the capital cities in acres were Sydney, 157,542; Melbourne, 125,926; Brisbane, 246,400; Adelaide, 102,987; Perth, 122,240; and Hobart, 54,890.

The estimated population of Canberra on 31st December, 1943, was 12,000.

Aborigines in Victoria.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. In 1851, when the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated as 2,693. The number in Victoria as at the 30th June, 1942, was 747, of whom 27 were full-blood and 720 were half-caste.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT STATIONS, 1941-42.

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Lake Condah .. .. .	..	2	2
Lake Tyers	26	245	271
Framlingham .. .. .	..	2	2
In Institutions	1	3	4
Total	27	252	279

As will be seen from the above figures, the majority of the aborigines under the care of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines are concentrated at Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station, which is situated in East Gippsland. This Station is under the control of a resident manager. The reserves at Lake Condah and Framlingham are under the control of the local police officer, who is appointed as Local Guardian.

In addition to the number under the care of the Board at Stations in Victoria, it is estimated that there are 468 half-castes and octoroons at Antwerp, Echuca, Framlingham, Colac, Dimboola, Lake Condah, Healesville, Orbost, and Swan Hill. These people occasionally receive assistance from the Board and of this number approximately 164 are in regular employment.

During the year 1941-42, there were 15 births of half-castes at Lake Tyers. There were 13 deaths of half-castes, 11 of which occurred at Lake Tyers and 2 at Depots. There were also 8 deaths of full-bloods.

The amount expended on the care and maintenance of the aborigines during the year was £5,307. At the Treasury is kept a Trust Fund, known as the Aborigines Board Produce Fund, into which receipts from the sale of timber and produce, leasing of reserves, &c., are paid. The amount to the credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1942, was £5,337.

Arrivals in and departures from Victoria of Chinese and other non-Europeans. During the year 1942, 16 Chinese arrived and 3 departed. Other non-European arrivals numbered 50 and departures 60, as compared with 29 arrivals and 30 departures in 1941. A statement of the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act appears on page 73 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903" the right to issue certificates of naturalization is vested in the Commonwealth.

The number of persons naturalized in Victoria in the year 1942 was 351. They were of various nationalities, 23 per cent. being of Polish origin. During the 72 years, 1871 to 1942 inclusive, 21,377 persons were naturalized. The following table shows the birthplaces of persons naturalized in Victoria during the five years 1938-1942.

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1938-42.

Birthplace.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized 1938 to 1942.
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	
Denmark ..	6	14	18	15	17	70
Finland ..	1	16	21	10	5	53
Germany ..	30	53	19	19	16	137
Greece ..	21	34	48	28	37	168
Italy ..	104	308	173	21	5	611
Norway ..	8	19	21	13	10	71
Poland ..	46	72	22	17	80	237
Russia ..	12	32	34	10	..	88
Sweden ..	5	12	22	23	15	77
Switzerland ..	4	19	13	12	2	50
Other European Countries ..	37	67	78	66	45	293
United States ..	5	10	8	3	9	35
Australia ..	..	..	..	59*	82*	141*
Other Countries ..	13	20	30	19	28	110
Total ..	292	676	507	315	351	2,141

* Australian born women who previously acquired foreign nationality on their marriage to aliens.

PART VI.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Legislation. The history of local government in Victoria prior to the passing of the *Local Government Act 1874* (which prescribed the present form of local government in Victoria) will be found on pages 631 and 632 of the *Year-Book*, 1883-84.

A statement of the provisions of the laws in force on 16th September, 1929, will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on pages 127 to 131, and a summary of the principal provisions of the *Local Government Act 1934* in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34 on pages 127 and 128.

During the year ended 31st December, 1942, the State Parliament passed several Acts affecting local government, and details of their principal provisions are given in Part I. of this *Year-Book*, pages 21 to 38. The numbers and the titles of the principal Acts are as follow :—

- No. 4883.—*Sewerage Rates Act 1942.*
- No. 4891.—*Melbourne Markets Act 1942.*
- No. 4898.—*Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Reserve Funds) Act 1942.*
- No. 4899.—*Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1942.*
- No. 4900.—*Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Contributions' Act 1942.*
- No. 4902.—*Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Rates Act 1942.*
- No. 4908.—*Country Roads Board Fund Act 1942.*
- No. 4909.—*Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act 1942.*
- No. 4914.—*Farmers' Protection Amendment Act 1942.*
- No. 4915.—*Water Act 1942.*
- No. 4916.—*Patriotic Funds Act 1942.*
- No. 4921.—*Local Government (Loans and Debentures) Act 1942.*
- No. 4922.—*Local Government Building Regulations Act 1942.*
- No. 4925.—*Motor Car Amendment Act 1942.*
- No. 4926.—*Local Government (Street Construction) Act 1942.*
- No. 4927.—*Victorian Inland Meat Authority Act 1942.*
- No. 4928.—*Railway Construction Trusts Liability Act 1942.*
- No. 4931.—*Grain Elevators Act 1942.*
- No. 4939.—*Land Surveyors' Act 1942.*

MUNICIPALITIES.

The number of municipalities throughout the State at 30th September, 1943, was 197. Of these, 34 ranked as cities, 5 as towns, 20 as boroughs, and 138 as shires. The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island, in Westernport Bay, containing about 42,000 acres; Julia Percy Island, off Port Fairy, containing 650 acres; and an area of 8,262 acres at Yallourn which is under the control of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

The following is a statement of the number of rate-payers, the number of properties rated, the estimated value of rateable property, the estimated number of dwellings (occupied and unoccupied), and the number of houses built in the municipalities of Victoria for each of the five years 1938-39 to 1942-43.

VICTORIA—PROPERTIES RATED AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Number of Properties Rated.	Value of Rateable Property.		Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Number of Dwellings erected during the year.
			Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.†	
MUNICIPALITIES IN GREATER MELBOURNE*							
			£	£			
1938-39 ..	334,430	385,029	19,899,043	368,150,780	271,940	1,127	6,089
1939-40 ..	342,037	399,371	20,643,224	380,382,670	273,340	1,239	6,995
1940-41 ..	346,659	403,929	21,325,029	392,639,020	286,412	966	8,461
1941-42 ..	349,713	405,315	21,953,130	406,643,810	288,623	323	1,799
1942-43 ..	351,018	403,975	22,148,012	410,705,140	288,955	311	388
MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.							
1938-39 ..	304,529	424,944	14,955,076	298,414,000	217,423	2,897	3,222
1939-40 ..	302,462	426,532	15,258,855	304,480,630	219,215	3,282	2,533
1940-41 ..	304,319	428,533	15,383,199	306,904,190	220,604	3,562	2,189
1941-42 ..	304,610	430,100	15,467,324	308,898,320	221,571	2,870	714
1942-43 ..	305,605	430,933	15,469,382	307,721,310	222,145	2,282	208
TOTAL.							
1938-39 ..	638,959	809,973	34,854,119	666,564,780	489,363	4,024	9,311
1939-40 ..	644,499	826,403	35,902,079	684,863,300	497,555	4,521	9,528
1940-41 ..	650,978	832,462	36,708,228	699,543,210	507,016	4,523	10,650
1941-42 ..	654,323	835,415	37,420,454	715,542,130	510,194	3,193	2,513
1942-43 ..	656,623	834,908	37,617,394	718,426,450	511,100	2,593	596

* Including the whole of the Shire of Braybrook and whole of the City of Heidelberg.

† The particulars of unoccupied dwellings during intercensal periods are given as furnished annually by municipal authorities.

In 1942-43 the estimated capital improved value of rateable property reached its highest point, (£718,426,450).

The following table shows, for each municipality in **Municipalities.** Victoria, the general rate levied in the £, the estimated value of rateable property, the amount of loans outstanding at 30th September, 1943, the Municipal Fund receipts, and the estimated number of dwellings.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1942-43.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1943.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
MUNICIPALITIES IN GREATER MELBOURNE.							
Cities.	s. d.	£	£	£	£		
Box Hill ..	2 7	286,210	5,143,510	156,975 ^c	40,808	4,372	1
Brighton ..	2 3	735,273	14,703,060	181,718	101,948	9,988	..
Brunswick ..	0 7 ^a	722,686	11,038,370	171,458	128,850	13,738	..
Camberwell ..	0 4½ ^a	1,358,154	23,883,190	317,818	154,560	19,480	..
Caulfield ..	0 4½ ^a	1,201,962	21,641,450	259,755	137,540	20,494	..
Chelsea ..	0 6½ ^a	106,245	1,739,510	10,817 ^d	22,548	2,847	..
Coburg ..	0 6 ^a	506,950	8,561,590	347,873	103,200	10,919	..
Collingwood ..	2 6	509,218	10,184,360	76,549	79,680	7,253	..
Essendon ..	0 6 ^a	704,708	11,451,500	243,664	106,851	13,192	..
Fitzroy ..	2 1	474,488	9,849,760	103,047	67,143	7,088	121
Footscray ..	2 3	735,712	14,714,240	251,964	139,844	12,374	..
Hawthorn ..	2 1	708,935	14,178,700	105,791	85,942	10,478	..
Heidelberg ..	2 6	469,977	9,399,540	171,645	107,885	8,145	..
Kew ..	2 6	506,119	10,122,380	159,643	74,409	7,323	..
Malvern ..	2 2	1,038,904	20,778,080	209,301	140,494	12,948	..
Melbourne ..	2 0	5,077,831	101,556,620	4,188,000	802,217	21,138	166
Moorabbin ..	2 6	346,966	6,939,320	114,761 ^e	57,010	6,476	1
Mordialloc ..	0 4½ ^a	159,112	2,935,920	72,752 ^f	40,063	3,081	..
Northcote ..	2 6	503,151	10,063,020	144,541	140,740	11,254	7
Oakleigh ..	0 6½ ^a	182,232	3,061,330	64,404	32,492	3,537	..
Port Melbourne ..	2 6	264,779	5,295,580	50,188	53,556	3,513	1
Prahran ..	1 8	1,425,536	21,383,040	184,734	146,357	16,502	..
Preston ..	2 6	452,270	9,045,400	332,975	86,999	10,015	..
Richmond ..	2 6	604,541	12,090,820	212,600	109,164	9,762	1
Sandringham ..	0 5 ^a	329,407	5,719,370	185,100 ^g	60,329	6,101	..
South Melbourne ..	2 6	889,900	17,798,000	204,594	147,364	10,497	10
St. Kilda ..	1 10	1,267,647	15,845,500	271,823	134,791	16,387	..
Williamstown ..	2 3	313,428	6,268,560	118,533	90,906	6,249	3
Shire.							
Braybrook ..	2 0 ^b	265,671	5,313,420	47,441	67,685	3,304	..
Total Municipalities in Greater Melbourne ..	..	22,148,012	410,705,140	8,960,464	3,461,375	288,955	311

^a Levied on unimproved value of land.

^b Differential general rates levied.

^c Including £4,246 due by Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham.

^d Excluding £2,680 due to Shire of Dandenong.

^e Including £2,483 due by the Cities of Mordialloc and Sandringham; but excluding £3,203 due to the City of Sandringham.

^f Excluding £4,373 due to Cities of Moorabbin and Sandringham.

^g Including £6,406 due by Cities of Moorabbin and Mordialloc; but excluding £2,002 due to City of Moorabbin.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1942-43—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Out- standing at 30th September, 1943.	Muni- cipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un- occupied.
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.	<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£		
<i>Cities.</i>							
Ballaarat ..	2 6	430,730	8,607,400	54,470b	80,260	10,070	15
Bendigo ..	2 6	311,099	6,221,980	108,981	60,263	7,146	..
Geelong ..	2 9	316,358	6,327,160	116,363	61,480	4,305	..
Geelong West ..	2 9	149,131	2,982,620	60,823c	24,216	3,854	5
Mildura ..	2 11	128,306	2,566,120	153,860d	39,113	1,896	..
Warrnambool ..	2 4	128,272	2,565,440	57,854	22,320	2,343	4
<i>Towns.</i>							
Ararat ..	2 3	46,850	937,000	107,718	12,362	1,091	7
Hamilton ..	2 3	83,980	1,679,600	11,267	15,066	1,683	..
Horsham ..	2 6	73,555	1,471,100	60,830	16,990	1,518	..
Newtown and Chilwell ..	0 5 a	140,547	2,683,520	30,135	19,131	2,360	2
Sale ..	2 6	58,114	993,060	16,568	13,873	1,145	..
<i>Boroughs.</i>							
Castlemaine ..	3 0	51,651	1,033,020	12,357	11,255	1,455	6
Clunes ..	1 9	10,250	205,000	9,065	2,263	337	10
Colac ..	2 3	75,849	1,516,980	7,950e	14,619	1,346	1
Daylesford ..	3 0	26,965	539,300	6,387	7,878	865	1
Eaglehawk ..	2 6	21,411	428,220	67	6,799	1,112	..
Echuca ..	2 3	49,846	996,920	16,240	8,793	1,116	..
Inglewood ..	2 0	6,994	139,880	17,498	2,201	275	..
Koroit ..	2 2	17,383	347,660	600	3,373	384	5
Maryborough ..	2 9	48,978	979,560	8,746	11,275	1,613	..
Port Fairy ..	2 3	22,813	456,260	1,913	4,103	480	8
Portland ..	0 5 a	49,667	843,520	14,457	10,703	864	35
Queenscliffe ..	2 9	23,157	463,140	10,300	6,042	691	..
Ringwood ..	2 8	58,511	1,170,220	29,547f	12,628	1,034	..
Sebastopol ..	2 9	11,270	225,400	..	2,607	479	4
Shepparton ..	2 8	98,128	1,962,560	35,754g	18,249	1,737	..
St. Arnaud ..	2 6	30,262	605,240	24,958	7,636	807	12
Stawell ..	2 9	37,339	746,780	72,154	9,332	1,286	8
Swan Hill ..	2 0	56,327	1,126,540	3,083h	9,286	1,059	..
Wangaratta ..	2 6	73,589	1,471,780	40,708	21,086	1,311	..
Wonthaggi ..	3 0	31,421	628,420	5,447	9,220	1,288	20
<i>Shires.</i>							
Alberton ..	2 5	107,772	2,155,440	10,824	16,344	1,487	..
Alexandra ..	2 0	58,514	1,170,280	1,627	10,472	977	4
Arapiles ..	1 9	58,714	1,174,280	3,145	6,700	515	15
Ararat ..	1 6	198,757	3,975,140	..	18,246	1,434	2
Avoca ..	2 0	43,829	876,580	545	6,974	845	30

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Excluding £548 due to Shire of Bungaree.

c Excluding £8,335 due to Shire of Corio.

d Excluding £2,972 due to Shire of Mildura.

e Excluding £6,569 due to Shire of Colac.

f Excluding £445 due to Shire of Lillydale.

g Excluding £941 due to Shire of Shepparton.

h Excluding £27,314 due to Shire of Swan Hill.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1942-43—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1943.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Avon ..	2 0	56,092	1,121,840	746	8,020	703	10
Bacchus Marsh ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	62,841	1,256,820	1,310	11,429	895	..
Bairnsdale ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	160,184	3,203,680	29,311	25,723	2,158	..
Ballan ..	1 9	64,860	1,297,200	..	6,570	902	..
Ballaarat ..	1 6	73,360	1,467,200	576	8,173	789	5
Bannockburn ..	1 8	52,584	1,051,680	..	7,150	614	36
Barrabool ..	1 9	57,670	1,153,400	5,375	6,074	531	..
Bass ..	2 6	63,093	1,261,860	8,479 <i>c</i>	12,175	1,097	..
Beechworth ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	41,752	835,040	21,686	7,445	1,083	6
Belfast ..	1 9	72,835	1,456,700	..	6,764	490	7
Bellarine ..	2 0	58,166	1,163,320	1,166	8,857	1,224	..
Benalla ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	197,710	3,954,200	29,842	26,122	2,075	28
Berwick ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	146,613	2,932,260	10,588	23,724	3,163	..
Bet Bet ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	40,397	807,940	10,845	5,932	1,138	..
Birchip ..	1 6	49,060	981,380	894	7,823	473	22
Blackburn and Mitchem ..	2 10	129,737	2,594,740	15,032 <i>d</i>	22,100	2,251	..
Bright ..	2 0	46,170	923,400	9,329	7,311	1,205	12
Broadford ..	2 0	26,007	520,140	3,811	4,861	445	2
Broadmeadows ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	155,710	3,114,200	22,676	21,221	1,784	..
Bulla ..	1 9	41,456	829,120	8,842	4,584	434	2
Buln Buln ..	2 6	92,319	1,846,380	1,326	19,731	1,796	..
Bungaree ..	1 9	33,085	661,700	2,206 <i>e</i>	3,642	571	..
Buninyong ..	2 0	57,278	1,145,560	2,243	7,013	1,186	20
Charlton ..	1 8 <i>b</i>	81,222	1,624,440	1,980	11,460	605	50
Chiltern ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	34,612	692,240	5,169	4,831	536	12
Cohuna ..	1 9	56,307	1,126,140	4,935	8,726	816	15
Colac ..	1 7 <i>b</i>	217,003	4,340,060	13,163 <i>f</i>	24,359	1,910	..
Corio ..	2 3	147,963	2,959,260	67,541 <i>g</i>	22,914	1,011	6
Cranbourne ..	2 6 <i>b</i>	112,835	2,256,700	16,269	18,834	1,745	100
Creswick ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	69,007	1,380,140	3,334	9,088	1,204	12
Dandenong ..	<i>ab</i> 4 ¹ / ₁₂	158,156	3,017,470	159,873 <i>h</i>	43,410	3,293	..
Deakin ..	1 6	92,574	1,851,480	1,839	9,844	1,049	40
Dimboola ..	1 9	171,709	3,434,180	11,916 <i>i</i>	19,656	1,522	5
Donald ..	1 9	88,722	1,774,440	8,114	12,917	751	54
Doncaster and Templestowe ..	2 3	54,910	1,098,200	590	8,870	925	..
Dundas ..	2 1	142,702	2,854,040	..	15,907	899	..
Dunmunkle ..	1 7	160,013	3,200,260	12,474	17,997	1,138	46
East Loddon ..	1 6	63,564	1,271,280	4	5,528	404	35
Eltham ..	2 6	64,587	1,291,740	12,745	11,135	1,826	..
Euroa ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	88,378	1,767,560	15,398	13,190	1,014	..
Fern Tree Gully ..	3 0	164,941	3,298,820	80,723	35,836	4,876	240
Flinders ..	2 9	115,533	2,310,660	15,868	22,241	2,613	6

b Differential general rates levied.*c* Including £2,544 due by Shire of Phillip Island.*d* Excluding £4,246 due to City of Box Hill.*e* Including £548 due by City of Ballaarat.*f* Including £6,569 due by Borough of Colac.*g* Including £8,335 due by City of Geelong West.*h* Including £2,680 due by City of Chelsea.*i* Excluding £270 due to Shire of Karkarocoo

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1942-43—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1943.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Frankston and Hastings ..	2 9	156,454	3,129,080	49,971	38,234	2,922	..
Gisborne ..	1 9 b	42,061	841,220	6,263	5,692	685	..
Glencelg ..	2 0	156,574	3,131,480	25,201	20,917	1,351	37
Glenlyon ..	1 9	43,440	868,800	1,494	5,126	942	20
Gordon ..	1 9	105,155	2,103,100	4,758	12,397	800	40
Goulburn ..	1 6 b	46,957	939,140	3,431	5,620	503	9
Grenville ..	1 9	54,600	1,092,000	1,632	7,241	753	30
Hampden ..	2 0	308,826	6,176,520	1,974	39,947	2,809	12
Healesville ..	3 0	45,434	908,680	14,152	10,238	871	..
Heytesbury ..	2 0	131,345	2,626,900	5,302	15,857	1,304	13
Huntly ..	1 9	55,657	1,113,140	5,568	6,050	883	6
Kaniva ..	1 8	87,199	1,748,980	8,544	8,760	584	8
Kara Kara ..	1 6	107,088	2,141,760	2,744	8,285	627	37
Karkaroc ..	1 6	123,731	1,474,620	7,541c	15,214	1,370	85
Keilor ..	1 9	74,777	1,495,540	4,955	11,563	732	2
Kerang ..	2 0	176,559	3,531,580	48,474	24,180	2,136	12
Kilmore ..	2 0 b	24,684	493,680	9,487	3,432	451	..
Korong ..	1 9	94,049	1,880,980	19,623	10,920	1,141	28
Korumburra ..	2 0 b	118,158	2,363,160	2,322	21,673	1,798	4
Kowree ..	2 0	112,188	2,243,760	57	14,696	927	3
Kyneton ..	1 9 b	97,476	1,949,520	14,603	16,321	1,330	25
Leigh ..	1 6	58,977	1,179,540	..	5,554	358	58
Lexton ..	1 9	44,589	891,780	..	6,331	424	10
Lillydale ..	2 6	173,683	3,473,660	48,191d	30,628	3,599	10
Lowan ..	1 7 b	133,048	2,660,960	5,202	15,538	987	..
Maffra ..	1 11	131,556	2,631,120	6,698	18,430	1,475	..
Maldon ..	1 9 b	35,913	718,260	..	4,421	722	8
Mansfield ..	2 4 b	92,024	1,840,480	6,273	13,782	1,027	..
Marong ..	1 6	99,249	1,984,980	3,291	10,107	1,374	40
Melton ..	1 6	43,796	875,920	4,275	4,056	431	..
Metcalfe ..	1 6 b	45,897	917,940	..	6,526	719	20
Mildura ..	1 6	238,262	4,765,240	36,293e	35,646	4,369	50
Minhamite ..	1 9 b	84,652	1,693,040	4,694	9,819	515	..
Mirboo ..	3 0	31,094	621,880	6,624	7,202	397	..
Mornington ..	2 6	76,500	1,530,000	12,618	12,337	1,066	..
Mortlake ..	1 9	185,993	3,719,860	..	18,592	818	22
Morwell ..	2 0	99,859	1,997,180	6,981	13,543	2,497	..
Mount Rouse ..	1 6 b	106,321	2,126,420	..	11,676	637	..
Mulgrave ..	2 6	74,680	1,493,780	32,200	21,508	969	4
McIvor ..	1 6 b	64,742	1,294,840	6,803	6,825	760	12
Narracan ..	2 3	116,184	2,323,680	6,279	18,511	2,394	4
Newham and Woodend ..	2 0	32,232	644,640	..	5,850	583	1
Newstead and Mt. Alexander ..	2 0	27,708	554,160	385	3,820	683	15
Numurkah ..	1 6 b	104,103	2,082,060	12,689	15,778	1,464	74
Omco ..	2 3	52,396	1,047,920	1,170	8,050	676	30
Orbost ..	2 3	73,176	1,563,520	27,366	13,007	1,324	6
Otway ..	3 0	45,983	919,660	..	10,076	1,014	10

b Differential general rates levied.

c Including £270 due by Shire of Dimboola.

d Including £445 due by Borough of Ringwood.

e Including £2,972 due by City of Mildura.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1942-43—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1943.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£		
Oxley ..	2 0	76,318	1,526,360	5,371	11,779	1,103	9
Phillip Island ..	2 6	21,550	431,000	15,388 ^c	4,048	275	2
Portland ..	2 0	115,944	2,318,880	983	16,077	1,535	40
Pyalong ..	2 0	27,563	551,260	..	2,868	181	..
Ripon ..	1 6	101,236	2,024,720	18,459	11,159	948	6
Rochester ..	1 6	155,823	3,116,460	3,577	16,998	1,448	85
Rodney ..	2 0	189,375	3,787,500	35,349	30,652	2,266	2
Romsey ..	2 0	64,168	1,283,360	5,809	7,771	821	..
Rosedale ..	0 1½ ^a	134,534	2,648,060	83	11,058	1,066	52
Rutherford ..	1 9 ^b	59,057	1,181,140	6,978	8,688	858	25
Seymour ..	1 6 ^b	74,798	1,495,960	23,397	12,385	1,097	1
Shepparton ..	2 0 ^b	124,902	2,498,040	15,315 ^d	18,911	1,287	28
South Barwon ..	2 3 ^b	72,910	1,458,200	35,403	12,597	1,643	..
South Gippsland ..	2 9	67,708	1,354,160	7,784	13,142	1,168	3
Stawell ..	2 0	78,622	1,572,440	1,769	8,902	868	20
Strathfieldsaye ..	1 9	37,223	744,460	..	4,809	935	12
Swan Hill ..	1 6	163,092	3,261,840	72,052 ^e	23,647	2,778	30
Talbot ..	2 0	28,360	567,200	1,786	3,696	370	4
Tambo ..	2 0	57,632	1,152,640	1,700	7,883	1,069	..
Towong ..	1 9	97,281	1,945,620	..	11,130	1,171	6
Traralgon ..	2 0	76,327	1,526,540	19,315	12,227	1,102	..
Tullaroop ..	1 9	41,848	836,960	277	4,948	574	..
Tungamah ..	1 6	130,185	2,603,700	12,770	13,349	1,180	4
Upper Murray ..	2 0	58,650	1,173,000	6,484	9,462	593	2
Upper Yarra ..	3 0	44,116	882,320	1,967	10,274	1,301	10
Violet Town ..	2 0	50,733	1,014,660	1,759	5,623	397	20
Walpeup ..	1 6 ^b	95,794	1,915,880	29,896	11,171	1,567	79
Wangaratta ..	1 9 ^b	56,127	1,122,540	1,443	5,690	590	..
Wannon ..	1 6	133,010	2,660,200	628	11,912	852	30
Waranga ..	1 6 ^b	100,852	2,017,040	4,118	14,120	1,352	10
Warracknabeal ..	1 9 ^b	155,802	3,116,040	26,161	24,303	1,367	20
Warragul ..	2 6	119,624	2,392,480	20,804	20,261	1,449	..
Warrnambool ..	1 7 ^b	269,056	5,381,120	..	27,767	1,887	..
Werribee ..	2 0 ^b	128,546	2,570,920	63,848	25,665	1,971	..
Whittlesea ..	2 0 ^b	75,093	1,501,860	2,134	12,524	902	..
Wimmera ..	1 6 ^b	140,540	2,810,800	1,731	15,290	955	7
Winchelsea ..	2 0 ^b	106,108	2,122,160	4,838	16,754	994	4
Wodonga ..	1 9	47,598	951,960	18,227	9,668	956	..
Woorayl ..	2 9	114,734	2,294,680	13,706	20,291	1,565	..
Wycheproof ..	1 6	146,928	2,938,560	48,905 ^f	16,842	1,379	40
Yackandandah ..	1 9	57,536	1,150,720	7,147	7,147	708	9
Yarrowonga ..	2 1	69,251	1,385,020	39,293	14,393	848	..
Yea ..	0 2½ ^a	62,725	1,229,700	7,554	7,080	716	12
Total Municipalities outside Greater Melbourne ..	..	15,469,382	307,721,310	2,773,738	2,367,282	222,145	2,282
Total—Victoria	..	37,617,394	718,426,450	11,734,202	5,828,657	511,100	2,593

^a Levied on unimproved value of land.^b Differential general rates levied.^c Excluding £2,544 due to Shire of Bass.^d Including £941 due by Borough of Shepparton.^e Including £1,199 due by Shire of Wycheproof, and £27,314 due by Borough of Swan Hill.^f Excluding £1,199 due to Shire of Swan Hill.

Rating on
unimproved
values.

The provisions of the law relating to rating on unimproved values appear on pages 143 and 144 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Since the year 1926-27, the number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the unimproved value has remained unchanged at 14. The following table gives for those municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the net annual value, the rating, &c., for the year 1942-43.

VICTORIA—RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1942-43.

Municipality.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Net Annual Value (excluding Special Rateable Properties).	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Capital Value.	Equivalent Rate on Net Annual Value.	Amount Collectable in 1942-43 on Unimproved Capital Value.	Unimproved Capital Value to Capital Improved Value.
IN GREATER MELBOURNE.							
<i>Cities.</i>	£	£	£	d.	s. d.	£	%
Brunswick ..	11,038,370	3,033,382	713,694	7	2 6	88,473	27.48
Camberwell ..	23,883,190	6,508,782	1,353,702	4½	1 11	128,820	27.25
Caulfield ..	21,641,450	6,269,386	1,195,962	4½	1 11	117,550	28.97
Chelsea ..	1,739,510	597,235	106,245	6¼	2 11	15,553	34.33
Coburg ..	8,561,590	2,730,565	501,833	6	2 9	68,264	31.89
Essendon ..	11,451,500	3,366,887	701,757	6	2 5	84,172	29.40
Mordialloc ..	2,935,920	1,130,200	159,112	4½	2 10	22,369	38.50
Oakleigh ..	3,061,330	968,492	181,225	6¼	2 9	25,221	31.64
Sandringham ..	5,719,370	1,929,711	328,393	5	2 5	40,201	33.74
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.							
Newton and Chilwell Town	2,683,520	730,631	140,127	5	2 2	15,223	27.23
Portland Borough	836,240	267,568	49,302	5	2 3	5,574	32.00
<i>Shires.</i>							
Dandenong ..	3,017,470	1,260,958	158,156	4½/12*	2 9	21,454	41.79
Rosedale ..	2,648,060	1,306,170	134,420	1½	1 3	8,164	49.33
Yea ..	1,229,700	573,630	62,725	2¼	1 9	5,378	46.65

* Differential general rates levied.

**Municipal
revenue and
expenditure.**

The following table summarizes for 1942-43 the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria under the headings of Municipal Fund (including Town Fund in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong) and Business Undertakings. The accounts of the Municipal Fund are presented on a cash basis and those of Business Undertakings generally on a revenue basis. Particulars relating to Loan Accounts, Private Streets Accounts, and Special Improvement Charge Accounts are excluded from this statement.

VICTORIA—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1942-43.

Heading.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.			City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Municipal Fund..	802,217	2,659,158	2,367,282	5,828,657	821,666	2,291,844	2,064,923	5,178,433
Business Undertakings—								
Electric Light Undertakings	907,507	928,515	250,624	2,086,646	841,938	911,103	241,146	1,994,187
Gasworks ..	..	80,279	38,197	118,476	..	85,620	37,764	123,384
Waterworks ..	..	1,492	52,354	53,846	..	1,827	46,923	48,750
Abattoirs ..	100,197	..	27,073	127,270	114,075	..	24,626	138,701
Quarries ..	..	6,728	1,193	7,921	..	9,104	1,406	10,510
Hydraulic Power	18,207	..	..	18,207	17,128	..	..	17,128
Railway ..	..	..	8,154	8,154	..	..	6,927	6,927
Total ..	1,828,128	3,676,172	2,744,877	8,249,177	1,794,807	3,299,498	2,423,715	7,518,020

**Municipal
Fund.**

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, Government grants, &c., is payable into the Municipal Fund, and such Fund is applied towards the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, &c.

Details of the principal items of receipts during 1942-43 are given below :—

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND RECEIPTS, 1942-43.

Items of Receipts.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Rates—				
General and Extra	511,009	1,912,952	1,678,682	4,102,643
Other .. ..	..	492	2,253	2,745
Interest on overdue rates ..	1,030	9,104	17,461	27,595
Licences and Registration Fees—				
Dog	453	17,501	24,334	42,288
Health, Dairy, Slaughtering, and Noxious Trades ..	1,168	1,888	4,977	8,033
Hackney Carriages .. ..	..	..	536	536
Petrol Pump	170	1,360	1,420	2,950
Dancing Saloon	50	23	18	91
Other .. ..	..	..	720	720
Total Taxation	513,880	1,943,320	1,730,401	4,187,601
Public Works and Services—				
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage	14,997	24,688	131,899	171,584
Infectious Diseases Patients' contributions .. ..	..	..	2,911	2,911
Other	1,626	6,662	8,176	16,464
Council Properties—				
Markets	122,834	13,980	30,718	167,532
Halls	11,825	16,891	27,484	56,200
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	20,564	32,939	12,280	65,783
Weighbridges	3,180	93	8,766	12,039
Sale of Materials .. ..	..	9,490	14,741	24,231
Plant Hire .. ..	..	1,312	68,051	69,363
Grazing Fees .. ..	..	21	7,319	7,340
Pounds	57	621	5,544	6,222
Other	17,954	48,934	47,215	114,103
Contributions for Road and Pavement Works	11,564	60,169	31,469	103,202
Other Services—				
Car Parking	5,095	78	..	5,173
Sheep Dipping .. ..	..	..	2,343	2,343
Building Fees	507	1,575	754	2,836
Munition Annexes .. ..	..	31,450	..	31,450
Other .. ..	..	2,495	1,949	4,444
Total Public Works and Services	210,203	251,398	401,619	863,220

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND RECEIPTS, 1942-43—*continued.*

Items of Receipts.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous—				
Police Court Fines ..	4,785	5,171	2,698	12,654
Interest on Investments ..	..	4,004	2,686	6,690
Supervision of Private streets ..	..	4,383	5	4,388
Other	4,956	15,970	28,964	49,890
Total Miscellaneous ..	9,741	29,528	34,353	73,622
Transfers from Business Undertakings (excluding Loan Recoups and Administration Refunds)	50,000	132,991	2,150	185,141
Government Grants—				
Roads	6,548	59,165	18,704	84,417
Parks, Gardens, &c. ..	..	100	1,041	1,141
Underground Drainage ..	..	..	41	41
River Works .. ..	..	..	1,781	1,781
Infectious Diseases Treatment ..	..	..	7,964	7,964
Infant Welfare Centres ..	879	6,937	6,237	14,053
Licences Equivalent ..	8,716	13,265	37,062	59,043
Vermine Destruction ..	..	..	985	985
National Emergency ..	..	60,219	4,488	64,707
War Damage Insurance Commission .. ..	..	18,075	10,660	28,735
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board ..	2,250	46,683	214	49,147
Sustenance, Sustenance Materials and Administration, and Farm Labourers' Scheme ..	..	3,396	5,401	8,797
Other .. ..	..	5,890	5,697	11,587
Total Government Grants	18,393	213,730	100,275	332,398
Trust Receipts—				
Refunds of Advances ..	..	18,623	24,101	42,724
Contractors' Deposits ..	..	3,793	4,394	8,097
Other .. ..	..	65,865	69,989	135,854
Total Trust Receipts ..	..	88,191	98,484	186,675
Grand Total	802,217	2,659,158	2,367,282	5,828,657

Of the total Municipal Fund receipts (excluding sustenance, &c., and trust items) during 1942-43, 74·3 per cent. was derived from taxation (73·3 per cent. from rates and 1·0 per cent. from licences and registration fees); 15·3 per cent. from public works and services; 3·3 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings; 5·8 per

cent. from Government grants; and 1.3 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (£4,187,601) was equivalent to £2 2s. 5d. per head of population or to £6 7s. 7d. per distinct ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the Municipal Fund during 1942-43 are set out hereunder:—

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE, 1942-43.

Items of Expenditure.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
General Administration (including Pay Roll Tax)*	91,411	259,592	351,725	702,638
Debt Services—				
Redemption of Loans .. ..	..	265,414	133,132	398,546
Sinking Fund Instalments ..	47,223	1,924	2,221	51,368
Interest on Loans	128,928	197,814	93,256	419,998
Interest on Overdrafts	4,908	9,722	16,561	31,191
Payments to Municipalities on account of severance adjustments .. ..	..	2,119	6,624	8,743
Other	234	97	262	593
Total Debt Services	181,293	477,090	252,056	910,439
Public Works and Services—				
Health—				
Administration	9,000	19,059	32,057	60,116
Sanitary and Garbage	43,631	171,224	131,147	346,002
Statutory Contributions—				
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	11,976	41,063	4,067	57,106
Heatherton Sanatorium	1,446	4,819	194	6,459
Infant Welfare Centres	4,418	25,100	16,832	46,350
Infectious Diseases—				
Maintenance and Treatment .. ..	..	..	18,459	18,459
Furniture and Equipment .. ..	..	..	636	636
Building .. ..	..	..	94	94
Other	4,554	10,624	8,312	23,490
Council Properties—				
Markets	54,240	7,279	18,107	79,626
Halls	31,053	35,208	22,835	89,096
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	98,106	176,480	64,126	338,712
Weighbridges	1,648	341	5,407	7,396
Grazing Expenses .. ..	..	..	4,578	4,578
Pounds	112	992	6,178	7,282
Other	7,297	60,100	34,350	101,747

* For details see page 186.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE, 1942-43—*continued.*

Items of Expenditure.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
Public Works and Services— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
Plant, Furniture and Equipment	48,201	30,126	62,361	140,688
Roads, Streets, Footpaths, and Bridges—				
Construction, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Watering	151,335	564,360	692,263	1,407,958
Lighting	1,578	85,502	52,278	139,358
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	15,345	35	88	15,468
Sheep Dipping .. ..	..	..	1,723	1,723
River Works .. ..	..	..	955	955
Vermin Destruction .. ..	..	220	1,799	2,019
Underground Drainage .. ..	..	739	..	739
Munition Annexes .. ..	..	23,336	..	23,336
National Emergency .. ..	..	50,855	5,952	56,807
Other .. ..	..	1,615	9,804	11,419
Total Public Works and Services	483,940	1,309,077	1,194,602	2,987,619
Grants and Contributions—				
Country Roads Board .. ..	..	5,787	95,086	100,873
Fire Brigades	16,051	53,300	14,568	83,919
Hospitals, Ambulances, and other Charities	19,120	19,540	24,341	63,001
Other	28,411	61,068	14,722	104,201
Total Grants and Contributions	63,582	139,695	148,717	351,994
Miscellaneous—				
Sustenance, Sustenance Administration, and Farm Labourers' Scheme	518	3,003	5,275	8,796
Other	922	11,813	10,169	22,904
Total Miscellaneous	1,440	14,816	15,444	31,700
Trust Expenditure—				
Advances .. ..	..	18,450	24,725	43,175
Contractors' deposits refunded .. ..	..	6,907	6,092	12,999
Other .. ..	..	66,307	71,562	137,869
Total Trust Expenditure .. ..	..	91,664	102,379	194,043
Grand Total	821,666	2,291,844	2,064,923	5,178,433

Of the total Municipal Fund expenditure (excluding sustenance, &c., and trust items) in 1942-43, 14·1 per cent. was for administration ; 18·3 per cent. for debt services ; 11·2 per cent. for health services ; 6·8 per cent. for parks, gardens, &c. ; 31·1 per cent. for roads, streets, &c. ; 10·9 per cent. for other public works and services ; 7·1 per cent. for grants and contributions ; and 0·5 per cent. for miscellaneous items.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure during 1942-43 in respect of general municipal administration are given in the appended statement. In considering the cost of administration, it must be borne in mind that the municipalities are not recouped for any administrative costs incurred in the supervision of work on main roads, &c., for the Country Roads Board.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION, COST OF, 1942-43.

Heading.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries*	65,321	143,870	211,406	420,597
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances	2,500	10,395	14,231	27,126
Audit Expenses	850	2,886	5,896	9,632
Dog Registration Expenses	845	2,572	10,253	13,670
Election Expenses	208	3,644	2,421	6,273
Insurances	9,446	13,843	16,400	39,689
Legal Expenses	624	3,164	3,685	7,473
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone	4,343	31,972	47,400	83,715
Pay Roll Tax	1,280	21,658	19,812	42,750
Other	5,994	25,498	20,221	51,713
Total	91,411	259,502	351,725	702,638

* Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries.

**Municipal
electric light
undertakings
and gasworks.**

In Victoria, in 1942-43, electric light undertakings were operated by 42 municipalities, and there were also eight municipally-owned gasworks. The revenue and expenditure of such undertakings in 1942-43 amounted to £2,205,122 and £2,117,571 respectively.

**Municipal
waterworks.**

The council of any municipality may be constituted a "local governing body" under the provisions of the *Water Act 1928* with such water supply district as is defined by the Governor in Council. At 30th September, 1943, thirteen municipalities had been so constituted. In seven other municipalities the water supply services were being administered in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1928*. An analysis of the authorities controlling water supply in Victoria is given on page 160 of the *Year-Book* for 1939-40.

During 1942-43 the receipts and expenditure of the abovementioned municipal waterworks amounted to £53,846 and £48,750 respectively

**Other
municipal
business
undertakings.**

Quarries, abattoirs, hydraulic power (in the City of Melbourne), and the Kerang-Koondrook railway are other undertakings which are under the control of municipalities in Victoria. In 1942-43, the total revenue on account of these undertakings was £161,552 and the total expenditure amounted to £173,266. In those cases in which the finances of quarries and abattoirs were operated through the Municipal Fund, particulars of the amounts have been included in the statement of that Fund, under the heading of "Other Council Properties".

A statement relating to the Kerang-Koondrook railway appears in Part "Interchange" of this *Year-Book*.

**Assets and
liabilities of
municipalities.**

A statement of the assets and liabilities of municipalities for the years 1935-36 to 1939-40 is given on page 340 of the *Year-Book* for 1941-42. Complete particulars for the years subsequent to 1939-40 are not available but details in respect of arrears of rates and loans outstanding are shown hereafter.

Arrears of
general and
extra rates.

The following table shows the total amount of arrears of general and extra rates and also the amount of arrears, per distinct ratepayer in the cities, towns, and boroughs and in the shires at the end of each of the five years, 1938-39 to 1942-43.

VICTORIA—ARREARS OF GENERAL AND EXTRA RATES,
1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year.	Arrears of General and Extra Rates—			Arrears per Distinct Ratepayer—		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Muni- cipalities.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Muni- cipalities.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1938-39 ..	213,133	360,055	573,188	0 11 1	1 8 2	0 17 11
1939-40 ..	202,339	339,087	541,426	0 10 3	1 7 0	0 16 10
1940-41 ..	174,830	337,184	512,014	0 8 10	1 6 7	0 15 9
1941-42 ..	*	*	*	*	*	*
1942-43 ..	133,657	252,218	385,875	0 6 8	0 19 10	0 11 9

* Not available.

For the year 1934-35 and each subsequent year, the particulars tabulated were in respect of the arrears of general and extra rates combined. As compared with the year 1934-35, the arrears of general and extra rates per distinct ratepayer decreased in 1942-43 by 60·0 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs; by 63·8 per cent. in shires; and by 61·5 per cent. in all municipalities.

Endowments
to munici-
palities.

A statement relating to the payments from Consolidated Revenue of endowments and subsidies to municipalities from 1874 to 1927-28 appears on page 142 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, and for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 in the *Year-Books* for 1929-30 and 1930-31.

The endowments were last made in respect of the year 1929-30, provision for the discontinuance of such payments in subsequent years having been incorporated in special legislation passed by Parliament. The *Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act* 1942 provided for the non-payment of endowments during 1942-43.

Number of councillors. In the municipalities throughout the State, there were, at 30th September, 1943, 2,121 councillors viz., 360 in cities in Greater Melbourne; 294 in cities, towns, and boroughs outside Greater Melbourne; and 1,467 in shires.

Municipal loans. With the credit of the municipality as security, moneys may be borrowed by a municipal council for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing on account of any previous loan. Permanent works include *inter alia* the construction or alteration of streets, roads and bridges, and the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric light undertakings, gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, workers' dwellings, baths, and pleasure grounds.

The amount of money borrowed at any time for permanent works or undertakings shall not, except so far as it is otherwise expressly enacted, exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 2s. in the £1. In addition, however, loans, not upon the credit of the municipality but on the security of certain specified income thereof, may be raised for permanent works or undertakings by the issue of debentures or by mortgage. Such loans shall have a currency of not more than 30 years and shall not exceed five times the average amount of such income for the three years preceding the raising of the loan.

Municipal loan receipts. The following statement shows the loan receipts (exclusive of conversion loans) during each of the five years, 1938-39 to 1942-43. Particulars of loans raised for work in private streets, are also excluded.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.
(Excluding Conversion Loans.)

Year.	Gross Proceeds of Loans—		Other Receipts.	Total.
	From Government.	From Other Sources.		
	£	£	£	£
1938-39	9,756	925,867	195,748	1,131,371
1939-40	3,403	363,990	137,567	504,960
1940-41	7,368	230,369	598,130	835,867
1941-42	*	*	*	*
1942-43	644	11,150	221,256†	233,050

* Not available.

† Including, in the City of Melbourne, £215,312 transferred from General, Electric Supply, and Hydraulic Power Accounts.

**Municipal
loan
expenditure.**
1942-43.

In the following statement details are given of the loan expenditure exclusive of expenditure on private streets by municipalities for each of the five years, 1938-39 to

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heading.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1942-43.
	£	£	£	£
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	319,626	258,144	125,745	10,938
Waterworks	12,918	3,405	1,568	644
Drainage	34,185	50,857	22,497	452
Electric Light Undertakings	405,651	236,621	218,759	121,240
Gasworks	5,958	5,624	16,401	1,659
Halls	114,097	37,059	26,209	..
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	113,747	59,703	26,105	1,682
Plant	13,211	19,235	3,122	589
Abattoirs	27,847	9,531	10,842	8,918
Markets	29,764	24,613	14,657	8,800
Infant Welfare Centres	7,961	13,978	6,740	82
Other Council Properties	21,598	25,166	8,227	1,383
Foreshore Improvements	1,836	..	..	..
Creek Improvements	1,578	4,383	4,747	666
Other Purposes	5,383	9,470	7,980	4,960
Transfer to Depreciation Fund .. ..	..	..	..	29,832
Total	1,115,360	757,789	493,599	191,845

NOTE.—Particulars for 1941-42 are not available.

At 30th September, 1943, there was a credit balance in loan accounts amounting to £225,476.

**Municipal
loan
liability.** The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years, 1938-39 to 1942-43 is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN LIABILITY, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

At 30th September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.	Net Loan Liability.	
	Government.*	Public.			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1939	613,217	12,487,661	13,100,878	937,706	12,163,082	6 9 1
1940	594,460	12,315,785	12,910,245	1,006,653	11,903,592	6 4 7
1941	567,214	12,051,417	12,618,631	1,055,475	11,563,156	5 18 11
1942	†	†	†	†	†	†
1943	489,743†	11,244,459	11,734,202	1,266,721	10,467,481	5 5 5

* Excluding liability to Country Roads Board.

† Not available.

‡ Including £28,328 due under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, No. 2995.

Municipal loans outstanding—purposes. In the *Year-Book* for 1941-42, page 344, particulars are given as far as available, of the purposes for which municipal loans outstanding at 30th September, 1940, were raised. Similar information for later years is not available.

Municipal loans outstanding—average rates of interest. The average rates of interest payable by municipalities on fixed loans and Government loans outstanding at 30th June, 1937 to 1941 are given in a statement in the *Year-Book* for 1941-42, page 345. Corresponding information for subsequent years is not available.

Construction of private streets. The council of any municipality may form, level, &c., any street, road, &c., which is formed or set out on private property or on land of the Crown or of any public body, and which is not formed, &c., to the satisfaction of the council. The cost of doing so is recoverable from the owners of adjoining properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by forty or, if the council so directs, sixty quarterly instalments bearing interest on the portion that from time to time remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work in respect of which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable. This borrowing power is additional to those powers mentioned on page 189.

Special improvement charges. For the purpose of carrying out work at the cost of owners of properties in any particular portion of a municipality, the council may make a special improvement charge of an amount sufficient to repay the cost of the work and interest. The charge shall be made and levied rateably in respect of such properties. The council may borrow money on the security of such charge (but not on the security of the municipality) by mortgage or by the issue of debentures.

Length of roads and streets. The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1943. The mileage of roads, &c. (excluding State Highways) has been compiled from information furnished by all municipal authorities, but some doubts exist as to the accuracy of the particulars on a number of returns. The mileage of State Highways has been obtained from the Country Roads Board.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1943.

Type of Road or Street.	Roads and Streets (excluding State Highways).	State Highways.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Wood or stone	67	..	67
Portland cement concrete	130	1	131
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt ..	243	12	255
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or waterbound pavements	6,929	1,772	8,701
Waterbound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	24,945	1,015	25,960
Formed, but not otherwise paved ..	25,385	..	25,385
Surveyed roads not formed which are used for general traffic	45,065	..	45,065
Total	102,764	2,800	105,564

Particulars relating to this Fund, which was established under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act* 1918, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, page 147, and the liabilities and assets of the Fund at its establishment are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pages 206 and 207.

The receipts of the Fund during the year 1942-43 amounted to £6,696 and were made up of contributions by municipalities, £6,171; and interest on credit balance of the Fund, £525. The amount expended from the Fund was £23,130, all of which was used for the redemption of municipal loans.

The total receipts of the Fund to the 30th June, 1943, amounted to £2,100,014. The payments out of the Fund were—redemption of municipal loans, £1,411,377; payment to the Treasury in reduction of municipal liabilities, £604,180; interest, £84,447; and sundries, £10. There was no balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1943.

Licensing Fund. During the year 1942-43 a sum of £59,044 was paid out of this Fund to municipalities, as provided by Section 311 of the *Licensing Act* 1928. The payments to cities amounted to £29,917; to towns, £1,611; to boroughs, £6,042; and to shires, £21,474. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of this Fund appears in part "Law, Crime, &c.", of this issue, page 150.

Municipal Officers Fidelity Guarantee Fund. The provisions of the Act under which this fund was established are set out in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on page 163.

The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September 1944, was £1,262, for guarantees amounting to £374,456. The claims paid from January, 1908, the date of the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1944, amounted to £6,664. The amount to the credit of the fund at 30th September, 1944, was £32,610.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State, the *Country Roads Act* 1912 empowered the Governor in Council to appoint a board of three members. A summary of the principal duties of the Board will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 154.

The funds established under the *Country Roads Act* 1928 are the Country Roads Board Fund, the Loan Account, and the Developmental Roads Loan Account.

A statement of the moneys to be credited to the Country Roads Board Fund by Acts of Parliament will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 139. The *Country Roads Board Fund Act* 1930 provides that, on and from 1st July, 1930, the fees previously payable into the Fund shall—

- (a) in the case of fees and moneys received in respect of unused roads and the sale of surplus street lands be paid into the Consolidated Revenue;
- (b) in the case of fees received in respect of water frontages be paid into the "Rivers and Streams Fund."

The *Country Roads Board Fund Act* 1943 provides that, for the year 1943-44, all fees (other than fees for licences to drive motor cars) and fines paid under the Motor Car Acts, less the cost of collection of such fees and fines, shall be placed to the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund, and that the annual payment into the Fund of the amount of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue shall be suspended.

The receipts and expenditure of the Fund for each of the five years, 1939-40 to 1943-44, were as follows:—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND—
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1939-40 TO 1943-44.**

	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Payments by Municipalities ..	335,169	312,042	297,878	244,756	225,653
Fees Motor Car Act ..	1,747,024	1,682,980	1,443,597	1,248,426	1,344,524
Fees and Registration of Traction Engines ..	1,415	1,654	853	345	328
Fees Motor Omnibus Act ..	21	13	6	14	50
Stores and Materials ..	215,013	199,931	231,312	286,366	270,121
Hire of Plant ..	54,705	59,979	57,033	58,627	104,333
Other Receipts (advance from Public Account for unemployment relief and other works, &c.) ..	88,521	72,506	93,131	272,039	223,909
TOTAL ..	2,441,868	2,329,105	2,123,810	2,110,573	2,168,918
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Maintenance and reconditioning of main roads, State highways, and tourists' roads ..	1,162,611	1,009,842	627,762	519,033	645,640
Relief to Municipalities ..	234,790	229,290	223,700	221,040	221,040
Interest and Sinking Fund ..	116,276	114,598	112,901	110,258	108,604
Recoup to Revenue (Interest, Sinking Fund, &c.) ..	368,330	351,684	357,723	343,469	343,069
Plant, Stores, and Materials ..	279,624	312,063	326,969	445,614	336,344
Other Expenditure (including administration) ..	238,773	201,279	211,650	292,919	292,553
TOTAL ..	2,400,404	2,218,756	1,860,795	1,932,333	1,947,750

The balance to the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1944, was £788,747.

The money received from the issue of stock or debentures under the authority of section 32 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928 is placed to the credit of the Loan Account, which is debited with all payments made towards the cost of permanent road works. There were no transactions during 1943-44.

The Developmental Roads Loan Account is credited with money received from stock and debentures issued under the authority of Section 85 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928 and is debited with expenditure in connexion with the construction of developmental roads. During 1943-44 there were no transactions owing to the funds having been exhausted in previous years.

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Board on road construction during each of the five years, 1939-40 to 1943-44 :—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD—EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS, 1939-40 TO 1943-44.**

—	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.
	£	£	£	£	£
State Highways*—					
Maintenance and reconditioning	506,551	392,510	237,136	203,964	240,729
Main Roads*—					
Construction	187,130	81,843	27,090	5,707	23,022
Maintenance	699,692	646,836	411,170	323,837	399,866
Total Main Roads ..	886,822	728,179	438,260	329,544	422,888
Developmental Roads*—					
Construction, &c. ..	461,661	303,985	100,308	88,920	94,526
Unemployment Relief ..	53,609	4,871	1,212	20	..
Tourists' Roads*—					
Construction, &c. ..	68,262	55,389	20,605	27,880	44,479
Murray River Bridges and Punts—					
Maintenance	8,275	3,668	2,908	2,555	3,635
Roads adjoining Commonwealth Areas	11,908	8,647	3,188	5,407	1,572
Commonwealth Defence Works					
Unemployment relief ..	93,758	21,392	9,072	9,443	5,106
Commonwealth Defence Works (Northern Territory) Construction &c. ....	..	..	131,898	670,102	894,436
Commonwealth Defence Works (Allied Works Council) ..	..	..	1,158	43,842	20,991
TOTAL	2,090,846	1,518,641	945,745	1,381,677	1,728,362

* Including amounts contributed by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Federal Aid Roads Act.

HARBOR TRUSTS.

The Port of Melbourne is under the control of this Trust, and its constitution, powers and functions are set out on page 145 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30. The following are particulars of the ordinary revenue and ordinary and capital expenditure for the years 1939 to 1943. The loan indebtedness as at the end of each of the five years is also shown.

**Melbourne
Harbor Trust.**

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1939 TO 1943.

Heading.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
REVENUE.					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	£ 681,168	£ 684,032	£ 642,318	£ 747,695	£ 621,735
Rents	42,782	42,297	44,874	45,520	48,144
Interest	844	734	660	752	8,127
Other Revenue	119,105	128,169	138,380	186,230	277,946
	843,899	855,232	826,232	980,197	955,952
Less Statutory Payments to—					
Consolidated Revenue ..	140,234	142,806	132,463	153,539	145,043
Geelong Harbor Trust ..	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total	688,665	697,426	678,769	811,658	795,909
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses	41,973	53,564	28,094	76,466	62,370
Flotation and Redemption of Loans					
Expenses	3,825	3,825	3,825	3,825	3,825
Operating Expenses	35,208	37,794	45,388	86,228	116,792
Maintenance—					
Dredging	97,329	98,241	112,204	82,391	110,527
Harbor	4,164	1,361	1,879	3,405	3,240
Wharves	89,671	79,853	58,706	33,482	48,216
Approaches	5,846	12,467	7,844	6,744	5,100
Railways	2,426	3,650	1,939	9,622	2,827
Other Properties	2,091	3,023	4,727	4,669	4,756
Interest on Loans and Exchange	203,801	202,415	202,295	188,623	190,754
Depreciation, Renewals, and Insurance Account	129,160	135,688	135,150	126,476	115,799
Sinking Fund	66,849	47,146	52,447	114,465	54,462
Total	682,343	679,027	654,498	736,396	718,668
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	6,322	18,399	24,271	75,262	77,241
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	694	863	6,415	8,505	2,090
Deepening Waterways	28,013	48,837	31,794	55,261	39,837
Wharves Construction	56,930	28,565	36,584	107,399	60,244
Approaches Construction ..	26,661	5,894	11,922	12,703	13,008
Other Harbor Improvements ..	11,418	36,898	32,865	692	664
Floating and General Plant ..	6,997	39,212	112,651	99,846	114,669
Total	130,713	160,269	232,231	284,406	230,562
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness*	4,018,527	4,028,880	4,004,434	4,049,483	4,123,821
Sinking Fund	129,557	133,471	154,475	165,406	188,101
Net Indebtedness	3,888,970	3,895,409	3,849,959	3,884,077	3,935,720

* Excluding bank overdraft as follows:—£141,712 in 1939; £103,785 in 1940; £164,892 in 1941; £4,441 in 1942; and £97,924 in 1943.

The Port of Geelong is under the control of this Trust, and its constitution and powers are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 147. A concise statement of the principal provisions of the *Geelong and Melbourne Harbor Trusts Act* 1934 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, pages 153 and 154.

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure for each year 1939 to 1943. Capital expenditure during, and loan indebtedness at end of, each of the five years is also shown.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST — REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1939 TO 1943.

Heading.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates	61,110	55,606	39,345	37,997	30,870
Rents, Fees, and Licences	5,436	5,302	5,663	6,544	7,020
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	8,465	10,732	13,000	14,563	17,580
Contribution by Melbourne Harbor Trust	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Other Revenue	3,503	2,974	3,181	5,556	6,810
Total	93,514	89,614	76,189	79,660	77,280
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Management Expenses	15,937	15,753	13,022	15,036	14,581
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches	4,468	2,871	3,472	2,415	2,144
Harbor	3,597	4,625	3,104	2,449	7,873
Floating Plant	12,405	5,784	2,883	3,828	1,091
Other	2,508	2,059	1,996	2,154	2,811
Interest on Loans	14,700	17,022	17,398	18,119	17,900
Sinking Fund	3,997	3,992	3,984	3,962	3,921
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	9,700	8,550	6,293	7,961	7,743
Depreciation Reserve Account	30,748	31,594	23,615	24,763	25,264
Miscellaneous	425	70	86	609	643
Total	98,485	92,320	75,853	81,296	83,971
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	2,063	4,077	24,631	20,395	3,367
Deepening Waterways	32,730	10,093	..	..	..
Wharves and Approaches	21,428	5,993	48	..	..
Other	2,104	4,915	893	3,426	351
Total	58,325	25,078	25,572	23,821	3,718
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	529,360	526,580	557,501	553,883	546,657
Sinking Fund	25,131	30,169	35,345	40,700	46,186
Net Indebtedness	504,229	496,411	522,156	513,183	500,471

WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES.

A statement showing the names of the authorities which controlled water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria in 1940 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 160.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Creation and constitution of Board. The Board was established by Act of Parliament on 20th December, 1890, and entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

It consists of 40 members, including the chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, and is eligible for re-election. The other thirty-nine members, who are called commissioners, are from time to time elected by the councils of 22 of the municipal districts within the metropolis.

Functions of the Board. The principal functions of the Board are to control and manage the metropolitan water supply system, and to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of main and general sewerage.

Area under Board's Control. All land within a radius of 13 miles of the post office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth-streets, Melbourne, and the remaining portions of the Cities of Moorabbin and Mordialloc and the Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham and certain portions of the Shire of Dandenong (all of which portions are outside such radius) but excluding a portion of the Shire of Werribee within such radius are included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes. This territory has an area of 443 square miles and comprises 26 cities and one shire, and parts of one other city and 10 other shires.

Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans. The Board is empowered to borrow £24,750,000, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

The Board's liability under loans was £26,029,165 on 30th June, 1944. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £1,110,769 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board during each of the five years, 1939-40 to 1943-44.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS— REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1939-40 TO 1943-44.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.
REVENUE.					
Water Supply— Water Rates and Charges (including Revenue from water supplied by measure)	£ 959,203	£ 1,048,102	£ 1,078,752	£ 1,093,580	£ 1,125,150
Meter Rents	57,733	60,158	..	..	..
Sewerage— Sewerage Rates	1,121,722	1,090,930	1,128,808	1,155,897	1,163,477
Sanitary Charges	19,248	22,630	23,868	24,177	27,211
Metropolitan Farm— Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c. Balance Live Stock Account ..	3,886 25,843	6,254 28,496	10,591 34,141	9,748 54,625	7,138 52,464
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers— Drainage and River Improvement Rate	83,797	86,871	89,689	92,629	93,728
River Water Charges	5,724	7,836	9,190	9,183	9,033
Total	2,277,156	2,351,277	2,375,039	2,439,842	2,483,201
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Water Supply— Management and Incidental Ex- penses	49,137	49,399	53,203	64,666	74,560
Maintenance	121,759	121,598	126,836	137,329	164,613
Sewerage— Management and Incidental Expenses	56,673	51,810	61,969	71,781	82,085
Maintenance	102,720	107,724	112,870	108,020	112,980
Metropolitan Farm— Administrative Expenses	1,116	1,095	1,096	1,167	1,340
Maintenance	54,293	59,770	56,222	68,921	81,460
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers— Management and Incidental Expenses	5,062	4,562	5,099	4,733	5,806
Maintenance	16,465	14,940	18,046	13,570	16,728
Pensions and Allowances	5,424	5,677	5,897	10,143	15,750
Discount and Expenses re Loans ..	81,928	19,777	2,743	2,852	5,083
Interest on Overdraft	69	148	178	1,017	224
Interest on Loans	1,290,917	1,317,976	1,311,197	1,300,752	1,215,778
Exchange	45,944	46,126	53,293	46,413	46,411
Contribution to— Sinking Fund	65,351	65,601	65,601	65,283	65,073
Renewals Fund	175,000	225,000	200,000	240,479	240,421
Superannuation Accounts	21,521	22,032	22,553	16,018	15,461
Insurance Account	25,000	25,662	430	25,430	25,000
Rates Equalization Reserve	25,000	..	..	..	75,000
General Reserve	70,000	70,000	100,000	200,000	..
Exchange Reserve .. ..	..	..	..	..	51,000
Deferred Maintenance Reserve ..	..	..	..	..	75,000
Depreciation	37,895	60,000	33,200	80,000	80,590
Contributions to Municipalities ..	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,860	3,850
Defence Expenses	20,920	19,748	120,133	96,609	35,262
Contributions to Patriotic Funds ..	..	6,520	2,615	..	..
Sundries	332	15	..	..	..
Total	2,276,286	2,299,030	2,356,996	2,559,043	2,489,475

WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply assessments and rates. The rate to be paid in respect of any lands and houses for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the annual value of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1943-44 was 6d. in the pound on the annual value of the property served. Assessments of £20 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharves the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons.

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £21,703,097 in 1942-43 and £21,833,424 in 1943-44.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system. The total cost of the water supply system to 30th June, 1943 and 1944, was as follows:—

	To 30th June.	
	1943.	1944.
	£	£
Original water supply works, tank, pumping station, &c.	12,505	12,505
Yan Yean system	664,789	665,244
Maroondah system	1,708,679	1,707,724
O'Shannassy system	3,249,015	3,261,811
Service reservoirs	622,733	622,368
Large mains	3,104,291	3,111,376
Reticulation	3,576,447	3,619,849
Afforestation	92,739	98,577
Investigations, future works	7,332	8,008
Total	13,038,530	13,106,862

The Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks. A description of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks (Yan Yean, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy systems) appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 169 to 171.

Output of water. The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1942 and 1943 was as follows:—

	1942.	1943.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Yan Yean Reservoir	3,494,700,000	2,721,600,000
Maroondah Reservoir	13,940,700,000	14,908,100,000
O'Shannassy River and Silvan No. 1	15,063,800,000	15,822,800,000
Total Output	32,499,200,000	33,452,500,000

Storage and service reservoirs.

There are five storage reservoirs (Yan Yean, Toorourong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, and Silvan No. 1) with a total capacity of 23,351,305,000 gallons, twenty-two service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee) and three elevated tanks, with a total capacity of 262,200,000 gallons.

Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs.

The total consumption of water amounted to 32,313,100,000 gallons in 1942 and 33,510,700,000 gallons in 1943, and the average consumption per day was 88,529,041 gallons in 1942 and 91,810,137 in 1943. In 1942 the maximum (169,200,000 gallons) and the minimum (55,000,000 gallons) daily consumption occurred on 4th March and 24th May respectively, and in 1943 the maximum (189,200,000 gallons) and the minimum (52,300,000 gallons) occurred on 29th January and 20th June, respectively.

The following table shows for each of the five years, 1939 to 1943, the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head :—

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1939 TO 1943.

(MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AREA.)

Year.	Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June.	Number of Properties for which Sewers were Provided at 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	Daily Consumption of Water per Head of Population Served.
			Gallons.	Gallons.
1939	285,408	269,411	66,870,310	78·67
1940	291,261	274,974	88,911,415	59·02
1941	297,392	281,288	84,977,148	71·97
1942	302,361	286,473	88,529,041	73·75
1943	303,536	287,146	91,810,137	76·19

NOTE.—Particulars supplied by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

These figures show that additional properties to the number of 1,175 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1943.

SEWERAGE.

Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts.

The Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 on the net annual value of properties in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for the year 1943-44 was 1s. 1d. in the £1. The total annual value of property in the Board's area in 1943-44 was £22,561,368, of which £21,406,730 was liable to the sewerage rate, the balance being the value of property in unsewered districts.

The receipts from the general sewerage rates and charges in 1943-44 amounted to £1,195,688.

Cost of the
Melbourne and
Metropolitan
sewerage
system.

The cost of sewerage works to 30th June, 1943 and 1944 is allocated as follows:—

	To 30th June.	
	1943.	1944.
	£	£
Farm purchase and preparation	1,303,465	1,339,292
Treatment works	194,953	190,753
Outfall sewers and rising mains	536,574	536,635
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	304,567	305,299
Main and Branch sewers	3,268,156	3,269,902
Reticulation sewers	8,364,885	8,391,075
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital	720,981	670,872
Sanitary depots	50,209	50,202
Investigations .. .. .	..	1,565
Cost of sewerage system	14,743,790	14,755,595

Main and
subsidiary
sewerage
systems.

The sewerage system of the metropolis at 30th June, 1944, consisted of the main system and three subsidiary systems:—

The Main system (serving an area of 63,731 acres) the sewage from which gravitates to Spotswood Pumping Station where it is lifted to the Main Outfall Sewer at Brooklyn and thence flows to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee.

The Sunshine system (serving an area of 846 acres in the Shire of Braybrook, including the township of Sunshine) the sewage from which is pumped to the Main Outfall Sewer.

The Kew system (serving an area of 90 acres in Kew) the sewage from which drains to a local treatment plant.

The South Eastern system (serving an area of 1,836 acres in Cheltenham, Parkdale, Mentone, and Mordialloc) the sewage from which drains to the Braeside treatment plant in the Shire of Dandenong.

Number of
buildings for
which sewers
were provided.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 30th June, 1943 and 1944, the number of buildings for which sewers were provided was 287,146 and 288,100 respectively, and the estimated population served by the system was 1,139,970 at 30th June, 1943, and 1,143,760 at 30th June, 1944.

During the years 1942-43 and 1943-44 the number of new houses erected in the Board's area was 145 and 462 respectively, and provision was made for the sewerage of 673 buildings in 1942-43 and 954 in 1943-44.

The following statement shows the progress of sewer connexions to 30th June, 1943 and 1944 :—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—
SEWER CONNEXIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1943 and 1944.

Municipality.	Number of Buildings for which Sewers were provided at 30th June—	
	1943.	1944.
Blackburn and Mitcham Shire	1,131	1,154
Box Hill City	4,677	4,683
Braybrook Shire (part of)	2,140	2,173
Brighton City	10,094	10,089
Broadmeadows Shire (part of)	601	589
Brunswick City	14,198	14,243
Camberwell City	19,571	19,571
Caulfield City	21,032	20,952
Coburg City	10,748	10,991
Collingwood City	8,158	8,155
Essendon City	13,167	13,171
Fitzroy City	7,964	7,912
Footscray City	12,537	12,558
Hawthorn City	10,480	10,484
Heidelberg City (part of)	7,071	7,228
Keilor Shire (part of)	382	361
Kew City	7,266	7,253
Malvern City	13,168	13,166
Melbourne City	22,686	22,690
Moorabbin City	4,785	4,768
Mordialloc City	2,762	2,809
Mulgrave Shire	13	8
Northcote City	11,425	11,422
Oakleigh City	3,583	3,576
Port Melbourne City	3,596	3,608
Prahran City	16,603	16,594
Preston City	9,181	9,731
Richmond City	10,573	10,556
Sandringham City	6,003	6,005
South Melbourne City	10,047	10,047
St. Kilda City	15,057	15,043
Werribee Shire (part of)	4	2
Williamstown City	6,443	6,508
Total	287,146	288,100

Pumping stations. At 30th June, 1944, pumping stations had been established at Spotswood, Preston, Sunshine, Box Hill, Black Rock, Braybrook, Mordialloc, Port Melbourne, Prahran, and Kew.

Metropolitan Sewage Farm. A general description of this farm is given on pages 178 and 179 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1944, are as under:—

Total area of farm	23,793 acres.
Area used for sewage disposal	14,045 „
Rainfall at farm for year	15·67 inches.
Average rainfall over 50 years	18·77 „
Net cost of sewage purification for year per head of population served	1s. 4·3d.
Profit on cattle for year	£ 51,264
Loss on horses for year	£ 125
Profit on sheep for year	£ 1,325
Profit on agistment for year	£ 1,417

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises. The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as from 19th November, 1924. By agreement each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, &c.

For the year 1943-44, the working expenses were £6,266, while interest amounted to £2,091, making a total of £8,357. The revenue was £2,788, leaving a deficiency of £5,569.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE AND RIVERS.

Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate. Under the provisions of Part VIII. of the Act (as amended by the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Rate) Act* 1938), relating to metropolitan drainage and rivers, the Board is empowered to levy a metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate not exceeding 2d. in the £1 in respect of the properties in the metropolis rateable by any municipality. The present rate is 1d. in the £1., and this has remained unchanged since it was first levied on 1st July, 1927,

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for Drainage and River purposes for 1943-44 was £22,446,863.

Cost of
drainage and
river
improvement
works.

The total cost of Drainage and River Improvement works to 30th June, 1944, was £1,738,229.

Length of
main drains.

The classification and length of all main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1944, were as follows :—

	Miles.	Chains.
Underground drains	94	29
Constructed open drains	11	37
Natural watercourses and unlined open drains ..	5	46
Total	<u>111</u>	<u>32</u>

THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION.

The Water Supply District of the Ballarat Water Commission, which was constituted under the provisions of the Water Acts on 1st July, 1880, embraces an area of about 27 square miles, including the City of Ballaarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, and Bungaree. The estimated population in this area is 45,000. The works comprise six reservoirs which have a total storage capacity of 2,331,554,000 gallons.

To 31st December, 1943, the capital cost of construction was £649,201, and the loans outstanding (due to the Government) at that date were £280,676. During 1943 receipts amounted to £105,823 and expenditure to £95,013.

GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

This Trust was constituted on 25th January, 1908. It was reconstituted under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act in 1910.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £900,000 for water supply, £760,000 for sewerage works, and £270,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1944, was—water supply, £755,345, sewerage, £650,118, and sewerage installation, £257,897, of which £283 is outstanding. The revenue for the

year ended 30th June, 1944, was £66,966 on account of waterworks and £45,122 on account of sewerage. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of surplus revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. At 30th June, 1944, the amounts so appropriated were :—sewerage, £85,658, and water supply, £92,537. Of such amounts £164,053 has been used to redeem loans which have matured from time to time.

The population supplied is estimated by the Trust at 51,240. The number of buildings situate within the "Drainage Area" is 12,712; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 12,460; and the number connected with the sewers, 12,449.

Water Supply. The catchment area of the Moorabool watersheds is about 16,000 acres. There are five storage reservoirs and seven service reservoirs. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins is 2,738,120,000 gallons.

The Trust, takes, as arranged, a minimum annual quantity of 545,000,000 gallons of water from the Bellarine Peninsula System, controlled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, to supplement the supply from the Moorabool watersheds.

Sewerage. The sewerage system consists of a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles from Geelong, and 146 miles of main and reticulation sewers. The sewerage area is 9,571 acres and includes the City of Geelong, the City of Geelong West, the Town of Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

Rates. *Water Rate.*—A water rate of one shilling in the pound of the net annual value of all rateable properties with a minimum of £1 per annum for land on which there is a building and a minimum of five shillings per annum for land on which there is no building.

Sewerage Rate.—A general sewerage rate of one shilling and twopence in the pound of the net annual value of all properties within the drainage area which are now or may hereafter become sewered during the period for which such rate is made.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS.

During 1940 there were 109 Waterworks Trusts, constituted under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1928, functioning in Victoria. The receipts and expenditure of these Trusts for the year 1940 are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1941-42, page 361. Similar particulars are not available for subsequent years.

All loan moneys are provided by the Treasurer of Victoria. At 30th June, 1943, the loan liability of Waterworks Trusts amounted to £1,427,302 (including £44,489 on account of loans from Unemployment Relief Funds).

MILDURA URBAN WATER TRUST.

This Trust, which was constituted under the provisions of the Mildura Irrigation Trusts Acts, supplies water for domestic use in the City of Mildura. The revenue and expenditure of this authority for the year ended 30th June, 1943, were as follows:—

**MILDURA URBAN WATER TRUST—REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE, 1942-43.**

Revenue.				Expenditure.			
			£				£
Water Rates	..	..	5,191	Administrative Expenses	..	..	924
Water Charges	..	..	2,690	Meter Maintenance	..	..	408
Meter Rents	..	..	99	Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	3,713
Interest on overdue Rates	..	..	30	Interest on Loans	..	..	494
Other	..	..	414	Interest on Overdraft	..	..	4
				Depreciation	..	..	1,993
				Other	..	..	1
Total	..	..	8,424	Total	..	..	7,537

At 30th June, 1943, the net loan liability of the Trust amounted to £11,763, of which £10,076 was due to the Government.

SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES.

In districts outside the areas under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust (which bodies were constituted under special Acts), sewerage authorities may be constituted in Victoria under the provisions of the Sewerage Districts Acts. At 31st December 1943, thirty-eight such authorities had been constituted.

The following statement gives general statistical information relating to all authorities (including the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust) in whose districts the sewerage systems were in operation in 1943.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN OPERATION IN VICTORIA, 1943.

Authority.	Year of Con- stitution.	Estimated Population Served by System.*	Number of Properties Connected to Sewers.	Sewerage Rate Levied in £ of Net Annual Municipal Value.
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1890	1,139,970	287,146	s. d. 1 1
Ararat	1935	4,500	1,101	2 0
Bairnsdale	1932	4,000	1,100	1 6
Ballarat	1920	39,470	8,760	1 7
Benalla	1934	4,800	1,118	2 2
Bendigo	1916	26,500	6,555	1 3
Castlemaine	1934	4,750	1,090	2 0
Colac	1923	5,520	1,452	1 9
Dandenong	1935	5,000	1,020	1 8
Dimboola	1938	120	29	2 4
Echuca	1927	4,000	1,090	2 0
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust	1908	51,160	12,445	1 2
Hamilton	1935	5,500	1,478	1 7
Horsham	1926	5,000	1,307	1 6
Kerang	1932	2,800	625	2 6
Kyabram	1938	800	180	2 5
Kyneton	1933	2,610	746	2 0
Mildura	1928	7,400	1,726	1 3
Mornington	1939	1,050	298	1 9
Morwell	1939	2,350	580	1 9
Murtoa	1938	1,200	285	2 0
Nhill	1938	2,800	460	2 0
Portland	1938	530	168	1 7
Shepparton	1934	8,000	1,786	1 6
Swan Hill	1926	4,500	902	2 6
Wangaratta	1933	5,000	1,234	1 7
Warracknabeal	1938	2,800	759	2 0
Warragul	1935	3,600	630	2 0
Warrnambool	1929	7,770	2,103	0 9
Total .. ..	..	1,353,500	338,173	..

* As estimated by the authorities concerned.

In addition to those enumerated in the above table, sewerage authorities had been constituted in the following districts:—Beechworth constituted in 1939; Euroa in 1939; Leongatha in 1939; Lorne in 1938; Maffra in 1938; Sale in 1936; Traralgon in 1939; Werribee in 1939; Wodonga in 1939; Yarram in 1939; and Yarrawonga in 1938. At Beechworth, Euroa, Lorne, Sale, Werribee, Wodonga, and Yarram operations have been suspended for the duration of the war and the undertakings at Leongatha Maffra, Traralgon, and Yarrawonga have not been brought into operation.

A concise statement of the principal provisions of the *Local Government (Septic Tanks) Act 1938* is given in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 173.

Yallourn.

Under the provisions of the State Electricity Commission Acts, a scheme of sewerage for Yallourn has been adopted after approval by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the Public Health Department. The erection of the treatment plant, pump house and pipe-testing depot has been completed. The project is in abeyance and the system cannot be brought into operation until sufficient labour is available.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act 1928* there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. Particulars of the principal provisions of the *Fire Brigades Act 1937* are given in the *Year Book* for 1937-38, page 164.

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, which was constituted in February, 1891, is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the fire insurance companies.

The Board on 30th June, 1944, had under its control the following :—
42 stations, 346 members of permanent staff, 101 members of special service staff, 17 members of clerical staff, 66 men engaged in the workshops, 12 employees engaged in the tailoring department, and 164 partially paid firemen.

During 1943-44 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £226,142, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the fire insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution was equal to 811d. in the pound on the annual value of £22,307,463 of property within the Fire District, and that of the insurance companies to £6 4s. 1·81d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1942 amounted to £1,214,335.

**Country Fire
Brigades
Board.** The Country Fire Brigades Board, which was constituted in 1891, consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board's revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1944, was £40,220. This was made up of equal contributions of £12,911 from the Government, the municipalities, and the insurance companies, and £1,487 from other sources. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £36,826. There are 138 municipal councils and 111 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies during the year 1942 amounted to £444,866. The annual value of rateable property assessed within the Board's districts in 1943 was £4,696,348. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades but, in the large centres, a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are employed. There are 177 registered brigades and the number of registered firemen is 3,157. In addition to the registered firemen there is in most brigades a number of "reserve" members. The number of A.R.P. emergency firemen as at 30th June, 1944, was 390.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire
Receipts and Brigades Boards for the five years, 1939-40 to 1943-44,
expenditure. are as follows:—

**VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE
 BRIGADES BOARDS, 1939-40 TO 1943-44.**

Heading.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions—Government, Muni- cipal, and Insurance	222,109	224,057	240,796	242,201	264,851
Receipts for Services	30,393	32,613	46,379	52,876	58,091
Interest and Sundries	19,243	23,232	26,092	36,107	27,477
Total	271,745	279,902	313,267	331,184	350,419
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries	166,250	166,921	182,988	182,428	194,278
Fire Expenses	4,390	4,265	4,264	4,531	4,692
Administrative Charges, &c. ..	40,797	44,418	49,746	58,459	51,402
Plant—Purchase and Repairs ..	13,713	16,711	20,241	33,183	31,211
Buildings	2,790	2,430	6,547	3,911	8,557
Interest	11,720	12,410	12,439	11,940	11,160
Repayment of Loans	15,753	15,534	16,436	17,258	18,131
Superannuation Fund	6,149	6,138	6,437	6,496	6,809
Motor Replacement Reserve ..	2,000	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900
Miscellaneous	4,691	6,381	10,913	8,753	8,963
Total	268,253	279,108	313,911	330,859	339,103
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	28,230	39,881	8,223	..	4,836
At 30th June—					
Loan Indebtedness	286,068	297,043	280,609	263,351	252,219

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

In the following statement particulars are given of the new money loan raisings during each of the years 1936-37 to 1940-41 by Local Government and Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies in Victoria. Comparable information for the years subsequent to 1940-41 is not available.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	£	£	£	£	£
Due to Government	32,493	6,501	13,737	6,272	3,741
Due to Public Creditor	485,577	792,542	795,211	624,178	347,249
Total Local Government	518,070	799,043	808,948	630,450	350,990
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.					
Due to Government	138,235	42,773	405,529	674,057	473,940
Due to Public Creditor	565,374	1,381,774	1,478,846*	3,210,930*	1,196,247*
Total Semi-Governmental, &c. ..	703,609	1,424,547	1,884,369	3,884,987	1,670,187
ALL AUTHORITIES.					
Due to Government	170,728	49,274	419,266	680,329	477,681
Due to Public Creditor	1,050,951	2,174,316	2,274,051	3,835,103	1,543,496
Grand Total	1,221,679	2,223,500	2,693,317	4,515,437	2,021,177

* Including the following amounts borrowed to repay loans from Government —£100,000 in 1938-39, £500,000 in 1939-40, and £50,000 in 1940-41.

HOUSING.

Housing and Reclamation by municipalities.

The Council of any municipality may, under existing statutory power, erect or purchase dwelling-houses for eligible persons at a cost not exceeding £850, including the cost of the land, if the dwelling be of wood, or £950 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete. An eligible person, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act* 1928, is one who does not own a dwelling-house in Victoria or elsewhere and who is in receipt of an income not exceeding £400 a year.

Erection of dwelling houses by State Savings Bank Commissioners.

Under the provisions of the *State Savings Bank Act* 1928, power is given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners. Particulars relating to the exercise of this authority is given in Part "Accumulation" of this work.

War Service Homes.

The Commonwealth Government assists eligible members of the Australian Defence Forces and their female dependants to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1941. A summary of the activities of the War Service Homes Commission in Victoria to 30th June, 1944, discloses that 10,723 applications had been approved, 5,014 homes erected, 3,791 homes purchased, and 482 mortgages discharged. The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest amounted to £7,138,300, whilst the arrears of instalments totalled £90,066, the percentage of arrears to the total amount due being 1.25.

Housing
Commission
of Victoria.

Particulars relating to the constitution, powers, and duties of the Housing Commission will be found in Part "Social Condition" of the *Year-Book* for 1938-39, page 236.

Information is given in the following statement for the years ended 30th June, 1943 and 1944, of the contracts let by the Commission for the erection of dwellings in Victoria (excluding contracts on account of the Commonwealth War Workers' Housing Trust). Particulars of work performed by day labour are included in the statement. The date of the letting of the first contract was 31st July, 1939.

VICTORIA—CONTRACTS LET BY THE HOUSING COMMISSION OF VICTORIA FOR THE ERECTION OF DWELLINGS, 1942-43 AND 1943-44.

Municipality.	Year ended 30th June—				Total, 31st July 1939 to 30th June 1944.	
	1943.		1944.			
	Dwelling Units.	Value.	Dwelling Units.	Value.	Dwelling Units.	Value.
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
METROPOLITAN.						
Cities—						
Brunswick	5	3,105	38	27,550	123	79,318
Coburg	29	23,808	271	238,532	300	262,340
Northcote .. .. .	..	..	..	..	42	31,044
Port Melbourne ..	..	..	..	..	414	243,564
Preston	32	24,403	..	..	394	242,640
Richmond .. .. .	..	..	..	..	138	93,157
Williamstown .. .	50	35,441	59	43,478	165	118,822
Total Metropolitan	116	86,757	368	309,560	1,576	1,070,885
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN Area.						
Cities—						
Geelong West .. .	..	..	37	36,138	37	36,138
Warrnambool .. .	..	..	..	..	40	29,870
Town—						
Newtown and Chilwell .. .. .	..	..	..	..	54	35,822
Boroughs—						
Castlemaine .. .	..	..	13	12,690	13	12,690
Shepparton .. .	..	..	25	27,956	25	27,956
Swan Hill .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11	8,356
Shire—						
Mildura .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30	19,562
Total outside Metropolitan Area	..	..	75	76,784	210	170,394
Grand Total .. .	116	86,757	443	386,344	1,786	1,241,279

NOTE.—The above statement excludes contracts for 8 shops for £8,704, a hall for £3,432, a pavilion for £750 at Port Melbourne; and a rent office for £320 at Brunswick.

Particulars are given in the appended table of the number of dwelling units for which contracts have been let (including work performed by day labour) by the Commission, the number erected to 30th June, 1944, and the number in course of erection at that date. Contracts for the Commonwealth War Workers' Housing Trust have been excluded from the statement.

**VICTORIA—CONTRACTS LET BY THE HOUSING COMMISSION
OF VICTORIA FOR THE ERECTION OF DWELLINGS
TO 30TH JUNE, 1944.**

Municipality	Total Dwelling Units— Contracts Let, &c.	Dwelling Units—		Materials of Outer Walls.			
		Com- pleted.	In Course of erection.	Brick.	Brick Veneer.	Con- crete.	Timber and Fibro- cement.
METROPOLITAN.							
Cities—							
Brunswick ..	123	85	20	22	..	96	5
Coburg ..	300	57	217	230	..	..	70
Northcote ..	42	42	..	42	..	..	..
Port Melbourne ..	414	414	..	344	..	70	..
Preston ..	394	394	..	375	..	..	19
Richmond ..	138	138	..	138	..	..	..
Williamstown ..	165	103	62	56	..	89	20
Total Metropolitan	1,576	1,233	299	1,207	..	255	114
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA.							
Cities—							
Geelong West ..	37	..	37	..	37	..	..
Warrnambool ..	40	40	..	..	40	..	..
Town—							
Newtown and Chilwell ..	54	54	..	..	54	..	..
Boroughs—							
Castlemaine ..	13	..	13	..	13	..	..
Shepparton ..	25	..	25	..	25	..	..
Swan Hill ..	11	11	..	..	..	..	11
Shire—							
Mildura ..	30	30	..	..	..	..	30
Total Outside Metropolitan Area	210	135	75	..	169	..	41
Grand Total ..	1,786	1,368	374	1,207	169	255	155

Building permits. Information relating to the value of building permits issued by municipal councils gives a reliable indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. The particulars represent the values recorded, but, owing to the variation in building costs during the periods under review, a complete comparison cannot be made. As the Crown is exempt from municipal regulations in respect of building permits, particulars of Government buildings erected during the periods under notice are not included in the following statements.

Building Restrictions by National Security Regulations. With a view to conserving manpower and building materials, Building Control regulations under the *National Securities Act 1939-40* have restricted building operations. These Regulations and the principal provisions thereof are as follow:—Statutory Rules Nos. 250 of 1940; 37, 131, 221 of 1941; 21, 22, 185, 265 of 1942; and 85 of 1944.

No. 250 of 1940 which came into operation on 5th December, 1940, provided that, without written consent, no permit was to be issued for the erection or alteration of a building the estimated cost of which exceeded £5,000. This amount was reduced to £3,000 by No. 86 of 1941.

Statutory Rule No. 37 of 1941 limited the amount to be expended without consent in the erection or the alteration of a hotel to £1,000. No. 131 of 1941 limited to £3,000 the amount to be expended without consent, on the *erection* only of a dwelling house. This amount was reduced to £2,000 by No. 22 of 1942. In respect of alterations only, No. 131 of 1941, without consent, restricted expenditure to £1,000 in the case of a building (other than a hotel, a building containing shop premises or a dwelling house); to £500 in the case of a hotel or a building containing shop premises; and to £250 in the case of a dwelling house.

No. 21 of 1942 restricted, as from 28th January, 1942, the erection of, or alteration or addition to any building intended to be used for habitation (1) within 25 miles from the G.P.O. at Sydney, Melbourne, and (from 23rd February, 1942), Perth and (2) any area specified by the treasurer by order published in the *Gazette*. The Commonwealth War Workers Housing Trust was exempted from the Regulation as were also buildings exclusively for the purposes of air-raid precautions.

The National Security (Building Operations) Regulations (No. 85 of 1944), which came into force on 1st June, 1944, drastically altered the conditions previously obtaining in respect of expenditure on building, &c. The provisions of such Regulation which may be summarized as follow, require consent to be obtained for (inter alia) :—

Erecting, re-erecting, demolishing, removing, altering, adding to, renovating or repairing any building, bridge, wall, fence, gate, terrace, concrete work or any other structure.

Painting, colouring, whitewashing, papering, decorating, &c., any structure or installing fittings or fixtures in it.

Water, gas, electricity, sewerage, drainage, heating, ventilating, or air conditioning installations.

Constructing or repairing private roads, drives, paths, terraces, &c.

The following operations are exempted :—

Certain Commonwealth and State Works.

Public utility and local government works (except on buildings and sewerage and drainage connexions).

Fencing, drainage, or irrigation work for agricultural purposes.

Structures on factory premises consisting solely of machinery, &c., for operations in the factory.

Buildings for A.R.P. purposes are no longer exempt.

Consent is not needed if the cost (defined in the new Regulations to include the value of materials and labour) *does not exceed* in the financial year—

£25, in the case of painting, colouring, papering, or whitewashing a residential building (as defined in the new Regulations) ;

£25, in the case of work (not including painting, &c.) done on or in the grounds of a residential building :

£100, in the case of work on or in the grounds of a business, educational or religious building (as defined in the new regulations) ;

£25, in the case of other structures (e.g., farm buildings), provided not more than £100 is spent by the owner during the year.

Building
permits
issued in
Greater
Melbourne.

The value of permits issued by municipalities in Greater Melbourne for all classes of buildings, i.e., dwellings, other new buildings, and alterations and additions to existing buildings, during the period of twelve months ended on 31st December in each of the fifteen years 1929 to 1943 was as follows :—

GREATER MELBOURNE—BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED,
1929 TO 1943.

Year ended 31st December—	Value of Permits Issued.				Index to Total Value = 100 in 1929.
	Dwellings (including Flats, Hotels, &c.)	Other New Buildings.	Alterations and Additions.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	
1929	4,187,832	1,991,927	1,033,018	7,212,777	100·00
1930	1,308,976	852,079	578,521	2,739,576	37·98
1931	418,572	364,339	342,990	1,125,901	15·61
1932	1,033,844	908,761	496,011	2,438,616	33·81
1933	1,661,722	883,500	763,660	3,308,882	45·88
1934	2,588,426	902,245	1,293,794	4,784,465	66·33
1935	3,721,608	1,384,773	1,454,323	6,560,704	90·96
1936	4,172,779	1,810,825	1,435,625	7,419,229	102·86
1937	4,648,987	1,817,369	1,732,083	8,198,439	113·67
1938	5,131,951	1,634,079	1,436,354	8,202,384	113·72
1939	5,187,662	1,654,465	1,634,872	8,476,999	117·53
1940	6,625,287	2,143,770	1,445,743	10,214,800	141·62
1941	6,572,600	900,661	1,391,603	8,864,864	122·91
1942	186,014	241,206	619,194	1,046,414	14·51
1943	12,102	506,773	531,480	1,050,355	14·56

The following tables give detailed information relating to the number and value of building permits issued by the municipalities in Greater Melbourne during the years specified.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1942 AND 1943.

Class of Permit.	1942.		1943.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
New Buildings.				
Buildings for Habitation—		£		£
Private Dwellings—				
Brick, concrete, &c. ..	26	32,445	3	1,500
Brick veneer	36	38,965	6	2,310
Wood, fibro-cement, &c. ..	136	105,754	23	8,292
Flats	1	8,500	..	..
Other (Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.)	1	350	..	..
Total, Buildings for Habitation	200	186,014	32	12,102
Commercial Buildings—				
With Residence—				
Shops .. ..	..	..	..	..
Garages .. ..	..	..	..	..
Factories .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..
Without Residence—				
Shops	1	450	..	..
Garages .. ..	..	..	..	..
Factories	40	200,671	28	491,924
Other	14	40,085	8	12,759
Public Buildings—				
Hospitals .. ..	..	..	..	..
Churches .. ..	..	..	..	..
Schools .. ..	..	..	1	1,340
Theatres .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other .. ..	..	..	1	750
Total, Commercial and Public Buildings	55	241,206	38	506,773
Alterations and Additions—				
Private Dwellings	1,410	60,625	2,641	87,858
Flats	2	370	22	3,919
Other Buildings for Habitation	70	3,311	111	8,137
Shops	57	6,920	49	6,614
Garages (Commercial)	5	9,505	3	1,058
Factories	340	468,551	322	335,359
Other Business Premises	90	56,959	67	56,242
Public Buildings	33	12,953	50	32,293
Total, Alterations and Additions	2,007	619,194	3,265	531,480
Grand Total, Building Permits	2,262	1,046,414	3,335	1,050,355

NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, FLATS, HOTELS, ETC., IN
GREATER MELBOURNE, 1937 TO 1943.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—						
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
CITIES.							
Box Hill	99	152	170	177	287	9	2
Brighton	216	360	336	357	324	5	..
Brunswick	121	149	107	143	113	2	..
Camberwell	808	882	845	701	762	14	1
Caulfield	319	386	312	434	414	9	..
Chelsea	45	56	66	73	83	2	4
Coburg	261	304	304	275	336	14	7
Collingwood	26	20	15	17	9	..	..
Essendon	214	238	249	248	266	31	1
Fitzroy	14	13	16	16	7	..	..
Footscray	253	322	251	218	269	18	1
Hawthorn	150	139	141	157	132	2	..
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward) ..	188	205	199	284	287	4	4
Kew	134	131	152	217	244	5	..
Malvern	141	137	165	212	282	3	1
Melbourne	68	62	74	132	122	..	..
Moorabbin	196	239	275	318	361	12	5
Mordialloc	88	93	78	116	132	4	..
Northcote	92	120	135	143	217	2	..
Oakleigh	83	86	89	109	150	6	..
Port Melbourne	17	20	31	19	29	1	..
Prahran	177	160	110	156	118	1	..
Preston	223	298	302	281	317	11	4
Richmond	31	37	48	67	33	1	..
Sandringham	121	164	163	163	171	5	2
South Melbourne	12	18	15	12	16	..	..
St. Kilda	98	96	63	120	107	1	..
Williamstown	89	98	79	101	84	9	..
SHIRE.							
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding) ..	65	101	112	156	183	29	..
Total	4,354	5,086	4,902	5,422	5,855	200	32

NOTE.—Excluding contracts let by the Housing Commission for the erection of dwellings
(see pages 213 and 214).

**VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL
BUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE
YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939 TO 1943.**

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1938.
CITIES.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Box Hill	151,386	180,597	264,479	18,588	9,325
Brighton	360,504	432,061	395,526	18,063	27,479
Brunswick	146,860	187,300	188,693	49,573	40,405
Camberwell	1,068,578	952,062	1,077,524	31,408	14,657
Caulfield	399,163	502,016	503,737	14,771	8,675
Chelsea	48,015	72,205	67,312	2,750	6,049
Coburg	265,482	311,078	344,396	14,694	12,834
Collingwood	66,268	95,182	171,778	30,754	15,978
Essendon	243,655	285,498	268,466	27,095	8,608
Fitzroy	103,851	52,720	50,231	5,189	17,815
Footscray	362,067	315,486	375,192	72,706	76,184
Hawthorn	242,954	319,433	222,569	14,552	8,753
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greens-borough Ward)	232,643	337,959	341,031	10,055	15,856
Kew	310,035	364,455	372,098	7,911	2,296
Malvern	249,953	371,253	366,357	7,110	6,207
Melbourne	1,817,715	1,977,400	956,242	135,554	160,055
Moorabbin	230,221	294,365	321,339	19,803	27,123
Mordialloc	78,018	108,466	138,543	6,676	3,866
Northcote	108,336	127,207	198,857	7,504	19,379
Oakleigh	93,746	96,841	137,729	10,882	19,209
Port Melbourne	181,815	115,778	66,994	152,015	199,323
Prahran	411,880	770,053	379,788	11,588	11,992
Preston	245,659	260,342	284,649	33,590	13,228
Richmond	129,942	229,131	187,597	66,941	28,507
Sandringham	175,529	177,409	201,635	10,298	6,453
South Melbourne	183,928	393,116	183,040	65,010	190,767
St. Kilda	246,381	490,364	366,661	11,817	6,130
Williamstown	102,609	177,881	137,138	68,505	41,587
SHIRE.					
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding)	219,806	217,142	295,263	121,012	51,615
Total	8,476,999	10,214,800	8,864,864	1,046,414	1,050,355

Building
permits
issued by
provincial
municipalities.

With a view to gauging the relative activity of the building industry during recent years in centres outside Greater Melbourne, particulars relating to building permits issued by certain provincial municipalities during each of the five years, 1939 to 1943, are given below:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED
BY CERTAIN PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES, 1939 TO
1943.

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£		£		£		£
Ballaarat City ..	1939	126	88,640	5	9,960	143	43,520	274	142,120
	1940	103	68,090	6	94,520	120	27,298	229	189,908
	1941	118	84,672	9	17,105	109	32,927	236	134,704
	1942	16	12,700	..	..	39	4,743	55	17,443
	1943	2	1,200	1	2,800	45	18,146	48	22,146
Bendigo City ..	1939	74	47,824	5	11,050	138	16,016	217	74,890
	1940	78	52,730	3	13,450	102	16,004	183	82,184
	1941	95	70,725	4	8,060	84	15,323	183	94,108
	1942	12	6,640	1	2,000	49	5,568	62	14,208
	1943	2	622	8	23,690	66	2,521	76	26,833
Geelong City ...	1939	36	22,970	7	30,780	113	20,827	156	83,577
	1940	24	18,913	6	26,785	96	37,542	126	83,240
	1941	28	22,057	6	5,435	86	13,896	120	43,408
	1942	2	1,505	6	14,805	41	3,614	49	19,924
	1943	1	400	..	..	48	2,747	49	3,147
Geelong West City	1939	85	62,729	5	4,004	19	3,350	109	70,083
	1940	75	54,068	1	300	30	7,523	106	61,891
	1941	80	71,144	3	1,450	71	6,665	154	79,259
	1942	7	6,087	..	..	34	3,252	41	9,339
	1943	..	..	..	..	68	2,583	68	2,583
Horsham Town	1939	55	31,901	9	11,150	22	4,244	86	47,295
	1940	36	18,193	3	16,500	14	5,872	53	40,565
	1941	5	2,710	2	50,099	7	3,908	14	56,717
	1942	2	780	1	1,000	16	1,035	19	2,815
	1943	..	..	..	..	7	230	7	230
Mildura City ..	1939	97	70,663	10	9,510	33	10,178	140	90,351
	1940	33	21,095	3	3,300	32	7,683	68	32,078
	1941	4	2,307	2	750	19	2,948	25	6,005
	1942	4	2,520	..	..	8	281	12	2,801
	1943	..	..	..	..	10	675	10	675
Newtown and Chilwell Town	1939	46	36,228	..	..	42	7,185	88	43,413
	1940*	38	29,436	1	300	50	10,284	89	40,020
	1941	42	47,957	2	15,882	75	24,260	119	88,099
	1942	4	3,314	1	900	27	5,723	32	9,937
	1943	1	347	1	1,800	50	10,314	52	12,461

* Exclusive of contracts let by the Housing Commission for the erection of 54 dwellings valued at £33,495.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CERTAIN
PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES 1939 TO 1943—*continued.*

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£		£		£		£
Sale Town	1939	28	18,433	2	5,100	40	2,308	70	25,841
	1940	15	10,495	1	4,989	11	2,195	27	17,679
	1941	10	8,170	1	390	12	2,964	23	11,524
	1942	..	..	1	777	17	867	18	1,644
	1943	..	..	..	..	27	597	27	597
Shepparton Brough ..	1939	51	30,888	6	7,286	54	23,823	111	61,997
	1940	40	32,130	6	8,364	54	5,493	100	45,987
	1941	19	19,442	1	575	32	5,128	52	25,145
	1942	8	5,820	1	480	22	2,173	31	8,473
	1943	..	..	1	650	25	7,461	26	8,111
Warrnambool City ..	1939	49	50,010	10	18,239	15	12,821	74	81,070
	1940	39	40,606	2	29,000	23	12,899	64	82,505
	1941*	23	22,043	1	150	35	6,433	59	28,626
	1942	2	1,750	1	450	11	1,249	14	3,449
	1943	..	..	..	..	15	1,415	15	1,415

* Exclusive of contracts let by the Housing Commission for the erection of 40 dwellings valued at £29,870.

PART VII.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The
University of
Melbourne.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria, the Royal assent having been given on 22nd January, 1853. The University consists of a Council of 32 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act* 1923. Under its provisions, as amended by the *University (Grant) Act* 1933, a further grant of £6,000 for research in Science and University extension was made payable annually. Other annual statutory grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,300 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics. For the financial year 1942-43 the additional appropriations included in the Budget amounted to £47,400, bringing the total Government Grant to £110,700. In addition to grants from the Government, the Council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas. Further income is derived from endowments of various kinds.

By Act of Parliament in 1923, a University Students' Loan Fund was established and a transfer of £10,000 thereto from the Assurance Fund under the *Transfer of Land Act* was authorized. In addition, a grant of £10,000 was made to the Fund from the Consolidated Revenue. The Fund is administered by a special committee. Each student applying for a loan must satisfy the committee that he is possessed of ability and that, without assistance from the Fund, he will be unable to continue the University course. It is provided that interest at rates of 4-5 per cent. per annum shall be charged on all advances, and that the amount lent to any student in any year shall not exceed £100.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. The investments at present held as the result of private benefactions amount to £811,536. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to £154,830.

Public Examinations. The University through a Schools Board (on which the Education Department, the registered secondary schools the University teaching staff and the business community, are represented) conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and the School Leaving Certificates. The appended table gives the result of the examinations held in December, 1942, (when the entries totalled 12,300) and in February, 1943, (when they totalled 1,976):—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1942, AND FEBRUARY, 1943.

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
School Intermediate	6,965	4,395	63·10
School Leaving	4,799	2,243	46·74
	11,764	6,638	56·42

Of the successful candidates, 2,279 satisfied the requirements of the School Intermediate examination and 727 those of the School Leaving examination by submitting a Headmaster's certificate from an approved school.

Undergraduates admitted and degrees conferred. Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the five years, 1938-1942, was as follows:—1938, 888; 1939, 857; 1940, 979; 1941, 929; and 1942, 742. The number of degrees taken in 1942 was 484, as against an average of 514 per annum for the preceding six years. Of the total of 15,803 degrees granted since the establishment of the University 3,477 have been conferred on women.

Students enrolled. There were 3,200 students enrolled in 1942 (1,834 being full-time, 992 part-time, and 374 external students), taking courses as follows:—Agriculture, 54; architecture, 31; arts, 799; commerce, 326; dental science, 115; education, 78; engineering, 265; journalism, 7; law, 128; medicine, 702; postgraduate medical courses, 6; music, 171; physical education, 30; public administration, 13; science, 430; research, 27; veterinary science, 0; social studies, 34; and languages, 11. The number of women students included in these figures was 1,081.

**University
Finance.**

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1942, is given below:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1942.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
State Government Grants—		Salaries	180,731
General Account ..	86,200	Examiners' Fees ..	11,320
Other	25,676	Examination Expenses ..	4,930
Commonwealth Grants (Research, &c.) ..	14,679	Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.	6,908
Bequests and Donations ..	83,193	Apparatus	10,958
Fees—		Books and Periodicals ..	4,700
Lecture	59,986	Printing and Stationery ..	4,820
Examination, &c. ..	42,265	Buildings and Grounds ..	9,608
Interest and Dividends ..	40,003	All other	33,930
Other Receipts	17,150		
Total	369,152	Total	267,905

Affiliated Colleges. There are five residential colleges affiliated with the University. Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges were established by the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Roman Catholic Churches respectively; the University Women's College (not a Church foundation) was affiliated during 1937. Information relating to the foundation and progress of the colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

College of Dentistry. In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control and, in return, undertook to recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Science. Particulars relating to the establishment of this College were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 and 517.

University Extension. Tutorial and lecture classes, and study circles are organized and maintained by the University Extension Board in co-operation with the Workers' Educational Association. These classes are held in the city and suburbs and in a number of country towns. The Board also provides an extensive series of public lectures in the larger country towns, maintains reading and discussion circles in the smaller towns, and is the means through which persons seeking advice or information from the University may be served. The Board's work is cultural and educational in the broadest sense. Its courses are not intended for those proceeding to degrees, but for the ordinary citizen of the State.

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Victorian College of Pharmacy, formerly known as the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, was established in 1880. Classes were first held at the Technological Museum and later at 6 Hanover-street, Fitzroy, the address of Mr. J. A. Kruse, one of the first lecturers. In 1884 the Old County Court Building, 360-366 Swanston-street, Melbourne, the site on which the College now stands, was acquired for the sum of £400. Extensive alterations have been made from time to time to meet the requirements of the increasing number of students and advances in the scope and extent of pharmaceutical education. The value of the building and contents is estimated to be £50,000. The land is Crown land, permanently reserved for educational purposes.

The College provides instruction in the subjects of the Apprenticeship Course of Studies set out in the Pharmacy Regulations, under Part III. of the *Medical Act*. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria and is recognized by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a School of Pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with Part III. of the *Medical Act* for persons seeking to qualify as pharmaceutical chemists. It is the only institution providing such a course.

Apprentices in pharmacy are required to enrol for the courses in each of the four years of apprenticeship. Students apprenticed in the metropolitan area must attend classes in all years. Country students may take the first two years by correspondence but must transfer to Melbourne for the purpose of attending the lectures in the third and fourth years.

Subjects of the Pharmacy Course included in the curriculum are :—

First Year.—Pharmaceutics and Commercial and Forensic Pharmacy and Introductory Pharmaceutical Science.

Second Year.—Chemistry, Pharmacognosy, Botany, and Biology.

Third Year.—Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmaceutics.

Fourth Year.—Practical and Theoretical Pharmaceutics, Forensic Pharmacy, Quantitative Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Materia Medica II.

In addition to the curriculum for pharmaceutical students the College provides instructions in practical pharmacy for Fourth Year Medical Students of the University of Melbourne, with which the College is affiliated.

Post-graduate studies leading to a Fellowship of the Pharmaceutical Society were established in 1928.

Until 1921 an annual grant was made by the State Government for the purpose of carrying on the work of the College. Since then the institution has been self-supporting, revenue being from students' fees, examination fees, &c. Substantial amounts have been voluntarily contributed by members of the Pharmaceutical Society from time to time for the purpose of additions and alterations to the College building.

The number of students attending the College from 1940 to 1944 is shown hereunder :—

Course.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Pharmacy	202	231	223	243	272
Medical	75	78	95	93	101
Post Graduate (Pharmacy) ..	16	14	14	21	26
	293	323	332	357	399

Principal items of receipts and expenditure from 1939 to 1943 were :—

RECEIPTS.

—	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Lecture Fees	4,985	4,632	4,683	4,960	5,242
Examination Fees	348	308	258	201	287

PAYMENTS.

—	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and fees to lecturers ..	2,520	2,406	2,518	2,608	2,570
Drugs and Chemicals ..	445	353	434	436	455
Administration and other Ex- penses	3,326	2,762	2,481	2,497	2,574

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The
educational
system of
Victoria.

The present system of education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the *Education Act* 1872, education to all willing to accept it was made "free, compulsory and secular"—free, because fees were not to be charged; compulsory, in the sense that, whether the children attend or do not attend State Schools, evidence must be produced that they are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, for the reason that no teacher is allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State School building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of those parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day. In practice the actual hours of instruction in the smaller primary schools are from 9.15 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with one hour for lunch, and in the larger primary schools from 9.15 a.m. to 4 p.m. with $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours for lunch.

The *Education Act* 1910 marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, in that it laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

Free
subjects.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is free:—English (speech arts, reading—oral and silent—reading range and appreciation, written expression, handwriting, spelling, functional grammar, poetry), mathematics (accuracy and speed, knowledge of processes, problem solving), social studies (geography, history, civics and stories), nature knowledge (general science, rural science, horticulture, forestry or nature study), manual work (art, needlework, woodwork and other forms of handwork such as modelling in clay or plasticine, paper folding and paper cutting, brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), cookery and domestic arts for girls, music and physical education (physical training and organized games, health knowledge, swimming). Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

Compulsory attendance. In accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928, parents or guardians of children of not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children to attend school on every school half-day in each week unless there is a reasonable excuse within the meaning of section 25 (3) of the Act for non-attendance. Failure to comply with these provisions renders a parent or guardian liable to a fine up to two pounds (£2) for a first offence and not less than two pounds (£2) nor more than five pounds (£5) for a second or subsequent offence, or, in default, imprisonment for a term of not more than fourteen days. Attendance officers are appointed for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the compulsory attendance provisions of the Education Act.

Conveyance allowance. An allowance for conveyance up to fourpence per day for each day's attendance at a State or Registered primary school may be granted to a child between the ages of six and fourteen years whose residence is more than four miles distant from the nearest existing State school and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances. Special conditions apply to children who are actually in attendance at a State school which is closed on account of low attendance.

Correspondence tuition. In May, 1914, there was inaugurated in Victoria the system of correspondence tuition for children in remote districts. Sets of graded exercises are sent out fortnightly and subsequently returned to the Correspondence school for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standards of the School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates without having had any teaching except that given by correspondence tuition. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number of children enrolled for correspondence tuition on 30th June, 1943, was 1,494 (Primary 874, Secondary 620).

School Committees. Under Act No. 2301, now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1928 (No. 3671), provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school. A statement of the main duties of these committees was published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. School committees with mothers' clubs and other school bodies have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Advisory Councils take the place of School Committees in Girls' Schools, District High Schools, and Technical Schools.

Special schools. Special schools have been established for those children whose disabilities make the ordinary schools unsuitable or undesirable. Such special schools include the Talbot School for Epileptics, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, five schools for the feeble-minded (three residential), a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, and the schools in connexion with the institutions under the Children's Welfare Department. Two special schools for youthful prisoners have been provided (one in Pentridge Gaol and one in Castlemaine Reformatory). A school for young constables has also been established at the Police Depot.

Woodwork and Cookery Centres and other activities. On 30th June, 1943, there were in operation 111 woodwork centres, having an attendance of 10,990 boys; and 71 cookery centres (apart from those at Girls' Schools) with an attendance of 3,823 girls. Physical education is taught in all schools and field sports have been organized and encouraged as a successful adjunct to education. Instruction in swimming and life-saving methods is given at schools that have the necessary facilities. For the purposes of developing thrift and a spirit of social service in children, the Department fosters such activities as School Savings Banks, Social Service Leagues, Junior Safety Councils, &c.

School Savings Banks. At 30th June, 1943, there were 2,784 School Savings Banks and 207,902 depositors with £295,710 to their credit.

Victorian State Schools' War Relief Fund. A Victorian State Schools' War Relief Committee consisting of Departmental officials and representatives of organizations connected with the Department has been appointed by the Minister and has the authority of the Patriotic Funds Council to raise money for the following objects:—

- (1) To assist in the maintenance and education of children in Victoria (and such other children as it may be found possible to assist) adversely affected by the existing national emergency.
- (2) To purchase materials to be used in the schools to make articles of value to the Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross.
- (3) To assist in the provision of comforts for members of the Australian Defence Forces on service or in hospitals.
- (4) To assist members of the Australian Defence Forces and their dependants if in need.
- (5) Such other purposes of special appeals in connexion with the war as may be considered desirable by the Committee.

The Victorian State Schools' War Relief Depot began operations on the 18th June, 1940, and continued to despatch large quantities of wool and other material to schools to be made up into articles for the Australian Comforts Fund and the Australian Red Cross Society. At 30th June, 1943, the amount of money raised was £231,366, and the total number of articles supplied was 319,064.

Free Kindergarten Union. At 30th June, 1943, there were 33 kindergartens and nursery schools affiliated with the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria at which 2,094 children below school age were enrolled. There were also two holiday homes. The movement receives from the Education Department an annual subsidy which in 1942-43 amounted to £6,000.

School forestry and horticulture. A scheme for the establishment of school tree plantations was inaugurated in 1923 with the co-operation of the Lands and State Forests Departments. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. At 30th June, 1943, there were established 391 of these plantations. During the past planting season 22,676 trees were planted. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, renders much assistance to pupils and teachers. The Society has established a nursery from which many thousands of packets of seeds, seedlings and shrubs are distributed annually to the schools throughout the State.

Young Farmers' Clubs. These have been established to interest pupils and young people generally in the agricultural life of the community. They are controlled by local committees of experts under the leadership of the head teacher of the school concerned. The movement is controlled by the Young Farmers' Clubs Association, on which body the Education Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Railways Department, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Rotary Club of Victoria are represented. Three full-time supervisors are employed. On the 30th June, 1943, there were 388 affiliated clubs in operation.

Medical inspection. Medical inspection was established in 1909. The present staff consists of seven full-time medical officers; in addition some assistance is given by a district health officer, who, in conjunction with the duties performed by him as a member of the staff of the Public Health Department, examines some of the children in his district.

In 1942-43, 53,261 children and 1,462 teachers were examined by School Medical officers.

Work of the School Nurses. Twelve school nurses render invaluable service in visiting the homes of the children and in persuading parents to obtain treatment for the defects notified by the School Medical Officers. In 1942-43, they made 7,734 visits to 6,963 homes.

Dental Treatment. In 1921 the first two school dentists were appointed. The present staff consists of nine full-time fully qualified dentists, having the assistance of ten dental attendants. Treatment is begun with children in the first year of their school life.

In 1942-43, 24,912 children received treatment by the school dentists.

Cost of Medical, Dental, and Nursing Services. The total cost of the Medical, Dental, and Nursing Services in 1942-43 was £24,168.

Teachers' College. At present Student Teachers are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College. Those who have passed the School Leaving Examination and in Arithmetic for the School Intermediate Certificate or its equivalent may be admitted to the College, provided they have had at least one year's teaching experience and that their teaching abilities have been satisfactorily reported on by their Inspectors. In special cases Student Teachers without the School Leaving Certificate, may be admitted provided that they have suitable service and teaching ability.

State Schools, teachers, and scholars 1880 to 1942. The following table shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1880.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1880 TO 1942.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st December)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1930	2,598	7,665	260,319	184,228	228,756
1931	2,590	7,613	261,673	187,443	232,286
1932	2,613	7,461	262,417	189,101	232,586
1933	2,609	7,371	264,697	190,977	234,174
1934	2,617	7,397	259,750	185,082	230,470
1935	2,606	7,353	256,564	182,442	226,728
1936	2,600	7,314	250,070	179,420	219,645
1937	2,589	7,394	234,228	153,381	209,043
1938	2,591	7,242	227,233	159,022	201,457
1939	2,585	7,316	221,219	155,441	194,725
1940	2,569	7,271	217,941	151,674	189,807
1941	2,542	7,222	211,434	150,517	183,987
1942	2,480	7,143*	198,909	137,204	171,124

* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 405 on 31st December, 1941, and 1,042 on 31st December, 1942.

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1941, AND 1942.

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
Central Schools* and Classes	1941	30	7,906	6,475	7,658
	1942	29	8,640	7,147	8,008
Higher Elementary Schools	1941	48	4,940	3,983	4,902
	1942	48	5,179	4,072	5,119
Girls' Schools ..	1941	13	4,564	3,426	4,532
	1942	13	4,467	3,396	4,414
Junior Technical Schools† ..	1941	27	10,600	8,625	10,507
	1942	27	10,130	8,238	9,957
District High Schools ..	1941	37	17,826	14,290	17,110
	1942	37	16,926	13,926	16,557
Total ..	1941	155	45,836	36,799	44,709
	1942	154	45,342	36,779	44,055

* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Primary Schools.

† Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

Ages of State school scholars. The following table shows the number of children attending State Schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (from 6 to 14 years), during the years ended 31st December, 1941 and 1942:—

VICTORIA—AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1941 AND 1942.

Class of School.	Year.	Under 6 Years.	From 6 to 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Primary Schools† ..	1941	16,458	160,024	7,995	184,477
	1942	8,137*	156,203	7,314	171,654
Central Schools ..	1941	..	5,708	1,950	7,658
	1942	..	6,070	1,938	8,008
Higher Elementary Schools	1941	..	2,639	2,263	4,902
	1942	..	2,864	2,255	5,119
Girls' Schools ..	1941	..	2,470	2,062	4,532
	1942	..	2,480	1,934	4,414
Junior Technical Schools ..	1941	..	4,540	5,967	10,507
	1942	..	4,357	5,600	9,957
District High Schools ..	1941	..	6,544	10,076	16,620
	1942	..	6,696	9,861	16,557
Total ..	1941	16,458	181,925	30,313	228,696
	1942	8,137	178,670	28,902	215,709
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools	1941	16,340	178,977	29,706	225,023
	1942	7,965	174,635	27,961	210,561

* The reduction in 1942 was brought about by the shortage of teachers necessitating the restricting of the age of entry of new pupils to those who had reached the age of five and a half years. † Includes pupils receiving correspondence tuition

**Council of
Public
Education.**

The Council of Public Education is appointed under Section 83 of the *Education Act* 1928 and is mainly concerned with schools other than State schools. Its chief functions relate to the registration of teachers and schools under Part VI. of the Act, i.e., to ensure that schools are registered and properly staffed, and that only persons who are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach are employed therein.

In such Part of the Act "school" is defined as "An assembly at appointed times of three or more persons between the ages of six years and eighteen years for the purpose of their being instructed by a teacher or teachers in all or any of the undermentioned subjects, namely :—

Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English or other language, mathematics, history, any natural or experimental or applied science, bookkeeping, shorthand, accountancy ;

but 'school' does not include the University of Melbourne or any college affiliated therewith or any assembly of persons, all of whom are members of not more than two families, or any State school, or any school aided by the State, or any school in any part of Victoria declared by the Governor in Council to be a sparsely populated district for the purposes of this Act."

A person may not teach in a school unless he is registered or has obtained the express permission of the Council to be employed temporarily therein.

As at the 31st December, 1942, the number of registered schools was 513, and at the 31st December, 1943, the number was 508. The number of persons employed in these schools for the respective years was 2,754 and 2,853 while the number of individual pupils was 75,017 in 1942 and 80,327 in 1943. Particulars of registered schools for the years 1872 to 1928 were published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203, and for successive years in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

**Registered
schools,
teachers and
pupils, 1942
and 1943.**

The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1942 AND 1943.

Age Groups.	Gross Enrolment.		Net Number of Pupils (Estimated).	
	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.
Under 6 years	8,022	9,460	7,620	9,166
From 6 to 14 years	56,039	56,702	50,836	53,207
Above 14 years	17,099	18,349	16,561	17,954
Total	81,160	84,511	75,017	80,327

Percentage of scholars attending registered schools.

Of the total number of scholars attending schools in 1942, approximately 25 per cent. attended registered schools.

Number and ages of children in all schools.

After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools, it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the years 1942 and 1943 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1942 AND 1943.

Age Groups.	1942.	1943.
Under 6 years	15,485	22,578
From 6 to 14 years	224,898	223,161
Above 14 years	44,225	47,111
Total	284,608	292,850

STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The purpose of the higher elementary school and the district high school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in primary schools, and who are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years at secondary schools, a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their chosen careers in life. A statement in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 204 and 205, shows the nature of these schools.

Higher elementary schools. There are 48 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1941, there was an average attendance at these schools of 3,983 pupils, of whom 1,946 were boys and 2,037 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1942, the attendance was 4,072, of whom 1,950 were boys and 2,122 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four-years' course up to School Intermediate Certificate is provided.

Central schools and classes. In 20 central schools in the metropolitan area and nine schools with central classes in country centres a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education is provided. This course was attended by 6,475 pupils in 1941 and by 7,147 in 1942. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to district high schools.

Girls' schools. There are 13 girls' schools, of which ten are in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne, and one each in Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. During the term ended 31st December, 1942, there were 3,396 girls in attendance at these schools, compared with 3,426 during the corresponding term in 1941. A three-years' course is provided which leads to the certificate of proficiency in home arts and crafts at the age of fifteen years.

District high schools. There are 37 district high schools. In these schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the School Leaving Certificate which, under certain conditions, qualifies for Matriculation; at the end of the sixth year pupils may sit for School Leaving Certificate Honours. During the term ended 31st December, 1941, there were in attendance at these schools 14,290 pupils, of whom 7,315 were boys and 6,975 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1942, the attendance was 13,926, comprising 7,365 boys and 6,561 girls.

University High School. For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers, the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 1910. This is the official practising school for the work of the first year of the course for Bachelor of Education of the University of Melbourne.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction awarded scholarships at the beginning of 1943 as under:—

Number and Kind.	Age Requirements of Candidates.	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
600 Junior Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1943	4 years	Free tuition at a State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites, or £16 p.a. towards tuition fees and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 for transit
300 Free Places at State secondary schools open to candidates attending State schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1943	4 years	Free tuition at a State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 p.a. for transit
100 Teaching Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Between 14½ years and 16½ years on 1st January, 1943	3 years	As for Junior Scholarships
50 Junior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 12½ years on 1st January, 1943	3 years	Free tuition at a junior technical school or approved State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites, or £16 p.a. towards tuition fees and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 p.a. for transit
50 Intermediate Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1943	1 year	Free tuition at a junior technical school and £10 p.a.; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or £5 p.a. for transit
135 Senior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State, technical and registered schools	No age limit	Up to 5 years	Free tuition at senior technical schools; also £30 p.a. in case of day scholars and £10 p.a. or £5 p.a. in case of evening scholars
44 Senior Scholarships open to candidates attending State, registered and technical schools	Not over 18½ years on 1st January, 1943	Up to 6 years	£40 p.a. towards expense of course at University
70 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to Student Teachers and candidates attending State, registered, and technical schools	No age limit	Up to 6 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at University
5 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to officers (other than teachers) of the Government of Victoria	Not over 25 years on 1st January, 1943	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University. Leave on full pay to attend lectures and examinations
15 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to teachers of Education Department	No age limit	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University

In addition to these scholarships, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum may be granted to enable pupils who show special aptitude and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances to attend State secondary and technical schools. Free tuition is granted to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers, attending State secondary or technical schools.

School Orchestras.—Two girls' schools, East Camberwell and Preston, have a small string orchestra, and six high schools, MacRobertson, Coburg, Hampton, Northcote, Melbourne Boys, and University have a full orchestra.

School Bands.—There are ten brass bands, one each in the following schools—Coburg West, Fairfield, Northcote, Armadale, Ballarat, Collingwood Technical School, Footscray Central, East Kew, Northcote High School and University High School—and 16 drum and fife bands of which 14 are in the metropolitan area and 2 in the country.

Music Staff.—There are eleven members on the music staff. Two of these are in provincial centres—Ballarat and Bendigo—one is attached to the Teachers' College and eight work in schools in the metropolitan area.

Teachers' Classes.—Student teacher classes are held in seven metropolitan centres and two in provincial centres—Ballarat and Bendigo. Correspondence lessons in speech are provided for country student teachers, and an advanced class to enable teachers to qualify for Singing Teacher's Primary Certificate is held at a metropolitan centre.

Broadcast Lessons.—There is a weekly broadcast to all schools in music and a monthly broadcast to all schools in speech.

Visual Education.—In June, 1938, a Visual Education Committee consisting of a number of Head Teachers under the chairmanship of the Assistant Chief Inspector was formed for the purpose of reviewing educational films to ensure that nothing of inferior quality would be used in schools. Film reviews were to be advertised in the *Education Gazette* for the guidance of teachers. In September of 1938, a Visual Education officer was appointed to arrange and produce film-strips for departmental use. The further duty of the Committee was to advise and guide this officer in his film preparation. In September of 1939, a new appointment was made to the position of Visual Education Officer and under his supervision a centre of Visual Education was established in the Radio School of the Melbourne College. From this period to the end of June, 1943, 56 film-strips were produced by the Department and distributed to many of the 400 schools with projectors.

During the period 1942-43 the Visual Education Programme was slightly curtailed because of the fact that the Army borrowed 316 film-strip projectors from the schools.

The policy pursued during this period was, therefore to produce as many negatives of film-strips as possible and only supply the positive prints as required. Of the 11 film-strips produced 3 were sponsored under the Gillies Bequest Grant as Nature Appreciation Films.

The Visual Education Grant during this period, was £100; raw-stock, motion picture films, and reference books were purchased.

An extra member of staff was appointed in January, 1943.

Physical Education.—Provision is made in Victorian schools for the physical education of school children from 5 years to 16 years. School programmes provide a daily period of such physical activities as gymnastics, games, sports, swimming and life-saving, and folk dancing for the average normally healthy child. More medical attention is needed for the child under average physically, and a remedial centre has been established. It caters for a limited number of children from a few surrounding schools and is conducted by a qualified physical education instructor under medical observation.

The organization of physical education is under the direction of an organizer, with a staff of sixteen male and sixteen female qualified assistants. One male and one female supervisor is in charge of the schools in each of eight metropolitan districts—one male and one female in each of the provincial centres of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Horsham—one male and one female in charge of the Teachers' College, four male and three female assistants teaching swimming and life-saving. Teachers receive training in the Training College, and in Vacation Schools, Refresher Classes, and Classes of Instruction for student teachers. Rural districts are provided for by Classes of Instruction in Country Centres.

Conveyance of Post-Primary Pupils.—The Education Department has been firmly convinced that the system of conveyance of groups of children from outlying districts to large educational centres is preferable to the establishment of small State secondary and Technical schools. For this reason it was decided to provide, at the beginning of 1944, a number of bus services and to defray the full cost of the transport of the pupils conveyed.

At the present time 136 school buses are in operation and 4,600 pupils are being conveyed to State and registered secondary schools. It is estimated that the cost of these services will be £118,200 per annum.

The Department is also meeting the cost of the fares of students who are taking secondary school courses at State secondary and registered secondary schools and who are unable to travel on the school bus services established by the Department. Fares are paid only when the school attended is outside a radius of three miles from the student's home provided the school attended is the nearest one providing the required standard of education.

Social Service Leagues.—Social Service Leagues were established by the Education Department in October, 1940. These leagues, which are composed of school pupils, aim at maintaining peace-time activities in connexion with local hospitals and other charitable institutions and also the Yooralla school and hospitals caring especially for children.

The number of leagues formed to the end of 1943 was 2,372. These leagues raised £2,635 to the end of June, 1943, for the hospitals and institutions mentioned above, and supplied large quantities of fruit, vegetables, groceries, jams, jellies, and other delicacies, valued at £3,545 7s. 9d., to the same institutions.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The technical schools in the State were originally under the control of local school councils. In 1910, however, legislation was passed which provided for all schools established after that year to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1943, was 31, of which seventeen have been established since the passing of the *Education Act* 1910. The gross enrolment for the year 1941 comprised 10,600 junior and 30,276 senior students and, for the year 1942, 10,130 junior and 24,304 senior students.

Victorian technical schools provide practical laboratory and workshop training, together with instruction in the principles of science and art, as applied to industries. They also provide instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory to industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, and domestic pursuits.

Full-time day and evening professional courses are provided in the various branches of engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, applied chemistry, applied physics, agriculture, art and applied art, commercial work, foremanship work, and institutional management. Full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses are also provided in trades connected with electrical and mechanical engineering, motor, building, furniture, printing, bootmaking, food trades, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Melbourne Technical College, and the William Angliss Food Trades School, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a three years' course of study. Pupils who have completed the Sixth grade course in primary schools are eligible for admission. Prior to enrolment in metropolitan schools an entrance examination is held, which is open to pupils from all schools, both State and private.

Senior technical schools, such as the Melbourne Technical College (formerly Working Men's College), the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong), the Ballarat School of Mines, the Bendigo School of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools.

providing generally full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade and commercial courses. Specialized instruction is given at provincial centres, such as at Geelong, in wool-classing and sorting and architecture, and at Ballarat and Bendigo in chemistry and mining. The smaller country schools have full-time or part-time farm utility courses specially adapted to the needs of the local district, in addition to the junior preparatory and certain full-time and part-time senior courses associated with engineering, building, commerce, and art and applied art.

The technical schools for women's industries are the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Box Hill Technical School, and women's sections at Ballarat, Brighton, Castlemaine, Maryborough, Prahran, Sale, Sunshine, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi technical schools, the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), and the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong).

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £8 per course of subjects.

Government expenditure on each technical school during each of the five years ended 1942-43 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

School.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	3,479	3,855	4,292	4,202	4,735
Ballarat	17,453	26,160	16,756	18,279	18,194
Bendigo	12,609	13,485	13,218	14,380	14,708
Box Hill					37,253
Box Hill (Girls)	6,201	6,540	6,328	27,405	7,109
Brighton	15,161	22,005	17,719	17,871	17,970
Brunswick	13,768	18,494	21,001	20,618	18,229
Castlemaine	6,886	7,114	8,773	10,365	9,149
Caulfield	25,136	16,493	15,631	15,851	16,073
Collingwood	33,618	26,822	22,959	23,602	23,616
Daylesford	3,065	3,431	3,464	3,678	3,481
Echuca	5,333	5,409	5,611	6,191	6,597
Essendon	29,437	13,780	13,407	14,437	14,654
Footscray	27,712	27,489	27,197	37,047	46,797
Geelong (Gordon Institute of Technology)	23,150	17,684	20,240	25,112	22,087
Maryborough	9,492	9,059	9,952	9,252	10,055
Melbourne—					
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy	9,319	10,646	10,273	11,532	12,162
Swinburne Technical College	30,322	30,528	31,065	31,717	32,995
Technical College	76,363	53,430	52,871	66,968	67,168
William Angliss Food Trades	496	26,336	11,479	5,632	4,184
Prahran	13,820	17,608	14,667	15,276	14,557
Preston	12,017	14,397	16,439	13,676	13,546
Richmond	11,985	13,745	13,549	13,223	14,510
Sale	6,017	6,168	6,379	6,742	7,120
South Melbourne	12,216	13,422	13,073	13,594	12,931
Stawell	6,175	4,172	4,120	4,737	4,977
Sunshine	19,541	10,555	9,356	10,334	11,293
Wangaratta	5,547	5,540	6,058	6,120	7,003
Warrnambool	6,673	6,854	7,240	7,649	10,360
Wonthaggi	6,639	6,760	7,743	7,446	7,196
Yallourn	5,843	6,420	7,086	13,846	10,064
Other votes for technical schools	9,489	11,513	12,168	16,989	18,774
Miscellaneous	3,677	3,769	6,357	4,019	3,715
Total	468,639	459,683	436,471	497,790	523,262

The Melbourne Technical College. The Melbourne Technical College, as the Working Men's College, was founded in 1887 by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. It is open to both sexes, and supplies higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Scholarships and Prizes. The College Council awards scholarships annually to students of Junior Technical Schools. Various other scholarships which have been donated by manufacturers, commercial associations, and other bodies are available to senior students of the College. Several valuable prizes are also given annually by employers and others interested in technical education.

Day Courses and Fees. All fees are payable in advance. The year is divided into three terms. The day courses and the scale of fees per term for the year 1944 are shown in the following table:—

Diploma Courses.	Fee per Term.	Other Day Courses.	Fee per Term.
			£ s. d.
Applied Chemistry ..	£5 10s. for the first and second years and £6 10s. thereafter	Commercial—	
Chemical Engineering ..		Full Day ..	5 0 0
Metallurgy ..		Five Half-days ..	3 0 0
Metallurgical Engineering ..		Engineering Machine Shop—	
Mining Engineering ..		Special Full Day ..	3 0 0
Applied Science ..		Electrical Trades—	
Mechanical Engineering ..		Special Full Day ..	3 0 0
Electrical Engineering ..		Art Course—	
Civil Engineering ..		Full Time ..	4 0 0
Municipal Engineering ..		Five Half-days ..	3 0 0
Communication Engineering ..	£ s. d. 4 10 0	Wool-sorting—	
Automotive Engineering ..		Full Courses ..	8 0 0
Aeronautical Engineering ..		Special Course ..	1 15 0
Architecture ..	4 0 0	Photography—	
Advertising Art ..		Full Day ..	6 0 0
Painting ..		Motor Mechanics—	
Industrial Design ..		Trade Course ..	5 0 0
Modelling and Sculpture ..		Farm Mechanics ..	5 0 0

Evening Courses and Classes. In the evening school, the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers; geologists; aero, civil, electrical, mechanical, and structural engineers; communication and production engineering; land surveyors; mechanical draughtsmen; public analysts; art; architects; industrial chemists; heat treatment; mine managers; mine surveying; primary and secondary metallurgy; building and printing trades. Evening courses for the diploma of chemistry, applied science, mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering, metallurgy and accountancy are also in operation. The fees for evening tuition range from £1 10s. per term to £4 10s. per term according to the course taken.

The evening classes are also open to students who, instead of undertaking a full course, receive instruction in any one or more subjects of any course. Tuition is also given by correspondence.

During 1943 the College accommodated 5,833 Defence trainees from the R.A.A.F., the Army, the Navy, the Department of Aircraft Production and the Factory Board.

Details relating to the College during the years 1939 to 1943 are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1939 TO 1943.

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Individual students enrolled ..	9,926†	9,450	9,516	8,386	9,599
Males	8,671	8,190	7,981	7,007	7,776
Females	1,255	1,260	1,535	1,379	1,823
Number of classes	396	396	398	399	399
Number of Instructors	408	448	384	359	413
Salaries paid to Instructors £	58,744†	53,563	53,779	52,235	58,952
Government grant	44,016	44,154	51,032	52,800	52,800
Fees received during the year* £	38,620	37,421	39,012	33,743	42,480
Average fee per student per year	77s. 10d	79s. 2d.	82s. 0d.	80s. 6d.	88s. 6d.

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £1,556 in 1939, £1,591 in 1940, £1,988 in 1941, £4,373 in 1942, and £9,344 in 1943. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

† Includes salaries paid to those instructors employed at the Melbourne Technical College but under the control of the Education Department.

‡ Junior school conducted at West Melbourne closed to permit of erection of Food Trade* School. Staff transferred to new Essendon Technical School.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—

**Public
Library of
Victoria.**

The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending (Travelling) Library. In regard to the

Reference Library, the librarian reports that 3,016 volumes were purchased, 1,377 volumes presented, 281 volumes obtained under the "Libraries Act," and 41,339 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1943. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 537,232 volumes and 86,332 pamphlets. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 230,836 volumes during 1943, an increase of 16,995 compared with 1942, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 16,990, which was 6,010 greater than the number in 1942. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1943 was 84,899, of which 3,047 were added during the year. At the same date there were 26,916 volumes in the Travelling Libraries.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £446,143. With the exception of the sum of £35,000 received from the McAllan bequest, the whole of the money required to meet the cost of the buildings was provided by Parliament.

National Gallery. The National Gallery at the end of 1943 contained 29,373 works of art, viz., 997 oil paintings, 7,551 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 20,825 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. During 1943, the Trustees of the Felton Bequest provided the sum of £24,000 for the purchase of works of art, the total of such purchases to the end of the year amounting to £546,700. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 21 students and the school of drawing by 110 students.

National and Industrial Museums. The National Museum and the Industrial and Technological Museum are located in the Public Library Buildings. The collections in the former comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology, while, in the latter, more than 10,000 exhibits are displayed.

FREE LIBRARIES.

The collection of library statistics has been temporarily discontinued. Particulars for the year ended 31st December 1940—the latest available—were published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, page 258.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1896, is situated on the south side of the River Yarra. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Adjoining the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Shrine, the Domain, the Observatory, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in Royal Park, on the northern side of the city of Melbourne. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden, and the rest in deer paddocks and spacious lawns for the convenience of visitors. Most of the large animals of the world are represented there, as well as many native animals.

PUBLIC RESERVES.

On 1st October, 1943, the area devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 9,644 acres, of which 3,117 were acquired by municipal councils at a cost of £819,380.

The particulars for each municipality comprising Greater Melbourne are shown in the following table:—

**GREATER MELBOURNE—PUBLIC RESERVES, ETC., AS AT
OCTOBER, 1943.**

	Total Area of Municipality.	Area of Public Reserves, &c.			Purchase Price of Freehold Land.
		Crown Land.	Freehold Land acquired.	Total Area.	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	£
Cities—					
Box Hill	5,120	224	113	337	27,390
Brighton	3,308	101	252	353	63,700
Brunswick	2,719	..	77	77	20,500
Camberwell	8,352	8	518	526	104,160
Caulfield	5,600	273	83	356	26,380
Chelsea	3,040	8	21	29	6,100
Coburg	4,800	40	193	233	28,950
Collingwood	1,139	84	16	100	3,800
Essendon	4,000	106	243	349	55,120
Fitzroy	923	39	8	47	5,950
Footscray	3,982	132	53	185	9,980
Hawthorn	2,402	18	113	131	38,350
Heidelberg (excluding Greens- borough Ward)	8,800	367	251	618	44,520
Kew	3,523	638	80	718	20,410
Malvern	3,996	29	319	348	66,000
Melbourne	7,740	2,194	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,194	850
Moorabbin	13,360	99	56	155	17,840
Mordialloc	3,351	120	24	144	10,440
Northcote	2,850	43	70	113	20,360
Oakleigh	2,658	61	34	95	10,660
Port Melbourne	2,366	81	..	81	..
Prahran	2,320	6	69	75	91,060
Preston	8,800	25	270	295	71,880
Richmond	1,430	228	2	230	7,210
Sandringham	3,740	191	187	378	51,300
South Melbourne	2,303	522	$\frac{1}{2}$	522	1,450
St. Kilda	2,049	307	4	311	2,810
Williamstown	2,775	493	11	504	9,360
Shire—					
Braybrook (excluding Western Riding)	8,480	90	50	140	2,850
Total	125,926	6,527	3,117	9,644	819,380

HOUSING.

The history of events leading up to the appointment of the Housing Commission, together with an epitome of the provisions of the *Housing Act* 1937 and the *Slum Reclamation and Housing Act* 1938, will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, pages 224 and 225. The initial operations of the Commission are summarized in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39. Since its inception twenty-four estates, including 135 in country centres, have been developed by the Commission and 1,412 houses provided thereon.

In its normal house programme to the 30th June, 1944 the Commission had expended £1,387,407.

Net revenue from rents for the year ended 30th June, 1944, amounted to £67,553.

During the year a further 595 sub-standard houses were dealt with, repairs being effected in 380 houses. The balance of 215 houses were considered to be beyond repair and were ordered to be demolished. Because of house shortage, however, the majority of these orders will be deferred until a more appropriate time.

Apart from the direct improvement to houses occasioned by the Commission's orders for repairs, the regulations have effected indirect improvement in the general condition of rented houses.

VICTORIA—RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

A statement showing the number of adherents to the various religious denominations and sects, as ascertained at the Census of 4th April, 1921, and of 30th June, 1933, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, page 226.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Legislation
1928-1943.

The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act* 1928, a summary of which was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Amending Acts were passed in 1934, 1938, and 1939. The main provisions of the first of these amending Acts were published in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213, and those of the remaining two amending Acts in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39, page 237. The provisions of the amending Act of 1939 Act with regard to the sum of money payable at the death of a member have been affected, to some extent, by a Commonwealth National Security Regulation made in 1941. The objects of this Regulation are given under "Legislation," in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, page 261.

Under an Order made by the Hon. the Premier by virtue of a Commonwealth National Security Regulation, the managing body of any society may postpone, for a period not extending beyond two years after 11th March, 1942, the holding of any meeting or election required by its rules, and during the war may amend its rules to the extent necessary to meet circumstances arising out of the war.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. There are 30 friendly societies in Victoria which are required by the statute to have made a quinquennial valuation of their assets and liabilities by an actuary. The latest valuation reports show that there were only four societies with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1; two of these were societies of small membership.

Since the year 1908, all the actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies have been made by the Government Statist, who is required by statute to be a fully qualified actuary.

The following table shows the number and classification of members of Victorian Friendly Societies at 30th June, 1942 and 1943:—

**Progress of
Friendly
Societies.**

Members Contributing for—	At 30th June, 1942.			At 30th June, 1943.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sick and Funeral benefits ..	180,141	20,038	200,179	182,383	20,260	202,643
Medical benefits only (including widows) ..	14,705	15,131	29,836	14,817	16,431	31,248
No benefits (honorary) ..	3,036	2,162	5,198	2,788	2,008	4,796
Grand Total ..	197,882	37,331	235,213	199,988	38,699	238,687

In the following details the figures in parenthesis relate to the year ended 30th June, 1942.

During the five years ended June, 1943, there was a net increase of 13,601 (20,869) in the number of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits; this increase was slightly more than 7 per cent. (about 12 per cent.) of the number of such members at the beginning of the period. There was a fall of 1,712 in this class of membership during 1938–39 as the result of a marked decline in the number of admissions and of an increase in the number of departures due, probably, to the passing of the *National Health and Pensions Insurance Act* 1938.

The total funds, exclusive of those of dispensaries, increased during a period of five years ended June, 1943, by £804,662 (£813,613), or more than 13 per cent. (about 14 per cent.). The funds at the end of the period amounted to £6,968,009 (£6,792,754). The funds are well invested, the average rate of interest obtained on the sick and funeral funds during 1942–43 being 4.14 (4.28) per cent. Since 1940–41 there has been a fall of about 6s. per cent. in the rate of interest; this is due mainly to a decrease in mortgage investments and a corresponding increase in investments in Commonwealth Government loans and in debentures.

The total assets of the dispensaries at the end of 1942–43 amounted to £249,965 (£237,008).

Separate funds to provide for payments to hospitals for treatment received by members and their dependants have been established by all societies with the exception of a few small societies, dividing societies, and societies of a special nature. The benefit payments made from these funds in 1942–43 amounted to £20,465 (£20,680).

The statement which follows contains information (exclusive of that relating to dispensaries) in regard to Friendly Societies in Victoria for the five years, 1938-39 to 1942-43:—

MEMBERSHIP, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND FUNDS. 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

NOTE.—The figures given below for "Other Funds" include all monetary transactions of societies other than ordinary friendly societies.

	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Number of societies	77	83	83	84	89
Number of branches	1,477	1,475	1,471	1,457	1,462
Number of members contributing at end of year for sick and funeral benefits	187,330	191,864	195,902	200,179	202,643
Number of members (including widows) contributing at end of year for medical benefits only ..	24,754	26,458	27,974	29,836	31,248
Number of members who received sick pay	45,012	50,138	54,320	48,288	48,746
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	500,111	511,550	519,086	493,657	477,751
Deaths of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits ..	2,096	2,159	2,203	2,358	2,466
Deaths of wives entitled to funeral benefits	712	683	626	683	659
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	499,013	505,905	514,337	508,556	505,021
Medical and Management Funds ..	456,659	456,072	467,942	474,646	470,286
Other Funds	187,588	161,853*	198,486	170,100	202,143
Less inter-fund transfers	—112,762	—75,829	—98,761	—55,431	—71,443
Total Receipts	1,030,498	1,048,001*	1,082,004	1,097,871	1,106,007
Expenditure—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	397,885	383,992	414,075	364,143	373,537
Medical and Management Funds ..	444,861	446,795	452,877	460,155	451,745
Other Funds	158,403	138,970	146,782	162,812	176,913
Less inter-fund transfers	—112,762	—75,829	—98,761	—55,431	—71,443
Total Expenditure	888,387	893,928	914,973	931,679	930,752
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	142,111	154,073*	167,031	166,192	175,255
Amount of Funds—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	5,115,242	5,237,155	5,337,417	5,481,830	5,613,314
Medical and Management Funds ..	240,565	249,842	264,907	279,398	297,939
Other Funds	949,651	972,534*	1,024,238	1,031,526	1,056,756
Total Funds	6,305,458	6,459,531*	6,626,562	6,792,754	6,968,009
Disposal of Funds—					
Amounts invested—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	5,100,290	5,218,481	5,322,740	5,465,491	5,595,424
Medical and Management Funds ..	230,910	239,761	257,651	270,868	287,700
Other Funds	922,162	950,257*	1,003,769	1,008,473	1,033,683
Amounts uninvested—					
All Funds	52,096	51,032	42,402	47,922	51,202

NOTE.—There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above statement.

* After the deduction of an overstatement of £856.

During the twelve months ended June, 1943, the societies lost by secession 8,364 (9,237) sick and funeral benefit members; this was equal to about 4.2 per cent. (4.7) of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1938-39, 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42 were 5.6, 5.5, 5.1, and 4.7 respectively. As a rule, most of the secessions were those of new members who allowed their membership to lapse before they had time to appreciate its value. The cost of management per member in the year 1942-43 was 13s. 8d., (14s. 4d.) which was 8d. (9d.) less than the cost in the year 1941-2.

The following statements show in regard to members of societies (other than dividing societies and societies of a special nature) the number of weeks' sickness in respect of which claims for sick pay were granted since 1926-27. The years 1927-28 and 1928-29 immediately preceded the financial depression. The statements show also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members :—

MALE BRANCHES.

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.
		Weeks.	Weeks. Days.		
1927-28	128,924	290,583	2 2	1,423	11.04
1928-29	130,733	315,499	2 2	1,484	11.35
1929-30	131,655	321,799	2 3	1,515	11.51
1930-31	129,596	345,687	2 4	1,331	10.27
1931-32	126,228	393,315	3 1	1,615	12.79
1932-33	124,970	395,222	3 1	1,562	12.50
1933-34	126,471	411,979	3 2	1,599	12.64
1934-35	130,152	424,341	3 2	1,732	13.31
1935-36	134,336	432,467	3 1	1,671	12.44
1936-37	139,413	434,234	3 1	1,794	12.87
1937-38	143,583	434,073	3 0	1,823	12.70
1938-39	146,137	450,925	3 1	1,910	13.07
1939-40	146,832	463,033	3 1	1,974	13.44
1940-41	149,733	467,680	3 1	2,000	13.36
1941-42	153,154	443,433	2 5	2,106	13.75
1942-43	155,818	425,761	2 4	2,215	14.22

FEMALE BRANCHES.

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.
		Weeks	Weeks. Days.		
1927-28 ..	9,957	17,571	1 5	50	5.02
1928-29 ..	10,228	19,510	1 5	47	4.60
1929-30 ..	10,717	21,288	2 0	45	4.20
1930-31 ..	10,897	22,250	2 0	51	4.68
1931-32 ..	10,935	25,103	2 2	47	4.30
1932-33 ..	11,246	27,248	2 3	40	3.56
1933-34 ..	11,759	28,448	2 3	44	3.74
1934-35 ..	12,318	30,414	2 3	56	4.55
1935-36 ..	12,761	30,553	2 2	56	4.39
1936-37 ..	13,166	30,441	2 2	64	4.86
1937-38 ..	14,940	36,054	2 2	86	5.76
1938-39 ..	15,165	37,733	2 3	80	5.28
1939-40 ..	15,163	36,490	2 2	69	4.55
1940-41 ..	15,342	37,293	2 3	84	5.48
1941-42 ..	15,527	35,119	2 2	90	5.80
1942-43 ..	15,717	34,436	2 1	101	6.43

NOTE.—Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

The rate of sickness per average effective male member rose steadily after 1928-29 until it became three weeks and two days in 1933-34, at which it remained during the following year. Thereafter until 1940-41, with the exception of 1937-38, in which the rate fell by one day, it remained at three weeks and one day; this is the same as in 1919. The rate in the last-mentioned year was abnormal; this was due chiefly to members who had been on active service in the 1914-18 War having deferred until their return to Victoria their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year. The rate in 1942-43 was the lowest experienced since the year 1930-31.

The trend of sickness per average effective female member followed closely that of male members during the corresponding period.

**Friendly
Societies'
Dispensaries.**

At the end of 1942-43 there were 33 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered, under the Friendly Societies Acts of Victoria, as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of a number of registered friendly societies' dispensaries. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a means of supplying medicine and medical and surgical appliances to their members and to persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with the dispensaries at the end of 1942-43 was 147,846 (148,116). As the greater portion of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are interwoven with those of the medical and management funds of the ordinary friendly societies, they are not given here.

The assets and liabilities of the dispensaries at the end of 1942-43 amounted to £249,965 (£237,008) and £19,112 (£27,425) respectively. The assets consisted of freehold property, £134,499 (£132,987); stock, fittings, and sundry debtors, £88,753 (£85,526); cash, £22,025 (£15,927); and securities, £4,688 (£2,568). The liabilities consisted of sundry creditors, £10,403 (£10,431); bank overdrafts, £5,779 (£12,649); and mortgages, £2,930 (£4,345).

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.**Labour
legislation.**

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse power is in use or in which four or more persons are engaged in any handicraft or in preparing articles for trade or sale. In some circumstances, notably where bread or pastry is baked for trade or sale, or where a process involving the use of a compound of lead is employed, one or more persons constitutes a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, the comfort and the safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

**Number of
Factories.** In 1942 there were registered 11,252 factories in which 215,456 persons were employed and, in 1943, 11,482 factories employing 227,407 persons.

**Amending
Factory
Legislation.** The *Factories and Shops Act* 1934 made important alterations in the law. The principal alterations (apart from those described under Wages Boards) are as follow :—

Work in the manufacture of boots and shoes in factories from Monday to Friday before 7.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m.; on a Saturday before 7.30 a.m. or after 2 p.m.; or on a Sunday is prohibited. To meet the exigencies of trade, power is given to the Minister of Labour to suspend, for not more than two months, the operation of this prohibition.

The carting or delivery in the Metropolitan District of bread on sale before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day is prohibited.

The carting of goods, &c., on a Sunday, except perishable and certain other goods, unless a permit to do such carting has been obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories, is prohibited.

A premium for employing any person under the age of 21 years in work to which a determination of any Wages Board (other than the Chemists' Board) applies is forbidden. The sum of £100 is fixed as the maximum amount of premium payable to a chemist under any apprenticeship agreement.

The conditions have been amended under which material may be issued from factories or other places for the manufacture of wearing apparel or of boots to licensed outside workers. An outworker is not permitted to employ persons other than members of his own family who are under 14 years of age or have been granted permission by the Secretary for Labour. Factory occupiers are not permitted to employ a greater number of licensed outside workers than one for every ten or fraction of ten workers employed in the factory. Occupiers of factories are required to keep a complete record of work issued to outside workers.

The occupier of every factory where more than 600 persons are employed, or where work of a hazardous nature is performed and more than 300 persons are employed, shall, if directed, provide an ambulance room properly equipped and under the charge of a qualified attendant.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1936 provides that the Chief Inspector of Factories, after due inquiry, may refuse to register or may cancel the registration of any factory or shop. If the Chief Inspector refuses to register, or if he cancels the registration of a factory or shop, the occupier thereof may appeal in respect of such refusal or cancellation

to a Court of Petty Sessions consisting of a police magistrate sitting alone. The decision of the Court is final. The provisions of earlier Acts which restricted the powers of Wages Boards have been repealed, and the 1936 Act gives the Boards authority to deal with any industrial matter other than the preferential employment of unionists. An important provision in this Act is that all legal proceedings for offences against the Factories and Shops Acts within the Metropolitan District shall be heard by the Metropolitan Industrial Court instead of by various Courts of Petty Sessions as formerly. The legislation has as its object uniformity in the manner of dealing with offenders and in the imposition of penalties.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1938 (No. 4578) which became operative on the 28th November, 1938, deals with two matters only—restriction of the hours of trading in motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories, and restriction of the hours of carting aerated waters, cordials, or ice cream.

Section 2 restricts the sale of motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories to definite hours set out in the Act, but allows the trade in case of emergency to supply petrol, &c., outside the hours fixed, on the signed statement by the traveller as to the circumstances. The traveller's statement must be written and signed in a prescribed book. Penalties are provided both for selling in contravention of the Act and for making a false statement in the emergency book.

Both within and outside the Metropolitan District, petrol, oil, and accessories may be sold until midnight on the days immediately preceding Good Friday and Anzac Day. On these two holidays, shops must be closed and no sales effected.

The *Factories and Shops (Garages) Act* 1941, as a temporary measure to meet the altered conditions brought about by the rationing of motor spirit, further restricted the hours during which motor spirit and oil may be sold.

Section 3 of the 1938 Act places further restrictions on the carting and delivery of goods. The Section amends the original provisions of Section 130 of the Principal Act and Section 18 of Act 4275 (1934) by providing that aerated waters, cordials or ice cream may not be carted on Sunday from the place of manufacture or from any depot of the manufacturer to any shop. On days other than Sundays, from the 16th April to the 31st October, the goods referred to may not be carted outside the hours fixed for carting ordinary merchandise.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1941, No. 4874, which operated from 10th August, 1942, is the most important industrial legislation enacted during recent years. It is based on unanimous recommendations of

a Board of Inquiry set up by the Government in 1940, and makes material changes in the working of the Wages Board system. The main provisions of the measure are summarized here :—

Section 2 (1) provides that Wages Boards shall consist of a maximum of six representatives instead of ten. Section 2 (2) directs the appointment of Wages Boards for nurserymen and market gardeners to be operative within a radius of forty miles from Melbourne. The appointment of such Boards to include country districts within the forty-mile radius was not possible under earlier legislation.

Sections 3 to 10 make important alterations in the qualifications of representatives on Wages Boards and in the manner of their appointment.

Section 11 alters the system of appointing Wages Board Chairmen by providing for the appointment by the Governor-in-Council of a panel of two permanent salaried chairmen to perform this work exclusively.

Sections 17 to 29 deal with the appointment and functions of an Industrial Appeals Court.

The new Court has three main duties as follows :—

- (i) to decide appeals against determinations of Wages Boards (in this respect it supersedes the Court of Industrial Appeals as constituted under the Principal Act) ;
- (ii) to deal with proceedings ordered to be transferred to it from a Court of Petty Sessions in cases where the defendant alleges that the relationship of employer and employee does not exist (in this respect it supersedes the Trade Tribunals set up under the provisions of an earlier Act) ;
- (iii) to hear appeals against convictions or orders of the Metropolitan Industrial Court or any Court of Petty Sessions for offences under the Factories and Shops Acts, or against any refusal to make an order.

The constitution of the Industrial Appeals Court differs from that of the Court of Industrial Appeals in that its members are appointed permanently and not for each individual case. The President of the Court shall be a judge of county courts having experience in industrial matters and, of the two other members, one shall be a person having industrial experience appointed to represent employers and one with similar qualifications appointed to represent employees. The appointments are for a period of five years and provision is made for the appointment of deputies to act in the event of the inability of the President or members to do so.

The *Factories and Shops (Saturday Half-holiday) Act 1943* has as its object the removal of a difficulty which existed under the earlier Acts regarding the administration of the Saturday half-holiday provisions. Cases had arisen where shopkeepers in portion of an area exempted from observing Saturday as the half-holiday now

desired to observe Saturday, but shopkeepers in other portions of the area which, perhaps, consisted of a week-end or holiday resort, desired the exemption to remain. As the law stood it was possible to deal with the area exempted only as a whole, but the new Act provides that the exempting Order-in-Council may be revoked either wholly or as regards any part of the area covered thereby.

Shops, Metropolitan District and outside thereof. The hours for closing of shops in both metropolitan and country districts, as defined in the Factories and Shops Acts, are as set out hereafter.

Orders made under National Security Regulations, however, have fixed 6 p.m. on week days for all except a few special classes of shops during the war period. Shops unaffected by the Orders are those conducted for the primary purpose of supplying medical or chemical requisites, cordials, fruit, vegetables, or other food or foodstuffs of a perishable nature.

VICTORIA—CLOSING HOURS FOR ALL SHOPS SITUATED WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Class of Shop.	Hours of Closing.						Effect of Closing Shop for the whole of a Public Holiday which falls on any Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	
	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
1. Booksellers and Newsagents*	8	8	8	8	9.30	1 Can re-open 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.	May remain open on half-holiday
2. Butcher	5	5	5	5	5	12 noon.	No effect
3. Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	Closing hours not fixed by law. The shopkeeper may therefore decide for himself when his shop shall close						No effect
4. Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)*	6	6	6	6	9	1	Same as No. 1
5. Fish and Oyster* ..	7	7	7	..	..	..	No effect
6. Flower	Same as No. 3						No effect
7. Fruit and Vegetable * † { During May, June, July, August, September, and October }	7	7	7	7	..	1	No effect
8. Hairdressers and Tobacconists	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	.. 9	7 1	No effect May remain open on preceding day till 9 p.m.
9. Motor oil, motor spirit and accessories	Special provisions under <i>Factories and Shops Act 1938</i> (No. 4578) and <i>Factories and Shops (Garages) Act 1941</i> (No. 4836.)						
10. All shops of any kind not mentioned above	6	6	6	6	9	1	May remain open on preceding day till 9 p.m.

NOTE.—On the Thursday preceding Good Friday and on the last day on which the shop is open preceding Christmas Day a shopkeeper may keep his shop open one hour later than the hour fixed for closing.

* These hours were fixed by Regulation under section 84.

† Regulation not applicable to central portion of City of Melbourne.

VICTORIA—CLOSING HOURS FOR ALL SHOPS OUTSIDE THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Class of Shop.	Hours of Closing.						Effect of Closing Shop for the whole of a Public Holiday which falls on any Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	
	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
1. Booksellers and Newsagents	Closing hours not fixed by law The shopkeeper may therefore decide for himself when his shop shall close						No effect
2. Butchers	7	7	7	7	9	1	May remain open preceding day until 9 p.m.
3. Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	Same as No. 1						No effect
4. Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)	Same as No. 1						No effect
5. Fish and Oyster	Same as No. 1						No effect
6. Flower	Same as No. 1						No effect
7. Fruit and Vegetable ..	Same as No. 1						No effect
8. Hairdressers or Tobacconists at Ballarat, Bendigo, Warrnambool, Geelong District, Castlemaine, Eaglehawk, Sebastopol, and Kyneton	7	7	7	7	10	1	May remain open preceding day until 10 p.m.
9. Hairdressers or Tobacconists in other parts of Victoria	If Wednesday chosen for half-holiday						} May remain open preceding day until 10 p.m.
	If Saturday chosen for half-holiday						
10. Motor oil, motor spirit and accessories	Special provisions under <i>Factories and Shops Act 1938</i> (No. 4578) and <i>Factories and Shops (Garages) Act 1941</i> (No. 4836).						
11. All shops of any kind not mentioned above	7	7	7	7	9	1	May remain open preceding day until 9 p.m.

NOTE.—The hours given in this table are the shop closing hours as fixed by law. The Factories Acts, however, provide for their alteration and variation by regulation wherever a majority of shopkeepers sign a petition. There are so many regulations in force throughout the country districts of Victoria applying to different localities that it would be impracticable to print them here. The hours given above must therefore be taken to be varied wherever such a regulation is in force.

On the Thursday preceding Good Friday and on the last day on which the shop is open preceding Christmas Day a shopkeeper may keep his shop open one hour later than the hour fixed for closing. The Minister has power to vary the hours of closing in certain circumstances when Christmas Day is observed on a Monday.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. At the end of that year there were 26,401 registered shops with 25,632 employees. The annual registration fee, which is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, varies from 2s. 6d. to £10.

Registered shops are divided into 25 classes. During the year 1942, there was a decrease compared with 1941 of 4,109 shops. Particulars of the shops registered and number of workers therein are given below :—

VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING THEREIN, 1942 (INCLUDING SHOPKEEPERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES).

Class of Shop.	Metropolitan.		Provincial Cities and Country.		Whole State.	
	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry ..	3,640	7,132	2,005	3,532	5,645	10,664
Booksellers, Newsagents	824	1,705	341	789	1,165	2,494
Boot Dealers	241	1,249	226	527	467	1,776
Boot Repairers	638	658	397	445	1,035	1,103
Butchers	1,059	4,252	857	2,110	1,916	6,362
Chemists	548	1,507	334	762	882	2,269
Crockery	30	227	13	33	43	260
Cycle and Motor, and Motor Requisites	739	1,621	933	1,895	1,722	3,516
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat ..	634	1,388	153	328	787	1,716
Drapery and Men's Clothing ..	1,716	12,705	920	3,295	2,636	16,000
Electrical and Radio	212	797	152	276	364	1,067
Fancy Goods Dealers	228	1,976	137	532	365	2,508
Fish	305	476	83	144	388	620
Florists	313	494	71	119	384	613
Fruit and Vegetable	1,280	2,071	692	1,298	1,972	3,369
Fuel and Fodder	540	816	222	413	762	1,229
Furniture	323	1,564	137	369	460	1,933
Grocers	2,257	4,481	1,185	2,794	3,442	7,275
Hairdressers	1,474	2,688	748	1,074	2,222	3,762
Hardware	381	1,879	367	1,007	748	2,886
Jewellery	173	564	141	248	314	812
Leather Goods	108	231	150	176	258	407
Musical Instruments	27	170	17	40	44	210
Tobacconists	1,150	1,385	269	363	1,419	1,748
Mixed Trades and Shops not classified	1,285	2,875	1,912	5,784	3,197	8,659
Total 1942*	20,125	54,911	12,512	28,347	32,637	83,258

* Up to and including the year 1941 the figures show the numbers of employees in shops, but the figures for 1942 include all workers in shops, including shopkeepers themselves and members of their families.

During the year 1943, there was a decrease compared with 1942 of 452 shops, and a decrease of 6,382 workers. Particulars of the shops registered and number of workers therein are given below :—

VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING THEREIN, 1943 (INCLUDING SHOPKEEPERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES).

Class of Shop.	Metropolitan.		Provincial Cities and Country.		Whole State.	
	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry ..	3,556	6,147	1,969	3,444	5,525	9,591
Booksellers, Newsagents	805	1,591	351	803	1,156	2,394
Boot Dealers	226	1,121	214	516	440	1,637
Boot Repairers	644	679	395	447	1,039	1,126
Butchers	1,099	2,581	841	2,092	1,940	4,673
Chemists	553	1,419	332	760	885	2,179
Crockery	26	142	11	22	37	164
Cycle and Motor, and Motor Requisites	743	1,609	978	1,911	1,721	3,520
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat ..	615	1,453	146	344	761	1,797
Drapery and Men's Clothing ..	1,692	11,129	874	3,131	2,566	14,260
Electrical and Radio	208	587	149	252	357	839
Fancy Goods Dealers	229	1,412	128	454	357	1,866
Fish	301	480	87	154	388	624
Florists	321	563	75	120	396	683
Fruit and Vegetable	1,299	2,118	694	1,321	1,993	3,439
Fuel and Fodder	556	930	212	409	768	1,339
Furniture	323	1,380	129	361	452	1,741
Grocers	2,276	4,494	1,161	2,770	3,437	7,264
Hairdressers	1,327	2,677	678	1,045	2,005	3,722
Hardware	365	1,507	344	883	709	2,390
Jewellery	175	324	143	234	318	558
Leather Goods	84	213	150	186	234	399
Musical Instruments	28	214	17	36	45	250
Tobacconists	1,122	1,317	268	362	1,390	1,679
Mixed Trades and Shops not classified	1,328	2,893	1,938	5,839	3,266	8,732
Total 1943*	19,901	48,980	12,284	27,896	32,185	76,876
Total 1942*	20,125	54,911	12,512	28,347	32,637	83,258
Total 1941	22,755	33,706	13,991	15,716	36,746	49,422
Total 1940	24,534	34,922	16,074	17,214	40,608	52,136
Total 1939	24,799	32,515	16,453	17,290	41,252	49,805

* See footnote to table on page 257.

**Wages
Boards.**

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in the year 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch thereof. Each Board shall consist of not less than four nor more than six members and, in addition, a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was modified to permit of a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

The Act of 1934 empowers a Board to determine that the wages rates and piecework prices fixed in any determination made by it shall be automatically adjusted, at prescribed periods, to accord as nearly as practicable with the variation in the cost of living, as indicated by such retail price index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Board considers appropriate. This Act, as amended by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1936, also provides that where, under any Commonwealth Act, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or a Conciliation Commissioner makes or has made an award with respect to employers and employees in any industry, the Wages Board for every trade concerned, as soon as may be, shall incorporate in any of its determinations those provisions of such award which the Board is, under the *Factories and Shops Acts*, empowered to include.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1936 gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations that are not inconsistent with awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Any Wages Board has now the power to determine any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to—

- (a) work and days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages and reward ;
- (c) privileges, rights and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of any sex or age ;

- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
- (h) all questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

The Act also empowered the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to appoint a Wages Board known as the "General Board" to determine the wages, &c., of persons in any trade specified by the Governor in Council in which no Wages Board Determination was operative. This provision had for its object the protection of persons engaged in industries which previously were unregulated by any Determination. Forty-two separate trades have been so specified.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organization, association, or body.

Important alterations to the legislation controlling the Wages Board system are mentioned on an earlier page.

Enforcement of determinations. A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on page 395.

Court of Industrial Appeals. The Court of Industrial Appeals, described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 396, has been replaced by an Industrial Appeals Court constituted under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1941. Details of the constitution and function of the Court are set out on page 254.

New Boards and Alterations of Powers. Two new Wages Boards were set up during 1942, both being appointed in pursuance of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1941. The Market Gardeners Board applies to persons engaged in the trade of market gardening (the growing of vegetables for sale) within a radius of 40 miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office at Melbourne. This work was not previously subject to any Determination. The Nurserymen's Board applies to persons engaged in the trade of nurserymen. In this case there was previously a Board in existence which applied to the Metropolitan District and to Provincial Cities: The new Board appointed under the provisions of the 1941 Act takes the place of the old one and applies to the Provincial Cities and to the area within a radius of 40 miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office.

Amongst alterations made in the powers of Boards were the following:—

Cement Board.—The powers of the Board were extended to cover persons extracting potash salts from the by-products of Portland cement.

Coal and Coke Board.—The powers of this Board were extended to include the burning, preparing, grinding, grading, or distributing of charcoal in a form suitable for use in power-producing or heat-producing units, and in the manufacture, repair or maintenance of gas masks or respirators. This power was at the same time taken from the Shops Board No. 12 (Fuel and Fodder) which previously exercised it so far as the Metropolitan and Provincial areas were concerned.

Commercial Travellers Board.—In order to overcome difficulties in the interpretation of the expression “wholesale orders” as it occurred in the previous Order in Council, the powers of the Board were re-cast and now read:—

To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed outside the employer's place of business in the process, trade, business, or occupation of—

(a) Soliciting orders for articles, goods, wares, merchandise, or materials—

(i) in quantity for re-sale,

(ii) to be used by the purchaser in the manufacture, production, preparation, or distribution of commodities for sale;

(b) Soliciting orders for articles, goods, wares, merchandise, or materials to be used by the purchaser or by the person from whom the order was solicited in his business, trade, or occupation, or (in the case of a public or semi-public body) for the purpose of its undertaking;

but not including persons subject to the determination of the Shops Board No. 16 (Hardware).

Electrical Trade Board.—The trade of manufacturing or preparing mica products was removed from the jurisdiction of the General Board and conferred on this Board.

Rubber Trade Board.—The preparation or manufacture of articles of xylonite or celluloid was brought within the scope of the Rubber Trade Board.

Hospital and Benevolent Asylum Attendants Board.—The powers of this Board were varied to include persons (other than professional employees and nurses) employed in or about convalescent homes.

Hospital Nurses Board.—This Board was given additional powers to enable it to deal with—

(a) Registered infant welfare nurses engaged in infant welfare work or in work requiring an infant welfare certificate and who are employed—

(i) by any municipality or industrial or commercial corporation; or

(ii) in any—

infant welfare training school ;

mothercraft training school:

babies' home :

pre-school centre (including any crèche, nursery school, kindergarten, or play group);

(b) Certificated nurses engaged in connexion with any industrial or commercial undertaking.

A new Board was set up during 1943 for the trade of manufacturing or preparing mineral earths by milling, grinding or pulverizing rocks, earths or clays other than mineral ores. This work was subject, previously, to the General Board, but a separate Board has now been appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 (3) of the *Factories and Shops Act 1936*. The powers of the new Board were varied later to include the trade of pulverizing wood.

Fixation of weekly hours by Boards. Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine, almost invariably, the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed. The Commercial Travellers Board and the Entertainment Employees (Performers) Board, however, have departed from this practice.

During the year 1943 determinations were in force in respect of 186 Boards, in 167 of which a uniform set of hours for all employees was prescribed. In 17 determinations, however, varying sets of hours according to the class of work or to the sex of the worker were fixed by the Boards. The particulars are summarized in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS—DETERMINATIONS OF HOURS.

Boards which Determined Fixed Hours for all Employees.			Boards which Determined Differential Hours for Employees.		
Number of Boards.			Weekly Hours Adopted.		
4	..	..	Less than 44		
136	..	..	44		
10	..	..	46		
1	..	..	47		
15	..	..	48		
1	..	..	More than 48		
5	..	..	44 and less than 44		
Number of Boards.			Weekly Hours Adopted.		
1	..	..	46 and 44		
1	..	..	47 „ 44		
1	..	..	47 „ 46		
5	..	..	48 „ 44		
2	..	..	48 „ 47		
1	..	..	49 „ 46		
1	..	..	46, 48, and 50		

On 31st December, 1942, there were 191 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 270,000 employees and at 31st December, 1943, 192 Boards with 275,000 employees.

THE BASIC WAGE.

Basic Wage—Melbourne. The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the "Harvester Wage."

In 1913 the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index-Numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rent of all houses ("A" series), and thereafter the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

An amount known as the "Powers three shillings" was added in 1922 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker, during a period of rising prices, the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was also instituted in that year.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organizations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent. reduction, the Court, in its judgment of 5th May, 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of Index Numbers—Harvester—All Items Index ("D" Series). This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent. reduction.

The judgment of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The "Harvester" standard supplemented by the "Powers three shillings" was superseded by the "All Items" Index Numbers ("C" Series) as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage and the 10 per cent. reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers. This is based upon and corresponds with the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" series, but it is specially numbered for convenience in the adjustment of the basic wage. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" of six shillings to the existing wage, payable in two instalments.

Applications by organizations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940-41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration.

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the years 1929-1943 :—

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE.

Year—	Basic Weekly Wage Payable in Melbourne on—			
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929 ..	4 6 0	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 10 0
1930 ..	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 5 6	4 3 0
1931 ..	3 10 2*	3 8 5	3 5 8	3 3 5
1932 ..	3 3 5	3 3 11	3 3 0	3 1 8
1933 ..	3 0 4	3 3 4†	3 2 5	3 2 10
1934 ..	3 3 4	..	..	..
Year—	1st March.	1st June.	1st September.	1st December.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1934 ..	..	3 4 0‡	3 4 0	3 4 0
1935 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0
1936 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0
1937 ..	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 13 0§	3 17 0
1938 ..	3 17 0	3 17 0	3 18 0	3 19 0
1939 ..	3 19 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 0 0
Year—	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1940 ..	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
941 ..	4 6 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 0
1942 ..	4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 17 0
1943 ..	4 18 0	4 18 0	4 19 0	4 18 0

* 10 per cent. reduction became operative and continued to operate until 31st May, 1934.

† "D" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 5th May, 1933 (less 10 per cent. reduction)—operative until 31st May, 1934.

‡ "C" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 17th April, 1934—operative until 31st August, 1937.

§ Commonwealth Arbitration Court Series Index Numbers.—Award of 23rd June, 1937 (operative from 1st September onwards). The Court ordered a "fixed loading" addition of six shillings to the existing wage—three shillings to be added as from the commencement of the first pay period in July, 1937, and October, 1937, respectively.

Basic Wage— Outside Metropolitan Area.

Prior to 1934, the basic wage for Victoria differed only slightly from that for Melbourne. In its judgment in that year, the Court made special reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the metropolitan area, and it ruled that, except in certain specified districts where the cost of living appeared to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicated that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provincial places should be a constant three shillings per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. Special provision was made also for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
“C” Series.

The “C” Series (all items) of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne is prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician. This series comprises the costs of food, groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous expenditure, and is applied to the majority of awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in accordance with its judgment of 17th April, 1934. It was superseded by an index number of the Court’s own construction as described in the Report of the “Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937” (see page 230). The weighted average for the six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923–27, expressed as 1,000, is the basis of comparison in the following table :—

MELBOURNE—RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, “C”
SERIES, “ALL ITEMS,” 1914–1943.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. “All Items.”	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. “All Items.”
November, 1914 ..	671	1935	824
November, 1921 ..	1003	1936	844
Years 1923–1927 ..	990	1937	868
1929 ..	1017	1938	896
1930 ..	956	1939	924
1931 ..	846	1940	964
1932 ..	813	1941	1,008
1933 ..	789	1942	1,100
1934 ..	801	1943	1,139

APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928 (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder. The provisions of the Acts apply only within the Metropolitan District as proclaimed under such Acts.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1940 to 1944 are shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—PROCLAIMED APPRENTICESHIP TRADES
1940 TO 1944.**

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Plumbing and Gasfitting ..	431	483	565	646	668
Carpentry and Joinery ..	315	360	429	492	599
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	117	119	111	117	134
Plastering	37	43	39	34	35
Printing	699	691	819	987	1,035
Electrical	582	665	741	910	988
Motor Mechanics	383	440	459	460	521
Bootmaking	571	577	589	601	620
Moulding	252	296	286	289	285
Engineering	1,614	2,209	2,774	3,279	3,395
Fibrous Plastering	104	128	145	142	133
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction	100	167	221	242	226
Sheet Metal	64	100	132	156	171
Bread Making and Baking ..	59	89	98	136	142
Pastrycooking	30	43	47	61	68
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making	52	122	212	270	316
Cooking	2	2	1	3	5
Hairdressing .. ..	..	..	55	232	444
Total	5,412	6,534	7,723	9,057	9,785*

* These figures include 2,487 apprentices who have enlisted for the duration of the war in the A.I.F., R.A.N.R., R.A.A.F., or A.M.F., whose indentures have been suspended but who are still under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Since the inception of the Commission, 4,813 apprentices have completed their term of apprenticeship.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Following on war time control of manpower the work of the State Government Labour Exchange was taken over in March, 1942, by the Department of Labour and National Service.

A statement showing the work carried on by the Labour Exchange until it ceased to function, is published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, pages 280-282.

The rates of tax and of stamp duties for the relief of unemployment on incomes and wages earned during the year ended 30th June, 1931, were published on pages 255 and 256 of the *Year-Book* for 1930-31. The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts expired on 5th November, 1932, and legislative provision was made for the collection of relief moneys by annual assessment based upon income instead of by stamp duty.

The revenue raised by unemployment relief taxation from the date of the commencement of the operation of the tax in 1930-31 to 30th June, 1943, amounted to £21,218,713, of which £224,171 was refunded to taxpayers. The net revenue from taxation (£20,994,542), was supplemented during 1942-43 by an additional contribution from Revenue of £640,000 making the total from State Revenue £21,634,542. The yearly net collections of tax during the five years 1939-1943 were as follow :—1938-39, £1,874,270 ; 1939-40, £1,994,258 ; 1940-41, £1,580,702 ; 1941-42, £1,280,248 ; and 1942-43, £534,593.

The amount in 1942-43 consisted of arrears of taxation collected by the Commonwealth on behalf of the State of Victoria pursuant to the Victorian *Income Tax (War-time Collection) Act* 1942 (No. 4888).

In addition to the revenue from the above-mentioned taxation, moneys for relief have been raised by way of loan from interest on advances, &c., and from contributions and grants made by the Commonwealth Parliament. Loans for relief purposes were first raised during the year 1932-33. The loan expenditure during the eleven years 1932-33 to 1942-43 was £13,060,305. The total cost of relief during the fourteen years, 1929-30 to 1942-43, was £35,180,522, of which £19,197,207 was raised by taxation, £13,060,305 by loans, and £640,000 by an additional contribution from State Revenue in 1942-43. Commonwealth loan contributions and grants amounted to £1,931,752, and £351,258 was provided by interest on advances. &c. At 30th June, 1943, the balance to the credit of the Unemployment Relief Fund was £1,797,335. Details of the disbursements from 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1943, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1929-30 TO 1942-43.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1942-43.

Allocation of Expenditure.	Total Expended to 30th June, 1942, from—			Expended during 1942-43 from—			Total Expended to 30th June, 1943, from—		
	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work ..	12,748,463	140,900	12,889,363	23,576	..	23,576	12,772,039	140,900	12,912,939
Municipalities	705,851	327,290	1,033,141	..	493	493	705,851	327,783	1,033,634
Departmental, &c.—									
Public Works and Mines ..	853,570	1,818,582	2,672,152	2,409	78	2,487	855,979	1,818,660	2,674,639
Railways	15,011	2,560,836	2,575,847	..	..	..	15,011	2,560,836	2,575,847
Lands	186,605	320,595	507,200	Cr. 23	250	227	186,582	320,845	507,427
Treasurer	305,835	1,761,912	2,067,747	Cr. 41	..	Cr. 41	305,794	1,761,912	2,067,706
Country Roads Board	223,042	1,513,234	1,736,276	..	20	20	223,042	1,513,254	1,736,296
Forests and Foresters' Quarters ..	200,195	1,711,295	1,911,490	72	..	72	200,267	1,711,295	1,911,562
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	319,470	3,003,154	3,322,624	..	472	472	319,470	3,003,626	3,323,096
Closer Settlement Commission ..	..	91,477	91,477	..	..	..	..	91,477	91,477
State Electricity Commission ..	..	138,500	138,500	..	..	..	..	138,500	138,500
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	..	605,250	605,250	..	..	..	..	605,250	605,250
Sewerage Authorities	250	294,476	294,726	..	5,819	5,819	250	300,295	300,545
Waterworks Trusts	1,504	176,310	177,814	..	8,360	8,360	1,504	184,610	186,114
Miscellaneous*	407,884	487,707	895,591	27,400	25,107	52,507	435,284	512,814	948,098
Expenditure on Relief ..	15,967,680	14,951,518	30,919,198	53,383	40,539	93,932	16,021,073	14,992,057	31,013,130
Administration	863,020	..	863,020	982	..	982	864,002	..	864,002
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ..	2,807,680	..	2,807,680	495,710	..	495,710	3,303,390	..	3,303,390
Refund of Taxes	213,068	..	213,068	11,102	..	11,102	224,170	..	224,170
Total Expenditure ..	19,851,448	14,951,518	34,802,966	561,187	40,530	601,726	20,412,635	14,992,057	35,404,692

- * Including (a) Commonwealth and State joint relief to Local Authorities (municipalities, sewerage, and water authorities) for debt service charges.
 (b) Commonwealth and State Youth Employment Grant.

Sustenance. Every male person who receives sustenance is required on demand, and in return for such sustenance, to perform work of such class as is prescribed on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria for the municipality within whose municipal district sustenance is received.

War time conditions and the consequent absorption of the able-bodied into essential work or the Services has caused a virtual disappearance of unemployment. At June, 1944, the number receiving sustenance totalled 154 and of these 56 were purely benevolent cases receiving the minimum rate. Of the balance approximately 60 per cent. were over 60 years of age, 75 per cent. over 55 years, and 90 per cent. over 50 years, and these, on account of age, infirmity or other disability, could not find suitable employment. For all practical purposes therefore, they were regarded as definitely unemployable, although not eligible to receive either the Invalid or Old Age Pension.

Persons eligible may be granted sustenance so that the total gross amount of income (including sustenance) received from all sources by a family unit shall in no case exceed £4 15s. in any one week.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Information relating to receipts, expenditure, accommodation and inmates of charitable and reformatory organizations in Victoria during 1941-42 and 1942-43 is contained in the following tables. The numbers, in respect of indoor and out-door patients, refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

The collection of statistics from certain hospitals and charitable institutions ceased in 1940-41. Necessary information relating to such organizations is now obtained from the annual report of the Charities Board of Victoria. Statistical information is furnished separately, however, by institutions directly controlled by Governmental or semi-Governmental authorities such as the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital and by Sanatoria (Greenvale, Gresswell, Heatherton). Statistics relating to Mental hospitals, Gaols, and the Children's Welfare Department are supplied directly by the Departments concerned.

A summary of the particulars in respect of charitable and reformatory institutions is given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1941-42.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average In-door Patients or Inmates.	Number of Cases of Out-door Relief.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year.)
				From Government. (exc. Loans.)	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.				£	£	£	£
Special†	8	1,416	97,942	161,920	316,749	478,669	323,979
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan ..	6	1,191	136,017	248,312	660,697	909,009	655,296
Country	50	1,764	24,491	221,258	358,399	579,657	570,047
Auxiliary Hospitals	2	294	4,773	22,902	28,832	51,734	38,698
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	418	..	46,509	49,604	96,113	94,841
Foundling Hospitals ..	5	441	..	8,391	18,130	26,521	25,312
Convalescent Homes ..	2	37	..	600	2,825	3,425	3,345
Sanatoria	3	352	..	34,950	14,786	49,736	44,433
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses ..	12	6,389	..	463,548	62,951	526,499	526,499
Total	89	12,302	263,223	1,208,390	1,512,973	2,721,363	2,282,450
ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.							
Benevolent Homes ..	7	2,058	434	59,407	129,270	188,677	196,193
Orphanages and Children's Homes	39	2,785	..	55,551	154,078	209,629	147,128
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	2	125	..	3,300	59,409	62,709	40,787
Total	48	4,968	434	118,258	342,757	461,015	384,108
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges ..	11	812	..	24,354	77,946	102,300	81,550
Inebriates' Institutions ..	2	41	..	1,172	3,086	4,258	4,173
Children's Welfare Department .. ..	..	..	..	256,309	16,462	272,771	272,771
Gaols and Penal Establishments	8	1,129	..	142,068	..	142,068	142,068
Total	21	1,982	..	423,903	97,494	521,397	500,562
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Societies ..	127*	..	8,835	8,382	50,471	58,853	51,380
Other Societies	422*	..	38,402	29,126	301,836	330,962	314,848
Total	549	..	47,237	37,508	352,307	389,815	365,737
Grand Total ..	707	19,252	310,894	1,788,059	2,305,531	4,093,590	3,532,857

* Inclusive of branches.

† Special Hospitals are those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively. They comprise:—The Austin (for Cancer and Chronic diseases), Children's, Eye and Ear, Dental, Queen Victoria, Women's, Caritas Christi Hospice (for the Dying), and the Talbot Colony for Epileptics.

VICTORIA—CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1942-43.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average In-door Patients or Inmates.	Number of Cases of Out-door Relief.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government. (exc. Loans.)	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.							
				£	£	£	£
Special†	8	1,296	96,483	264,875	267,923	532,798	395,168
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan ..	6	1,184	126,208	323,386	470,214	793,600	632,472
Country	50	1,731	25,125	226,035	316,975	543,010	663,558
Auxiliary Hospitals	2	298	4,507	23,187	39,874	63,061	43,518
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	417	..	48,445	53,208	101,653	100,641
Foundling Hospitals ..	5	429	..	15,108	16,289	31,397	28,924
Convalescent Homes ..	2	36	..	711	2,874	3,585	3,816
Sanatoria	3	342	..	28,396	20,258	48,654	48,654
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses ..	12	6,319	..	487,915	98,558	586,473	586,473
Total	89	12,052	252,323	1,418,058	1,286,173	2,704,231	2,503,224
ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.							
Benevolent Homes ..	9	2,126	..	47,826	93,971	141,797	153,283
Orphanages	27	2,688	..	86,048	95,091	181,139	157,549
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	2	129	..	3,300	66,295	69,595	44,574
Total	38	4,943	..	137,174	255,357	392,531	355,406
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges ..	10	805	..	9,822	57,937	67,759	66,085
Inebriates' Institutions ..	2	38	..	901	2,946	3,847	3,847
Children's Welfare Department ..	..	..	..	203,922	19,310	223,232	223,232
Gaols and Penal Establishments	8	1,191	..	151,258	..	151,258	151,258
Total	20	2,034	..	365,903	80,193	446,096	444,422
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Societies ..	119*	..	4,253	6,990	27,743	34,733	28,486
Other Societies	467*	..	42,193	31,617	445,515	477,132	433,034
Total	586	..	46,445	38,607	473,258	511,865	461,520
Grand Total	733	19,029	298,768	1,959,742	2,094,981	4,054,723	3,764,572

* Inclusive of branches. † See note on previous page.

Income of
Charitable
Institutions.

The receipts of hospitals, charitable, and reformatory institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) in the State under various headings for the year 1941-42 are shown hereunder:—

VICTORIA—SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1941-42.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages (Children's Homes).	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refuges.	Other Institutions.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	700,901	5,007	59,407	31,446	3,300	22,874	794,087	1,617,022
Child Endowment ..	..	3,384	..	24,105	..	1,480	..	28,969
Municipal Grants and Contributions ..	82,469	193	922	902	513	95	41,327	126,421
Private Contributions	116,777	2,708	5,160	70,251	11,652	3,710	79,310	289,568
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	41,737	857	1,258	3,723	10,248	386	..	58,209
Legacies, Bequests and Donations	518,501	7,829	55,172	33,659	15,414	7,844	310	638,729
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations	31,417	389	3,024	1,522	508	519	239	37,618
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	307,509	2,408	49,070	15,910	1,221	5,273	85,452	466,843
Out-patients' Fees ..	88,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,585
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	..	..	..	19,017	14,245	53,416	..	86,678
Interest or Rent ..	34,589	2,587	7,874	3,528	2,488	494	82	51,642
Loan Receipts ..	71,750	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	76,750
Other Sources ..	120,947	1,159	6,790	5,566	3,120	1,209	245,697	384,488
Total ..	2,115,182	26,521	188,677	209,629	62,709	102,300	1,246,504	3,951,522

* Including Department of Mental Hygiene, Children's Welfare Department, and Benevolent Societies, but excluding Gaols and Penal Establishments.

Charitable
Institutions—
receipts and
expenditure.

Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) during each year of the period of four years ended on 30th June, 1942, is given in the table on page 274. For the year 1941-42, Government aid was equivalent to 41·66 per cent. of the total receipts; municipal grants and payments to 3·20 per cent.; contributions of inmates and out-patients to 14·05 per cent.; private contributions to 7·33 per cent.; legacies, bequests, and donations to 16·16 per cent.; and receipts from all other sources to 17·60 per cent.

Income of Charitable Institutions. The receipts of hospitals, charitable, and reformatory institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) in the State under various headings for the year 1942-43 are shown hereunder :—

VICTORIA—SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1942—43.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages (Children's Homes).	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refugees.	Other Institutions.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	885,928	10,230	47,826	50,105	3,300	7,908	757,440	1,762,737
Child Endowment ..	..	4,878	..	35,943	..	1,914	3,012	45,747
Municipal Grants and Contributions ..	87,835	240	850	641	524	132	44,156	134,378
Private Contributions	138,834	5,170	5,872	22,937	14,440	2,683	27,583	217,519
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	71,598	869	1,725	2,721	12,147	303	30	89,393
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	251,601	1,741	2,892	16,027	11,590	2,055	575	286,481
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations..	46,505	906	4,523	2,514	695	763	1,095	57,001
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	292,205	3,390	68,443	21,401	2,129	7,668	121,474	516,710
Out-patients' Fees ..	104,918	..	..	..	..	..	1,902	106,820
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	..	..	..	19,163	13,970	43,794	..	76,927
Interest or Rent ..	43,724	3,246	5,722	6,138	3,673	350	170	63,023
Loan Receipts ..	60,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,834
Other Sources ..	50,140	727	3,944	3,549	7,127	189	420,219	485,895
Total ..	2,034,122	31,397	141,797	181,139	69,595	67,759	1,377,656	3,903,465

* Including Department of Mental Hygiene, Children's Welfare Department, and Benevolent Societies, but excluding Gaols and Penal Establishments.

Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure. Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) during each year of the period of five years ended on 30th June, 1943, is given in the following table. For the year 1942-43, Government aid was equivalent to 46·33 per cent. of the total receipts; municipal grants and payments to 3·44 per cent.; contributions to inmates and out-patients to 15·97 per cent.; private contributions to 5·58 per cent.; legacies, bequests, and donations to 7·34 per cent.; and receipts from all other sources to 21·34 per cent.

VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid	1,426,802	1,768,941	1,640,219	1,617,022	1,762,737
Child Endowment* .. ..	..	..	..	28,969	45,747
Municipal Grants and Contributions	121,172	122,227	99,525	126,421	134,378
Patients' and Inmates' Contributions	410,130	446,133	514,821	555,428	623,530
Private Contributions	457,522	223,005	247,156	289,568	217,519
Legacies, Bequests, and Donations	234,800	306,072	607,683	638,729	286,481
Lord Mayor's Fund, Hospital Sunday, and Church Donations ..	24,151	22,264	29,089	37,618	57,001
Interest or Rent	64,377	64,318	65,063	51,642	63,023
Loan Receipts	145,649	345,997	95,749	76,750	60,834
Other Sources	457,137	515,704	441,058	529,375	652,215
Total Receipts	3,341,740	3,814,661	3,740,363	3,951,522	3,903,465
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Ordinary	2,896,702	2,825,051	2,820,304	2,710,644	3,245,671
Extraordinary	69,885	62,096	56,896	74,926	81,757
Building	417,230	589,778	702,814	605,219	285,886
Total Expenditure	3,383,817	3,476,925	3,580,014	3,390,789	3,613,314

Payments under Commonwealth *Child Endowment Act* 1941 commenced 1st July, 1941.

**Charitable
Institutions—
Accommoda-
tion and
Inmates.**

The next table shows the normal bed provision and the actual number of inmates maintained in the named institutions during the years ended 30th June, 1942 and 1943 :—

**VICTORIA—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ACCOMMODATION,
AND INMATES, 1941-42 AND 1942-43.**

Institution.	During 1941-42.			During 1942-43.		
	Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates.	
		Total during Year.	Daily Average.		Total during Year.	Daily Average.
Austin Hospital	429	1,436	433.5	425	1,191	385.5
Children's Hospital	357	6,042	346.7	440	5,529	293.2
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	191	3,794	137.7	136	4,044	156.9
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	138	120	98.0	138	130	96.9
Eye and Ear Hospital	120	2,788	86.4	126	3,008	76.1
Women's Hospital	314	8,734	252.0	314	8,443	232.5
Caritas Christi Hospice	60	329	61.8	60	327	54.4
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	720	5,299	418.0	720	5,566	417.0
General Hospitals—						
Metropolitan	1,243	23,034	1,190.7	1,284	22,488	1,184.3
Country	2,992	34,268	1,764.5	2,992	34,731	1,731.0
Auxiliary Hospitals	320	6,823	294.0	320	6,803	297.8
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows*	260	434	230.7	260	461	222.0
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home*	100	156	44.5	100	112	46.0
Bethany Home, Geelong*	40	74	34.1	40	63	28.7
St. Gabriel's Babies' Home ..	36	102	32.4	35	95	33.6
Presbyterian Babies' Home ..	53	105	47.0	53	107	57.0
Convalescent Homes	68	805	37.4	68	769	36.2
Greenvale Sanatorium	100	273	95.9	108	251	84.5
Heatherton Sanatorium	124	319	119.5	124	288	120.4
Gresswell Sanatorium	156	399	136.3	192	358	137.4
Mental Hospitals	6,651	8,770	6,389.0	6,671	8,646	6,319.0
Benevolent Homes	2,327	4,004	2,057.7	2,706	4,107	2,125.8
Orphanages	3,188	4,360	2,785.1	3,088	4,683	2,687.4
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums	149	180	124.9	143	156	129.3
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	1,050	2,226	811.8	933	2,276	805.3
Inebriates' Institutions	63	98	41.0	53	91	37.7

* These institutions have accommodation for adults also, but the figures relate to children only.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to the management of Hospitals and Charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928 and proclaimed on 18th December, 1929; important amendments were passed in 1936 and 1939.

The Charities Board of Victoria, which was constituted under the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1922, commenced to function in 1923. A summary of the constitution and principal duties of the Charities Board was published in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 263.

The Hospitals and Charities Fund is established at the Treasury and into it are paid :—

- (1) Monies appropriated by Parliament (now fixed under the *Hospitals and Charities (Fund) Act* 1939 at £440,000).
- (2) Special Appropriations by Parliament.
- (3) Five per cent. of the money invested in the Totalizator in respect of each race or division of a race where the races are held on courses within the radius of 20 miles of Melbourne and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in respect of races held on courses situated elsewhere in Victoria. (*Totalizator Act* 1930 as amended by the *Totalizator Act* 1934.)

Since the date of the operation of the last-named Act the sum of £2,196,667 has been paid. The total amounts available for distribution from the Hospitals and Charities Fund (including Totalizator Receipts) for 1942-43 and 1943-44 were £771,715 and £859,369 respectively. Loans and grants to institutions from Government Funds for building purposes during 1942-43 and 1943-44 amounted to £366,572 and £660,819, respectively.

In making recommendations to the Minister as to what sums of money from Hospitals and Charities Fund should be paid to each subsidized institution or benevolent society in any financial year, the following matters are taken into consideration :—

- (a) The financial position of such institution or benevolent society and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the financial year other than that from the Fund.
- (b) The probable net receipts and expenditure for the financial year.
- (c) The actual number of persons relieved during the preceding financial year.
- (d) The average number of beds (if any) occupied during the preceding financial year and the average cost per bed.
- (e) The average length of stay of each in-patient during the preceding financial year.
- (f) The general conditions and management.
- (g) Any exceptional circumstances with regard to the geographical position.
- (h) Such other matters as are prescribed or as the Board thinks fit.

Regulations were framed in 1929 covering the provision of accommodation for intermediate and private patients in public hospitals. During the year 1943-44, 47 of the 50 hospitals outside the metropolis admitted paying patients in accordance with these Regulations. In the metropolis six hospitals are now admitting intermediate and/or private patients. The Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital was first to take advantage of the Regulations and a new wing, named the "Jessie McPherson Community Hospital," was opened in 1931. The Alfred Hospital followed in 1933, when "Hamilton Russell House" was opened, and, at St. Vincent's Hospital, one floor of a section of the building was set aside for this purpose and patients admitted in 1934. In 1939, at the Austin Hospital for Chronic Diseases, an intermediate section, "Heidelberg House," was opened. The Williamstown, Footscray and District General Hospital and the Dandenong District Hospital (opened in April, 1942,) also admit intermediate and private patients.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, the Alfred, St. Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals. The social services rendered by each of these hospitals is briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Royal Melbourne Hospital.

The origin of this institution belongs to the earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in 1910. During the year 1934 Their Majesties the King and Queen bestowed their patronage on this Hospital.

This institution has always been the most important of the general hospitals of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 378 beds. In the year 1942-43 the number of in-patients treated was 7,975, the daily average number being 389, which was 11 above the number the hospital is designed to accommodate. During the year, 41,107 persons were treated in the out-patients' and casualty departments. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 193,320.

In 1942-43 the receipts of the Maintenance Account amounted to £186,070 and the expenditure to £172,669.

The hospital, which is a training school for nurses, requires a minimum nursing staff of 270. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute has, by the result of its research work, provided valuable assistance to medical science.

Since the outbreak of the war both the hospital and the institute have also given valuable co-operation to the medical authorities of the Forces.

The new Hospital which, as a result of the provisions of the Royal Melbourne Hospital Acts of 1935 and 1938, was built on 11 acres of land at Parkville, adjacent to the University of Melbourne, was used as the Fourth General Hospital, U.S. Army, from March, 1942, until March, 1944.

When, after re-conditioning, it is used later as a Public Hospital it will provide accommodation of 536 beds, will be able to treat up to 1,200 out-patients per day, and will include the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine. Occupation of this section of the new hospital took place progressively between May, 1941, and September, 1942. As a teaching centre, it will have five teaching schools—Medical, Nursing, Dietetic, Almoner, and Massage.

Other features of the new hospital include the following:—A nurses' home to accommodate 406; a lecture room and demonstration room for students and nurses; nine clinics—medical, surgical and specialists; twelve operating theatres, including two for out-patients, one casualty, one X-ray and one radium; special accommodation and facilities necessary for medical students.

To relieve the pressure on the general hospitals in the City of Melbourne, the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. In eight wards there are 200 beds. During the year 1942-43 the number of patients treated was 3,314, the daily average number being 185. The total expenditure for the year was £26,351.

**Alfred
Hospital.**

This Hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated in the municipality of Melbourne. The area of land reserved for the purposes of the Hospital is 14 acres. On 22nd May, 1933, "Hamilton Russell House" was opened with a capacity of 40 beds for the reception of Private and Intermediate Patients.

As the majority of the buildings of the Hospital were some seventy years old, the Board of Management, in 1936, decided on a rebuilding scheme, the first section of which was completed early in 1940. The building, which is of basement, ground floor and eight stories, comprises X-Ray, Deep-Therapy, Pathology, and Physio-Therapy Departments, Students' Quarters, Operating Theatres, Neuro-Surgical Unit, consisting of Theatre and Wards and Gynaecological Unit, which also has its own wards. The Hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a Clinical School for Medical Students and is also a Training School for Nurses.

Another section of the scheme, a new Boiler Plant, was completed and put into operation early in 1943.

Details relating to the Public Section only for the year ended 30th June, 1943, are as follow :—

There were 405 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of In-Patients was 6,793 and in the Out-Patients' and Casualty Departments 36,827 persons were treated. The number of attendances of Patients in these Departments was 166,907. The ordinary income of the Maintenance Account amounted to £148,978 and the expenditure to £146,904.

St. Vincent's Hospital. The history of the foundation and later development of this institution was published in the *Year Book* 1937-38, page 256.

The foundation stone of the new building was laid in October, 1928, and on the 8th December, 1934, the new wing of the hospital was opened. This addition increased the normal accommodation from 100 to 245 beds and provided 60 beds for Intermediate patients.

In September, 1937, two stories were added to the Nurses Home at a cost of £22,600. In the following year a new Pathology building was opened and cost £29,308.

Since the War began a First Aid Post has been established and suitable arrangements have been made to cover any emergency that may arise. Buildings were strengthened and auxiliary services were created in addition to the hospital's normal facilities.

During the year 1942-43 a Preliminary School for the training of nurses was opened. This is an addition to the normal training school for nurses that is attached to the hospital, which is also a Clinical School for the training of medical students.

During the year 1942-43, Maintenance Income for the Public Section amounted to £106,891 and the expenditure totalled £112,142.

The number of In-Patients treated in the public section was 3,871 and in the Intermediate section 1,204. Out-Patients and Casualties treated numbered 36,294.

Prince Henry's Hospital. The history and later development of this hospital is recorded in the *Year Book* 1941-42, page 246.

In the first year of its existence the hospital treated 55 In-patients and 1,193 Out-patients. During 1942-43, 3,202 In-patients were treated and 69,175 Out-patients' visits recorded. The number of persons recorded as having received the benefits of the Institution since its first opening is 1,164,614.

The total receipts during 1942-43 on account of Maintenance Fund amounted to £76,531 and the expenditure to £68,191.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

The principal special hospitals in the State are the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, the Children's Hospital, the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the Women's Hospital. Details of the activities of each of these hospitals are set out hereunder.

**Austin Hospital
for Cancer and
Chronic
Diseases.**

The history of the foundation of this hospital in 1881 and of its later development was published in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 257.

From a small institution containing 66 beds it has expanded into a modern hospital and now accommodates 524 patients. Attached to the cancer division is the deep X-ray and radium departments for the treatment of the 144 patients in this section of the hospital.

The Hospital was a part-time training school for nurses for many years, but in 1938 it was advanced to the status of a full-time training school.

Opened on the 1st May, 1939, "Heidelberg House" provides an intermediate hospital service for patients able to pay moderate fees. Approached by a separate entrance, it is situated in the grounds of the Austin Hospital and is entirely detached from the public hospital. Containing four floors the building accommodates sixty-nine patients and is the first hospital building in Victoria to be air-conditioned throughout. Both general medical and surgical cases and cases of the chronic type are accepted for treatment.

During the year ended 30th June, 1943, 1,191 patients were treated in the public section and 1,594 in the intermediate.

The total expenditure for maintenance for the year 1942-43 was £88,243. The revenue for the same period was £81,874.

**Children's
Hospital.**

The history of the foundation of this hospital in 1870 and of its later development was published in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 258. It now ranks amongst the largest Children's Hospitals in the British Empire, with accommodation of 440 beds.

For children's diseases the hospital is an important teaching and research centre where medical students from Melbourne University are required to devote one term.

During the year ended 30th June, 1943, the number of patients admitted to the hospital was 5,230, which, with 299 patients in the hospital at 1st July, 1942, made a total of 5,529 patients.

In addition to its in-patient activities, the hospital treated 16,601 separate children as out-patients during the year 1942-43, involving 77,238 attendances.

Maintenance income totalled £101,114 and expenditure £104,536.

Patients' figures are reduced because of the Military occupation of that portion of the Hospital, being the Convalescent Home at Hampton (74 beds).

**Queen's
Memorial
Infectious
Diseases
Hospital.**

This institution dates from 1904 when the first patient was admitted. Its early history and later development is recorded in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 259.

In 1930-31, diphtheria and scarlet fever both became more prevalent and the accommodation was not equal to the demand. The Board obtained approval for the provision of extra wards, additions to the nurses' home and other services, bringing the nominal number of beds to 550, but with additional balcony accommodation.

Transport of patients to the hospital is provided by motor ambulances, the area served extending as far as Werribee, Ferntree Gully, Whittlesea, and Mornington.

The greatest number of patients in hospital on any one day was 745, during the epidemic of diphtheria in 1936.

The patients treated, during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1943, numbered 5,209, and the maximum number of occupied beds in any one day 612.

For the same period receipts amounted to £101,685, and expenditure to £100,641.

The hospital is now an approved Training School for Nurses in association with other major hospitals, and has a fully-equipped Preliminary Training School, through which all probationer nurses pass before taking up ward duty.

A dietary department was established during year 1939-1940.

**Women's
Hospital.**

The history and later development of this hospital, which was founded in 1856, is recorded in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 260.

A service block costing £110,000 was officially opened by Her Excellency Lady Gowrie in November, 1937. A Pathological block, the tender price of which was £42,000, was opened by Lord Huntingfield in 1939.

In 1941 a new maternity wing, costing £60,000 and accommodating 69 patients was opened by Lady Dugan.

During the year ended 30th June, 1943, the daily average number of in-patients was 232, whilst out-patients numbered 10,927 with 33,250 attendances.

Since its foundation, there have been 130,103 births in the hospital, and out-patients' attendances have numbered 753,263.

In 1942-43 the total maintenance receipts and expenditure amounted to £89,615 and £92,996 respectively.

**Other
Hospitals, &c.**

Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

With the definite object of obtaining improved results in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, a State Director of Tuberculosis was appointed in 1927. Since this appointment, a new feature in the control and cure of the disease has been the establishment of tuberculosis bureaux in the metropolis and in the provincial centres of the State. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted to the Sanatoria. This has resulted in a reduction in the period of stay therein, and in the consequent utilization of the available number of beds to a greater extent for the benefit of the tuberculous members of the population.

The following table shows the accommodation of, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths of males and females in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1943:—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA—
ACCOMMODATION, ETC., 1942-43.

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenvale ..	..	172	..	149	..	101	..	46
Austin ..	90	50	136	61	94	52	54	18
Heatherton ..	..	124	..	172	..	136	..	29
Royal Park—								
Dunstan Chalet ..	19	..	16	..	9	..	7	..
Eleanor Shaw Chalet ..	..	12	..	29	..	16	..	5
Gresswell ..	192	..	206	..	214	..	10	..
Bendigo Chalet ..	14	14	20	20	20	12	3	1
Ballarat Chalet ..	6	6	12	7	6	4	4	1
Total ..	231	378	390	438	343	321	78	100

Close co-operation with the Army Authorities has resulted in the prevention of known cases of lung tuberculosis being admitted to the services. The splendid pioneer work of the Army Authorities in submitting recruits to Miniature Radiography has resulted in about 1 in 200 being rejected for tuberculosis. A number of these cases naturally required treatment and has thus thrown a great strain on the existing accommodation for males. Two new wards, each of 24 beds, have been erected at Gresswell Sanatorium to partially meet these new demands.

If Miniature Radiography is applied to the Civil Population on an extensive scale it will involve considerable increase in existing Sanatoria accommodation. A new sanatorium for males, with accommodation for 200 beds, will be required in the near future.

Sanatorium beds available in Victoria in 1927 numbered 413; at June 1943, 699. Provision has been made for the erection of a new 72-bed ward at Greenvale and a similar ward at Heatherton at a later date.

In addition, country chalets (approximately 12-14 beds each), attached to Base hospitals at Mildura, Horsham, and Hamilton, are in course of erection. It is also proposed to establish chalets at Geelong, Sale, Mooropna, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The Branch Bureaux at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Prahran have done useful work. Work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has further increased during the year. Attendances at this Bureau were 17,203 in 1939-40, 17,478 in 1940-41, 21,550 in 1941-42, and 22,434 in 1942-43. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. In recent years doctors in private practice have sent to the Bureaux an increasing number of patients for examination and report. During the year ended 30th June, 1943, 11,669 domiciliary visits to tuberculosis patients were made by the ten nurses attached to the various Bureaux.

The following table illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1943 :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES, 1942-43.

Type of Service.	Metropolitan—				Country—	
	Central.		Prahran.		Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying	2,502	2,551	148	214	272	285
Re-attendances	8,211	9,789	252	357	1,511	1,571
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions ..	371	460	7	10	39	30
Contacts—						
New—Examined	716	1,161	27	58	92	142
Old—Re-examined	845	1,273	15	35	384	522
Found Tuberculosis	36	79	2	4	3	6
Infecting Cases	468		44	45	152	159
Visits to Patients' Homes—						
By Nurses	3,858	4,421	194	262	..	..
„ Nurses (Bendigo-Ballarat) ..	..	..	..	..	985	1,145
„ Nurses (Geelong) .. ..	..	..	..	..	804	
X-Ray Screen Examinations—						
Films	3,499	3,728	209	292	503	506
Screens	1,498	1,600	..	..	3	6
Pneumothorax Refills	447	487	..	5	99	157

The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during the period of twelve months ended on 30th June in each of the sixteen years, 1927 to 1943, was as follows:—

**VICTORIA—ATTENDANCES OF PATIENTS AT
TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX, 1927 TO 1943.**

Year.	Bureau.					Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Ballarat.	
1927 ..	596	..	..	..	..	596
1928 ..	1,115	..	..	..	..	1,115
1929 ..	3,309	..	..	..	..	3,309
1930 ..	6,088	177	..	..	..	6,265
1931 ..	8,212	316	512	..	..	9,040
1932 ..	9,235	285	543	164	..	10,227
1933 ..	9,527	370	838	944	..	11,679
1934 ..	10,370	365	939	1,028	..	12,702
1935 ..	10,836	474	1,204	926	439	13,879
1936 ..	12,319	431	1,184	731	654	15,319
1937 ..	13,765	501	1,064	959	735	17,024
1938 ..	13,565	571	1,147	1,312	714	17,309
1939 ..	15,581	748	904	1,576	759	19,568
1940 ..	17,203	737	1,029	1,415	693	21,077
1941 ..	17,478	418	1,431	1,332	626	21,285
1942 ..	21,550	600	1,417	1,236	583	25,386
1943 ..	22,434	622	1,454	1,474	665	26,649

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1942 and 1943.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER,
1942 AND 1943.**

Location.	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (—).
	1942.	1943.	
In State Hospitals	6,344	6,250	— 94
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals	660	693	+ 33
Boarded Out	252	309	+ 57
In licensed Private Mental Homes	45	43	— 2
On Trial Leave from licensed Private Mental Homes	14	16	+ 2
Total Number of Certified Insane	7,315	7,311	— 4
In Receiving Institutions	113	105	— 8
Total	7,428	7,416	— 12
Voluntary Boarders	217	236	+ 19
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics) ..	96	99	+ 3

There was a decrease in the year 1943, compared with 1942 in the number of certified patients in State Mental Hospitals. The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1943, proportionately to the population, was 1 in 273. At 31st December, 1943, there were 230 military mental cases known to the Department and 236 voluntary boarders in various institutions.

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1939 to 1943 was as follows:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS, 1939 TO 1943.

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1939 ..	407	431	838	79	89	168	1,006
1940 ..	409	393	802	37	59	96	898
1941 ..	346	431	777	41	73	114	891
1942 ..	393	383	776	32	34	66	842
1943 ..	367	427	794	31	42	73	867

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1939 to 1943 are given below:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, 1939 TO 1943.

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1939 ..	232	302	534	256	246	502	1,036
1940 ..	216	244	460	191	182	373	833
1941 ..	174	195	389	216	218	434	823
1942 ..	180	207	387	263	262	525	912
1943 ..	156	158	314	266	288	554	868

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Wards of Children's Welfare Department and Department for Reformatory Schools.

This Department is responsible for the supervision of (a) children committed as wards of the Children's Welfare Department pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Welfare Act, and (b) those committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools under the provisions of Part II., Division 2, Crimes Act (Juvenile Offenders).

In the main these represent children who have been committed through the Children's Courts under one or other of the several definitions of a "neglected child" (section 18), children committed to the Department on the application of relatives, &c., on the grounds that they are without means of support (section 24), and children who *ipso facto* become wards on default in payment by their parents under the Infant Life Protection provisions of the Act (section 103).

According to the circumstances existing at the time of committal, the children are boarded out for payment in private foster homes or with relatives, or are placed in institutions. Only one institution is governmentally controlled, viz., the Department's Receiving Depot at Royal Park, which is used as a clearing house. The remaining institutions are conducted by the various religious denominations or private charitable committees, and a capitation fee is paid for wards maintained therein.

With children in private foster homes or with relatives, boarding out payments do not continue beyond school leaving age (14 years). The children are then placed "on probation" (i.e., without cost) with their foster parents or relatives, or are placed in employment in service situations. Children in institutions are in due course either returned to their relatives or friends "on probation," transferred to private foster homes, or placed in service situations or other employment.

The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Children's Welfare Department at the end of each of the five years, 1939-1943.

Year.	Boarded Out in Foster Homes.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	At Royal Park Depot.	In Other Institutions.	Total.
1939 ..	1,848	1,208	351	275	1,770	5,452
1940 ..	1,668	1,397	249	251	1,780	5,345
1941 ..	1,424	1,314	251	228	1,715	4,932
1942 ..	1,149	1,084	258	251	1,957	4,699
1943 ..	971	1,193	279	237	1,701	4,381

Boys committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools are transferred for training as early as possible to the private reformatory school appropriate to their religion. They then come under the legal guardianship of the superintendent of the school, who in due course may return them to their friends or relatives (who are required to enter into a good behaviour bond) or place them at service

Wards of the
Department for
Reformatory
Schools.

or in other employment. The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools at the end of each of the five years 1939-43 :—

Year	At Royal Park Reformatory School.	In Other Reformatory Schools.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	Total.
1939 ..	3	66	73	15	157
1940 ..	1	54	47	9	111
1941 ..	3	43	32	3	81
1942 ..	..	70	10	3	83
1943 ..	3	93	11	6	113

Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1928 provides for the approval by the Governor in Council of private persons and institutions prepared to maintain gratuitously children who may be deemed by any Court or Children's Court to be "neglected" under section 18 of the Act (section 61). Authority is given to any Court or Children's Court to commit such children to private persons and institutions so approved (section 63). Power is also given to a father or mother being the guardian of any child to transfer guardianship to private persons or institutions so approved (section 67). The number of children so held at 31st December, 1942 and 1943, was :—

	1942.	1943.
Court committals	72	36
Transfer of guardianship	27	66
.. .. . Total	99	102

Part II. of the *Children's Welfare Act* (Infant Life Protection) provides that no person shall, for payment or reward, retain or receive into her care or charge in any home any infant under the age of five years for the purpose of nursing or maintaining such infant apart from its parents for more than three consecutive days, or for the purpose of adopting such infant, unless such person and such home is registered by the Department (section 95). Exemptions from the operation of this section in the case of a relative or for other special reasons may be granted by the Minister (section 107). Payments are to be made through the Secretary and in no other way (section 103). If payments fall into arrears for four weeks the child *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Children's Welfare Department (section 103). The following is a statement of the operations of this part for the years ended 31st December, 1942 and 1943.

	1942.	1943.
Children already placed at 1st January ..	219	240
Children placed during year	328	285
	547	525
Discharged from operations of Part II. during year—		
Custody resumed by parents ..	230	210
Made wards through arrears ..	42	43
Deaths	4	7
Attained five years of age	31	30
	307	290
Under supervision at 31st December ..	240	235
	547	525

Part III. of the *Maintenance Act* 1928 enables a mother whose child is without sufficient means of support, and who is unable to provide or to obtain by any available legal proceedings sufficient means of support for such child, to apply in the prescribed form to the Secretary of the Children's Welfare Department for assistance for or towards the maintenance thereof. "Child" means any person (whether born in lawful wedlock or not) under the maximum age provided under the Education Acts at which attendance at school ceases to be compulsory.

The following statement shows the number of children in respect of whom assistance under the Maintenance Act was being afforded at the 31st December, in the years 1940 to 1943, and the total amount of such assistance paid in each year, together with the average payments per child per week:—

Year.	Number of Children Assisted.	Total Amount of Assistance Payments.	Average Payment per Child per Week.
		£	s. d.
1940	6,933	164,152	8 4
1941	5,680	144,872	8 8
1942	4,313	130,144	8 10
1943	3,545	93,792	9 3

As a result of a report by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed by Parliament to inquire into and report on the establishment in Victoria of a scheme to provide for the payment of Widows' Pensions, the *Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act* 1937 came into operation on the 4th March, 1938.

This Act, which is administered by the Children's Welfare Department under the direction of the Minister, provides for the granting of a pension to any widow mother who is receiving or is eligible to receive assistance from the Children's Welfare Department in respect of her child.

Application is made to the Secretary on the prescribed form, and the Minister, after due investigation has been made similar to that in the case of an application for assistance in respect of a child, either grants or refuses the application.

The Act fixes the rate of pension at not less than 6s. per week, and not more than 10s. per week. Amending Act No. 4862 increases the maximum sum payable to not more than 15s. per week.

The following statement shows the operations of this Act since its inception :—

Year.	Applications Approved.	Applications in Force at 31st December.	Total Amount of Allowances Paid.	Average Weekly Allowance.
			£	s. d.
1938 ..	930	918	13,121	8 10
1939 ..	238	965	21,381	9 0
1940 ..	129	934	23,183	9 1
1941 ..	178	827	21,171	9 2
1942 ..	54	727	12,467	12 11
1943 ..	..	1	64	15 0

NOTE.—The *Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act 1937* has been practically superseded by the *Commonwealth Widows Pensions Act*, No. 19 of 1942, which came into operation on 5th June, 1942, see page 302.

The following statement shows the financial operations of the Department for the years ended 31st December, 1942 and 1943.

	At 31st December, 1942.	At 31st December, 1943.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£
Children's Welfare Department—		
Boarded-out children	71,870	71,646
Royal Park Depot	12,138	11,677
Abbotsford Industrial School	1,413	..
Fairhaven	226	313
Department for Reformatory Schools	1,960	2,757
Maintenance Act—		
Children	130,144	93,728
Widows	12,467	64
General Maintenance Items—		
(Medical attention, School requisites, &c.)	6,913	4,884
Administration	35,640	38,163
Gross Expenditure	272,771	223,232
RECEIPTS.		
Collection from parents	15,989†	21,574‡
Other receipts	473	748
	16,462	22,322
Net Expenditure	256,309	200,910

† Includes £769 Child Endowment.

‡ Includes £3,012 Child Endowment.

The following statement shows the Net Expenditure of the Department during the ten years 1934-1943 :—

Year.	Net Expenditure.	Year.	Net Expenditure.
	£		£
1934	251,587	1939	310,048
1935	251,614	1940	302,424
1936	262,792	1941	279,476
1937	272,788	1942	256,309
1938	297,011	1943	200,910

INFANT WELFARE AND BUSH NURSING.

Infant Welfare. With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £112 10s. per annum, providing the minimum salary paid to the nurse is £208 per annum for full-time and proportionately for each nurse employed part-time. If the salary is lower than this rate only half the nurse's salary is subsidized. On 30th June, 1943, there were 130 municipalities maintaining 244 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 90 centres, and 101 in the country were supporting 154 centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1943, the number of individual children who were given attention at centres was 67,061, compared with 65,327 in 1942. Their attendances numbered 658,000 in 1943 and 654,798 in 1942, and the nurses made 74,950 and 75,279 visits in 1943 and 1942 respectively. Also at the end of June, 1943, there were four Mobile Infant Welfare Services operated by car or caravan. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 137, but, including Infant Welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 161.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1938-39 to 1942-43 :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	1917-18.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Number of Centres ..	3	207	221	227	233	244
Nurses in Centres ..	1	114	118	123	123	130
Home Visits ..	1,407	73,490	75,271	76,980	75,279	74,950
Total Individual Children ..	913	51,316	56,809	60,906	66,187	67,061
Total Attendances ..	4,116	520,819	560,321	597,982	654,798	658,000

There are eight Infant Welfare and Mothercraft training schools for nurses. Of these schools three train Infant Welfare and Mothercraft nurses, and five train Mothercraft nurses only. These schools are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies and are as follow :—

Presbyterian Babies' Home ..	} Training Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Nurses	
Victorian Baby Health Centres ..		
Association Training School ..		
Tweddle Baby Hospital ..		
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows ..	} Training Mothercraft Nurses	
Methodist Babies' Home ..		
Bethany Babies' Home ..		
St. Gabriel's Church of England Babies' Home ..		
Foundling Hospital, Upper Beaconsfield ..		

There were 847 Infant Welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1943, and 890 Mothercraft nurses eligible to obtain the Public Health Department certificate of competency.

There are eleven creches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The original charge of 3d. to 4d. per day, varying with different creches, remains the same for soldiers' children, but, in cases where the father and mother are earning good wages, a higher charge is made. The daily payment includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended 30th June, 1943, were 76,631.

Bush Nursing. There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At 30th June, 1943, the centres numbered 80, inclusive of 65 bush nursing hospitals. The bush nurses numbered 200 on permanent staff and 21 on relieving staff, the majority of whom held infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the bush nursing centres for the year ended 30th June, 1943, are shown below :—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES, 1942-43.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Grants—		Salaries—	
Government	535	Nurses, paid to Central Council	29,918
Municipalities	1,350	Other	17,865
Central Council	389	Provisions, Fuel and Lighting, Surgery and Medicine ..	22,239
Donations	11,687	Repairs and Maintenance ..	4,990
Proceeds from Entertainments	3,303	Printing, Stationery ..	1,706
Nursing Fees	65,859	Insurance, Rent, and Bank Charges	4,117
Members' Fees	18,330	Other Maintenance Costs ..	3,562
Interest and Rent	270	Loans and Interest Repayments	5,171
Proceeds from Sale of Medicine	677	Land and New Buildings ..	2,663
Loans—		New Equipment	2,356
From Central Council .. ..	..	
From other Sources .. ..	..	
Miscellaneous	1,297		
Total Receipts ..	103,697	Total Expenditure ..	94,587
Cash in hand or in Bank at 1st July, 1942	10,635	Bank Overdraft at 1st July, 1942	11,002
Bank Overdraft at 30th June, 1943	9,599	Cash in hand or in Bank, 30th June, 1943	18,480

Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1943, amounted to £41,248.

NOTE.—The above statement excludes Central Council receipts (£2,800) and expenditure (£1,510).

BUSH FIRES.

The latter part of 1943 and the months of January and February, 1944, saw the outbreak of the most disastrous bush and grass fires in Victoria since the year 1939. The first serious outbreak occurred on 24th November, 1943, when fires swept through grass and timber country near Wangaratta causing loss of life and damage to property.

Sporadic outbreaks thereafter were reported from all parts of the State.

On 14th January, 1944, fires devastated thousands of acres of farm lands and forests particularly in the Western district and in the Gisborne-Woodend-Kyneton area. Live stock losses in the Western district were particularly heavy. Scrub fires at Beaumaris destroyed many homes.

Bush and grass fires in Gippsland on 14th February, 1944, caused great damage to property in the Yallourn and Morwell districts.

The "open cut" at the Yallourn Brown Coal Mine caught fire and caused partial suspension of electricity in certain areas for several days.

The Commonwealth Government granted £125,000 to assist the rehabilitation of bush fire areas and the Victorian State Government £75,000. A special Committee was appointed by the Victorian Government to deal with administration of bush fire relief.

From statements furnished by municipalities, the Victorian Bush Fire Relief Committee was able to obtain comprehensive details of losses. In a final statement dated 20th December, 1944, the Committee reported that the fires were responsible for the loss of 50 lives and material losses estimated at £2,581,527. An area of 1,921 square miles was devastated, and 927 houses and 7,458 miles of fencing were completely destroyed. Other losses include—Flax (7,200 tons); Hay (36,600 tons); Sheep (239,900).

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the latter fund subscriptions and donations amounting to £1,541,286 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £254,964.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1933-34 to 1943-44 were as follows:—

Year.					Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
					£	£	£
1933-34	..	..	..	..	93,554	8,275	101,829
1934-35	..	..	..	..	78,717	8,633	87,350
1935-36	..	..	..	..	93,045	8,551	101,596
1936-37	..	..	..	..	105,714	8,843	114,557
1937-38	..	..	..	..	78,886	9,123	88,009
1938-39	..	..	..	..	72,509	8,986	81,495
1939-40	..	..	..	..	62,240	9,205	71,445
1940-41	..	..	..	..	65,413	12,867	78,280
1941-42	..	..	..	..	71,461	14,398	85,859
1942-43	..	..	..	..	97,561	20,320	117,881
1943-44	..	..	..	..	120,933	25,634	146,567

**British Empire
Bombing
Victims'
Fund.**

This Fund, for the relief of distressed civilian victims of air raids in Great Britain and elsewhere in the British Empire, was established as the result of an appeal launched by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Councillor A. W. Coles, M.H.R.), at a public meeting on 12th September, 1940.

Contributions totalled £315,936 and were allocated to the Lord Mayor of London and to the Malta Relief Committee in Melbourne for relief purposes in London and Malta respectively.

**Lord Mayor's
(1944) Bush
Fires Relief
Fund.**

A joint appeal was made on 14th January, 1944, by the Premier of Victoria (Mr. Dunstan) and the Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Councillor T. S. Nettlefold) for the relief of sufferers in the bush fires, including provision for widows and children of persons who lost their lives in the conflagration. The amount raised by the appeal, to the 30th June, 1944, was £241,978.

The fund is being administered by the Victorian Bush Fire Relief Committee of which the Hon. G. L. Chandler, M.L.C., is Chairman.

**Blinded
Soldiers
Appeal.**

This appeal was opened by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Councillor T. S. Nettlefold) on 21st January, 1944, and has the following as its objective:—

- (a) The purchase of homes for each and every totally blinded man or woman of the Fighting Forces (soldiers, sailors, airmen or members of the Women's Auxiliary Units).
- (b) The maintenance of club rooms and provision of socials, concerts, and other recreational entertainments.
- (c) Assisting blinded soldiers in financial difficulties.
- (d) Aiding the widows and children of deceased blinded soldiers.
- (e) The training of children of blinded soldiers outside the scope of the Repatriation Education Scheme.

As at 30th June, 1944, contributions to the Fund, which is being administered by the Victorian Blinded Soldiers' Welfare Trust (Chairman, Sir Harry Chauvel) amounted to £78,507.

**St. John
Ambulance
Association.**

The work carried on by this Association is described in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and of the injured. During the year ended 30th September, 1943, 10742 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 6,207 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association in 1883, 138,030 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 12,970 students.

Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.

This service attended to 25,597 calls, of which 5,984 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1943; the mileage travelled was 265,789. In 5,275 cases no fee was paid. During the year a Typhoid epidemic broke out in the Moorabbin district and as a result 425 patients were conveyed to hospital by the service. The decentralization of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Prahran, Canterbury, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas.

In addition, 23 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, and 68 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to police stations in smaller centres.

The locations of the Country Ambulance Stations are as follow :—

Ballarat (2 cars)	Horsham	Mornington	Swan Hill
Beechworth	Kerang	Rushworth	Wangaratta
Benalla	Korumburra	Sale	Warragul
Bendigo	Kyabram	Shepparton	Warrnambool
Castlemaine	Maffra	(2 cars)	Yarram
Echuca	Mildura	Stawell	

Royal Humane Society.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are as follows :—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) to provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) to restore the apparently drowned or apparently dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful in so doing; (4) to collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes.

During the year ended 30th June, 1943, 68 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 30 certificates of merit, 19 bronze medals and 1 silver medal were granted. Out of 77 applications for awards during the year ended 30th June, 1944, 65 were granted :—27 certificates of merit, 31 bronze medals, 6 silver medals, and 1 bar to a bronze medal.

Royal Life Saving Society.

With the object of minimizing the great loss of life from drowning, a branch of the Royal Life Saving Society was established in Melbourne in 1904. A statement of the aims of the society was published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the years ended 30th June, 1943 and 1944, the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 7,831 and 7,816 respectively. The total income of the Centre for 1943-44 was £1,347 and the expenditure £1,161.

The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1943, 2,572 (2,295) cases were dealt with, of which 850 (921) were connected with cruelty to horses, and 1,077 (711) to dogs. There were 21 (14) prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in 20 (12) of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year ended 30th June, 1944, amounted to £4,488, and the expenditure to £2,578.

(The figures in parenthesis relate to the year 1943-44.)

Other Funds and Social Organisations. Details of certain other funds and organizations will be found on pages 284-286 of the 1939-40 *Year-Book*.

Cost of Social Services. Expenditure on Social Services by the Government of Victoria during each of the last five years is shown hereunder.

Amounts shown include expenditure from Revenue and Loan Funds. Interest charges—except in the case of Unemployment Relief—and the cost of pensions have been excluded from the table :—

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF VICTORIA ON SOCIAL SERVICES.

Social Service.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	£	£	£	£	£
Law, Order and Public Safety ..	1,315,866	1,385,282	1,446,572	1,651,231	1,967,127
Regulation of Trade and Industry ..	103,018	106,656	115,010	133,692	150,061
Education ..	3,278,618	3,370,147	3,335,965	3,369,433	3,454,911
Promotion of Public Health and Recreation ..	1,305,180	1,503,945	1,671,266	1,773,144	1,821,356
Social Amelioration (excluding Unemployment Relief) ..	541,331	661,848	647,236	371,518	297,135
Unemployment Relief* ..	3,374,133	3,451,372	1,829,760	897,467	576,618
Total ..	9,918,146	10,479,250	9,045,809	8,196,485	8,267,208

* Includes expenditure from the Winter Relief Fund, viz. :—1938-39, £5,191; 1939-40, £160; 1940-41, nil; 1941-42, nil; 1942-43 nil; but excludes Commonwealth Grants as follows :—1938-39, £91,542; 1939-40, £38,135; 1940-41, £28,274; 1941-42, £30,095; 1942-43, £27,400.

Further information in regard to the above items appears in part *Finance* of this *Year-Book*.

CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The *Child Endowment Act* 1941-1942, (Commonwealth Act No. 8 of 1941) which was assented to on 7th April, 1941, and amended by Act No. 5 of 1942, is an Act to provide for the payment of endowments, in respect of certain children, at the rate of five shillings per week for each child until he reaches the age of sixteen years.

The general administration of the Act is vested in the Director General, Department of Social Services, who is required to furnish to the Minister annually, for presentation to Parliament, a report of the administration and operation of the Act.

Endowment may be granted to any person maintaining more than one child, in respect of each child in excess of one maintained by him.

Where a person is maintaining a child born in Australia who is a child of an alien father, and is also maintaining a child under the age of sixteen years not born in Australia who is the child of such father, an endowment may be granted in respect of such child born in Australia who is maintained by him.

An endowment shall not be granted unless—

- (a) The person (not being an institution) claiming the endowment is in Australia on the date on which the claim is made, and, if not born in Australia, has, for the period of twelve months immediately preceding that date, had his usual place of residence in Australia; and
- (b) The child in respect of whom the endowment is claimed is in Australia, and, if not born in Australia, has been resident in Australia for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date on which the claim is made.

A child shall be deemed to have been born in Australia if at the date of his birth the usual place of residence of his mother was in Australia and her absence from Australia was temporary only.

An endowment may be granted to an aboriginal native of Australia unless—

- (a) He is nomadic; or
- (b) The child in respect of whom the endowment is claimed is wholly or mainly dependent upon the Commonwealth or a State for his support.

Upon the grant of an endowment it shall be paid—

- (a) To the mother of the child in respect of whom it is granted;
or
- (b) In such cases as are prescribed, to such persons as are respectively prescribed.

Endowment is paid also to any Institution approved by the Minister (not being an institution maintained by the Commonwealth or a State) in respect of every child maintained by it and to any institution approved by the Minister and maintained by the Commonwealth or State in respect of every child who is an inmate thereof, other than a child the expenses of whose maintenance are met wholly and mainly by his parents or guardian. Endowment is not payable in respect of children in Commonwealth or State maintained hospitals for the insane.

For Commonwealth Income Tax purposes, endowment will not be regarded as income.

On the estimate that there were in Australia about 1,000,000 children dependent in excess of one child in each family, the cost of the scheme at its inception was computed at £13,000,000 of which £9,000,000 would be raised by pay-roll tax. (The actual receipts during 1943-44 from pay-roll tax amounted to £10,902,585 and the expenditure in respect of Endowment, £12,256,976.)

Provision for the tax on pay-rolls is made by the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1941 (No. 2 of 1941), as amended by the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1942 (No. 48 of 1942), and by the *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1941 (No. 3 of 1941). The latter Act imposes a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum "on all wages paid or payable by any employer in respect of any period of time occurring after the 30th day of June, 1941," and provides that the tax "shall be paid by the employer who pays or is liable to pay the wages." The general administration of the former Act is placed in the hands of a Commissioner of Taxation, who is required to furnish annually a report to Parliament on the working of the Act.

Every employer who pays or is liable to pay wages in excess of £20 per week is required to make application to the Commissioner for registration as an employer. He is also required to make a monthly return of all wages paid or payable by him.

The total amount paid in endowment in Victoria for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1943 and 1944, was £2,902,616 and £3,014,497 respectively.

The following table shows the number of claims current in Victoria at the various dates:—

Rate per Endowment Period.	Claims Current at 30th June, 1942.	Claims Current at 30th June, 1943.	Claims Current at 30th June, 1944.
£1 (Two child family)	70,014	70,728	74,055
£2 (Three child family)	31,085	31,579	32,209
£3 (Four child family)	13,309	12,985	12,730
£4 (Five child family)	5,665	5,585	5,444
£5 (Six child family)	2,553	2,436	2,285
£6 (Seven child family)	1,107	947	951
£7 (Eight child family)	448	456	453
£8 (Nine child family)	195	184	173
£9 (Ten child family)	72	65	56
£10 (Eleven child family)	8	14	22
£11 (Twelve child family)	6	5	2
£12 (Thirteen child family)	1	2	..
£13 (Fourteen child family) .. .. .	..	..	1
Total	124,463	124,986	128,381
Average number of endowable children per claim	1.765	1.748	1.721
Average four-weekly rate	£ s. d. 1 15 3.6	£ s. d. 1 14 11.6	£ s. d. 1 14 4.9

The number of endowments in force in Victoria at 30th June, 1944, was 128,381, representing 220,884 endowable children. (At 30th June, 1943, 124,986 representing 218,551 endowable children). In addition endowment was being paid for 5,128 children maintained in institutions (4,875 at 30th June, 1943).

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA ON CERTAIN SOCIAL SERVICES AND REPATRIATION.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts. The commencing age for old-age pensioners is 65 years in the case of men and 60 years in the case of women. The maximum rate of pension payable at 30th June, 1944 (figures for 1942-43 in parenthesis), was £70 4s. (£68 18s.) per annum, or 27s. (26s. 6d.) per week. Payment is subject to a "means" test.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1944, was as follows:—Old age pensioners—men, 23,979 (25,599); women, 45,177 (46,503); total, 69,156 (72,102). Invalid pensioners—men, 5,836 (5,368); women, 6,610 (6,570); total, 12,466 (11,938).

Federal
Invalid and
Old-age
Pensions Act.

Pensioners,
1934-35 to
1943-44.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1944, are shown in the following statement :—

**VICTORIA—OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS,
1934-35 TO 1943-44.**

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid In Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
				£
1934-35	58,059	17,253	75,312	3,213,895
1935-36	60,548	17,741	78,289	3,463,701
1936-37	62,755	18,282	81,037	3,750,068
1937-38	65,203	18,817	84,020	4,218,918
1938-39	67,896	19,471	87,367	4,307,432
1939-40	76,081	12,739	88,820	4,413,702
1940-41	76,371	12,447	88,818	4,588,266
1941-42	75,240	12,550	87,790	5,037,118
1942-43	72,102	11,938	84,040	5,715,268
1943-44	69,156	12,446	81,602	5,787,445

* Includes payment of pensions to eligible inmates of institutions. On 30th June, 1944, there were 1,509 such pensions in force. The weekly rate of pension paid was 4s. from 8th October, 1925; 5s. 6d. from 4th October, 1928; 5s. from 23rd July, 1931; 3s. 9d. from 13th October, 1932; 5s. from 26th October, 1933; 5s. 6d. from 24th September, 1936; 6s. from 9th September, 1937; 6s. 6d. from 26th December, 1940; 6s. 9d. from 3rd April, 1941; 7s. 9d. from 11th December, 1941; 8s. from 2nd April, 1942; 8s. 6d. from 9th July, 1942; 8s. 9d. from 1st October, 1942; 9s. from 7th January, 1943; 9s. 3d. from 1st April, 1943; and 9s. 6d. from 19th August, 1943.

By an Act passed in 1943, which came into operation on 1st September, 1943, a measure of reciprocity between the Commonwealth and New Zealand in regard to invalid and old-age pensions was agreed to. The following were the main provisions :—

- (a) Residence in New Zealand (immediately prior to residence in Australia) to be treated as residence in Australia.
- (b) Permanent incapacity or blindness occurring in New Zealand to be treated as if it had occurred in Australia.
- (c) A claimant regarded as a British subject while resident in New Zealand to be treated as a British subject in Australia, if resident in New Zealand immediately prior to becoming resident in Australia.
- (d) Maoris resident in Australia to be eligible for pension if otherwise qualified.
- (e) The more restrictive conditions of the pensions laws of the two countries to apply in respect of the grant of pension.
- (f) The rate of pension not to exceed the maximum rate payable in the country which has the lower maximum rate.

Allowances to Wives of Invalid Pensioners.

By an Act passed in 1943 provision was made for payment as from 8th July, 1943, of allowances to wives of invalid pensioners. The maximum rate of allowance is £39 per annum (15s. per week), and is subject to the same means test as invalid and old-age pensions. Where the wife of a pensioner is maintaining one or more children under sixteen years of age she may receive an additional allowance of £13 per annum (5s. per week).

The allowance is not payable to a woman who is living apart from her husband or is in receipt of a service pension or whose husband is an inmate of a benevolent asylum or an asylum for the insane.

The number of wives' allowances in operation in Victoria at 30th June, 1944, was as follows:—

Class A—allowance for wife and child ..	725
Class B—allowance for wife only ..	712
Class C—allowance for child only ..	105

1,542

Funeral Benefits for Invalid and Old Age Pensioners.

By the same Act provision was made for the payment of a funeral benefit not exceeding the actual cost of the funeral or £10 whichever is the less, in respect of every invalid or old-age pensioner who dies on or after 1st July, 1943. The benefit is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay the cost of the funeral, or to the person who has actually borne the cost of the funeral. The benefit must be claimed within six months after the death of the pensioner.

The benefit is not payable to a person administering a Contributory Funeral Benefit Fund, unless such person is a Friendly Society registered under State or Commonwealth law or is exempted from the disqualification by the Minister or Director-General of Social Services.

The number of funeral benefits paid during the twelve months ended June, 1944, was 3,414, the total cost being £32,588.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of each child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912.

The *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Acts* of 1931 and 1932 reduced the rate of payment and imposed income restrictions. Rates of payment and income restrictions were modified by the *Commonwealth Financial Relief Act* of 1934 and 1936, and by the *Maternity Allowance Act* (No. 44 of 1937). The latter Act increased—

- (a) the income limit of £247 per annum where there is no previous surviving issue under fourteen years of age, the additional allowance of £13 per annum in respect of each previous surviving child being retained up to a maximum of £338 per annum ;

- (b) the allowance is £7 10s. in cases where there are three or more previous surviving children under fourteen years of age, £5 where there are two previous children, and £4 10s. for the first child.

By an Act passed in 1943, to come into operation on 1st July, 1943, the means test was abolished and the amount of the maternity allowance was increased in accordance with the following scale:—

- (a) where the claimant is not the mother of a previous surviving child under 14 years of age—£5.
 (b) where there are one or two such children—£6.
 (c) where there are three or more such children—£7 10s. together with 25s. in respect of each of the four weeks immediately before, and 25s. in respect of each of the four weeks immediately after, the birth of the child.

By a further amendment which came into force on 5th April, 1944, an additional payment of £5 was provided in the case of twins and £10 in the case of triplets.

Since 1st July, 1943, maternity allowances have been paid out of a Trust Account established under the *National Welfare Fund Act* 1943 and known as the National Welfare Fund.

Details of the claims granted are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES GRANTED.

Year.			Number. Granted During Year.	Amount Paid in Allowances During Year.	Total Claims Granted Since Passing of Act.	Total Amount Paid in Allowances Since Passing of Act.
				£		£
1939-40	..	..	19,660	105,310	833,944	4,089,555
1940-41	..	..	19,150	102,175	853,094	4,191,730
1941-42	..	..	16,120	86,392	869,214	4,278,122
1942-43	..	..	11,874	63,635	881,088	4,341,757
1943-44	..	..	38,653	590,648	919,741	4,932,405

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

The *Commonwealth Widows Pensions Act*, No. 19 of 1942, came into operation on 5th June, 1942, on which date it received the Royal Assent.

The Act provides for three classes of widows:—

- (a) Widows of any age who are maintaining at least one child under the age of sixteen years—maximum allowance £83 4s.* per annum, subject to "means" test. In addition to excluding personal property, including the house in which she resides and the furniture, the widow is allowed the ownership of £1,000 without disqualifying from pension.

- (b) Widows over fifty years of age without dependent children—maximum allowance £70 4s.* per annum subject to same “means” test as applied to old-age and invalid pensions.
- (c) Widows under fifty years of age without dependent children who find themselves in indigent circumstances upon the death of their husbands may be paid an allowance at the rate of twenty-seven* shillings a week for a period not longer than 26 weeks after the death of the widow’s husband or *de facto* husband.

* The allowances during 1942–43 for (a), (b), and (c) respectively were £81 18s., £68 18s., and £1 6s. 6d.

“Widow” includes—

- (a) a “dependent female,” that is a woman who, for not less than three years immediately prior to the death of the man in respect of whom she was a dependent female was wholly or mainly maintained by him and, although not legally married to him, lived with him as his wife on a permanent and bona fide domestic basis,
- (b) a deserted wife,
- (c) a divorcee who has not re-married and,
- (d) a woman whose husband is an inmate of a hospital for the insane.

The number, and cost, of widows’ pensions in Victoria is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS’ PENSIONS.

	Number in Force at 30th June.	
	1943.	1944.
Class “A” (widow maintaining a child) ..	3,574	3,684
Class “B” (widow not maintaining a child) ..	7,130	8,271
Class “C” (widow in indigent circumstances not maintaining a child)	6	12
Total	10,710	11,967
Amount paid in pensions	£ 602,957	£ 787,034
Total amount paid since passing of Act ..	..	1,389,991

REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors, and nurses who served in the war of 1914-18. Its objects are to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment, also artificial limbs and appliances, in respect of disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants. The sustenance and some of the pension rates, however, have since been altered.

On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

The History of war pension legislation from 1914 to 1938 is recorded in the *Year-Book*, 1937-38, page 279 *et seq.*

To meet the position arising out of Australia's participation in the present war against Germany, and later, Japan, further amending legislation was passed in 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943. In broad principle the pension provisions are the same as those applying to the war of 1914. Of course, different time limits in respect of eligibility were necessary. For the purpose of the 1939 war a wife (or widow) is eligible if married to the member of the Forces before or during the member's service, or within fifteen years after his discharge from the Forces, and any child of such a marriage is eligible.

**Service
Pensions.**

Eligibility for service pensions may be established on the following grounds—

- (a) Sixty years of age or more, provided the applicant served in a theatre of war, but eligibility on this ground limits payment of service pension to the ex-soldier; his wife or children are not eligible. A former nurse is eligible for consideration provided she embarked for service abroad and has reached the age of 55 years.

- (b) Permanently unemployable, provided the applicant served in a theatre of war. Under this class pensions may be paid to the ex-soldier, his wife and his children—up to four in number.
- (c) Pulmonary tuberculosis, whether the applicant served in a theatre of war or not. Under this class pensions are also payable to the wife and children—up to four in number.

Only those applicants who qualify under class (c) are entitled to receive both service pension and invalid pension at the same time.

Of the rates specified hereunder, those in parenthesis relate to the year ended 30th June, 1943.

The maximum rate of service pension for a member coincides with the maximum rate of invalid or old-age pension determined from time to time under the *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act*. The rate at 30th June, 1944, was 54s. (53s.) per fortnight. The rate for the wife of a member is 44s. per fortnight, and the rates for children under sixteen years of age are, one child, 10s. per fortnight; two children, 15s. per fortnight; three children, 20s. per fortnight; four or more children, 25s. per fortnight.

The actual rate payable in any case is determined after taking into consideration all other income and property received or owned by the pensioner in question, and no service pension can be paid in any case where such other income and property has an assessable value of a certain amount, variable according to the cost of living. At 30th June, 1944, the amount was £102 14s. (£101 8s.) per annum in the case of a single man, and £205 8s. (£202 16s.) in the case of a member and his wife.

If the income from all other sources is less than the annual amounts above shown, then service pension becomes payable at such rate as will, with that other income, bring the total income of the pensioner (including service pension) up to the allowed maximum, provided, of course, that the pensions cannot exceed the maximum rate specified for the particular case.

The service pension scheme applies in respect of members engaged in the 1914 war, the South African war of 1899–1902, and the present war.

Current
Work of
Department.

The following statistics for the years 1942-43 and 1943-44 show in some degree the type and extent of activity in the State of Victoria:—

	At 30th June, 1943.	At 30th June, 1944.
War Pensions—Number in force—		
Members of the Forces	25,921	27,552
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces ..	9,251	10,114
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	36,583	35,802
Expenditure for year (paid in pensions) ..	£2,497,300	£3,022,522
Service Pensions—Number in force—		
Members of the Forces	2,105	2,071
Dependants of deceased member pensioners ..	351	375
Dependants of member pensioners	853	818
Expenditure for year (paid in service pensions) ..	£163,115	£163,377
Medical Treatment—		
Number of In-patients in Repatriation Institutions—		
General Hospitals	464	422
Sanatoria	93	83
Anzac Hostels	13	13
Mental Hospitals	188	195
(Some few patients are being treated in own homes)		
	During 1942-43.	During 1943-44.
Attendances of Out-patients (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom there are 163* in rural areas)	55,854	57,414
Expenditure on treatment, &c.—		
Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions ..	£154,473	£154,379
Maintenance of patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals)	£22,876	£25,344
Sustenance during medical treatment ..	£15,337	£22,633
Conducting Repatriation Artificial Limb Factory ..	£15,645	£18,605
Other expenditure, including fees to Consultants, &c.	£30,706	£23,033
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—		
Number of children at school and in training ..	973	918
Expenditure for year	£22,133	£24,489

* 162 in 1943-44.

CREMATION.

Cremation in Victoria is governed by the *Cemeteries Act* 1928 and the rules and regulations of cemetery trustees as approved by the Governor in Council.

The Cremation Society of Victoria was established in 1892, but it was not until 1905 that a Crematorium of very simple type was erected at the Springvale Necropolis. From its opening in 1905 to its closing in 1926 there were only 176 cremations.

When the New Melbourne General Cemetery at Fawkner was designed in 1906, provision was made for the erection of a modern crematorium. However, owing to lack of funds, it was not until 1926 that the managers were in a position to consider the erection of a suitable building. Plans were then adopted for a building incorporating the most up-to-date requirements at a cost of £7,000. The building was designed on a most comprehensive scale to permit of future expansion. Additions to the original structure were found necessary within seven years of its opening. The crematorium now consists of two chapels with three reducing chambers and other auxiliary rooms. In 1934, as an everlasting memorial to the cremated, a Garden of Remembrance was constructed. The Garden is surrounded by a columbarium wall with niches for the preservation of caskets containing ashes.

The experience at Fawkner Crematorium was in marked contrast to that at Springvale. As mentioned above, during the 21 years 1905-1926, there were only 176 disposals by cremation at Springvale, whereas, at Fawkner, during the nine years 1927-1935, there were 2,293 cremations.

The changing habits of the people in respect of the disposal of the dead, as shown by the experience above, induced the Trustees at Springvale to erect a building more suitable for this class of funeral. This building was opened in 1936, all the latest ideas being incorporated and machinery installed to provide a modern building to meet public requirements. Within six years it was found necessary to extend the building by adding extra rooms and equipment. In addition, facilities for the disposal of ashes at memorials were made available in ideal surroundings, including a Court of Remembrance, Rose Gardens and niches.

The figures in the following table have been supplied by the authorities of the two crematoria concerned :—

CREMATION IN VICTORIA.

Year.			Cremations at Fawkner.	Cremations at Springvale.	Total Cremations.	Total Deaths.	Percentage of Crema- tions to Deaths.
1927	..	..	32	..	32	16,773	·19
1928	..	..	84	..	84	17,708	·47
1929	..	..	151	..	151	16,717	·90
1930	..	..	162	..	162	15,959	1·02
1931	..	..	201	..	201	17,033	1·18
1932	..	..	199	..	199	16,805	1·18
1933	..	..	369	..	369	17,456	2·11
1934	..	..	499	..	499	18,648	2·68
1935	..	..	596	..	596	18,456	3·23
1936	..	..	358	400	758	18,778	4·04
1937	..	..	387	596	983	18,613	5·28
1938	..	..	415	752	1,167	18,955	6·16
1939	..	..	436	873	1,309	20,169	6·49
1940	..	..	571	1,053	1,624	20,293	8·00
1941	..	..	662	1,164	1,826	20,523	8·90
1942	..	..	753	1,246	1,999	21,973	9·09
1943	..	..	850	1,348	2,198	21,327	10·31
1944	..	..	892	1,502	2,394	20,502	11·68

PART VIII. INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

The Customs Tariff. By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on the 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on the 8th October, 1901, from which date the duties came into effect. The Tariff Act was assented to on the 16th September, 1902. Since that date the Tariff has been extensively altered. The Tariff at present in operation is the Customs Tariff 1933-1939 as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff Proposals Nos. 7 and 8, which were introduced in the House of Representatives on 5th March, 1942, and 2nd September, 1942, respectively.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been built up in conformity with the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods the produce or manufacture of British countries, and with due regard to the revenue aspects. The principles for the determination of the margin of preference to be accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom were laid down in the *United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act 1932*.

There are three scales of duties at present operating—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff and the General Tariff.

British Preferential Tariff. The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject to the conditions that the goods comply with the statutory requirements in force regarding the grant of British Preference and that they have been shipped in the United Kingdom and have not been transhipped or, if transhipped, then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods when shipped from the United Kingdom was Australia. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may also be applied wholly or in part by trade agreement to any British Dominion. A number of non-self-governing British Colonies and Protectorates is also now obtaining the benefits of these provisions in respect to certain specified goods.

Intermediate Tariff. The Intermediate Tariff—a feature of the Australian Customs Tariff until 14th October, 1932—was reintroduced on 28th November, 1935, insofar as certain items were concerned, in order to facilitate the implementation of trade agreements. The benefits of this Tariff may be extended in whole or in part to any country by proclamation.

Consequent on its reintroduction, trade agreements have been completed with the undermentioned countries, and the Intermediate Tariff, in respect of certain goods, became operative as indicated:—

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa (January, 1937). Switzerland (December, 1938), Brazil (January, 1940), Greece (June, 1940).

The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff have by proclamation also been conferred on countries other than those mentioned above, the latest addition being the United States of America as from 18th February, 1943. Trade, however, with enemy countries and enemy-occupied countries is prohibited under *Trading with the Enemy Act* 1939-1940.

General Tariff. The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff have been extended or which are not entitled to special rates of import duties under preference tariffs or other Acts of Parliament.

Reciprocal Agreements. A reciprocal trade agreement, under which special Tariff rates are granted on certain goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, has been in force since 1922, the British Preferential Tariff being extended to all other New Zealand goods. A new agreement was made in 1933 and reviewed in 1934 and 1938. The schedule under which special rates are accorded certain goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand is the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1933-1934 as amended by Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Proposals No. 4 of 5th March, 1942.

In 1925, a trade agreement between Australia and Canada was consummated. As this, however, covered only a limited number of items, a new agreement under which practically all goods of Canadian origin were accorded preference was completed in 1931. Amendments were made to the latter agreement in 1934, 1936, 1938, and 1939. The schedules at present in operation are the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1931 and the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934-1939, as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Proposals No. 3 of 5th March, 1942.

A reciprocal trade agreement was concluded with Newfoundland in 1939, providing for the grant of the British Preferential Tariff on newsprinting paper, the produce or manufacture of that country. In

return, Newfoundland accords exclusive tariff preferences on Australian butter and canned fruits of 1 cent. per lb. and 10 per cent. ad valorem respectively.

A trade agreement with Southern Rhodesia became effective in April, 1941. Briefly, the agreement provides for concessional tariff treatment for Southern Rhodesian tobacco, raw asbestos and chrome ore, in return for which the Southern Rhodesian Government grants tariff concessions on a wide range of Australian primary and manufactured products.

In conformity with the *Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Act 1936*, certain specified goods, the produce of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, are admitted into Australia free of duty. All other goods are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff.

In addition (as stated previously) reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, Brazil, and Greece. Certain of these countries, however, being enemy-occupied, are affected by *Trading with the Enemy Act 1939-1940*.

The *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1939* as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals No. 3 of 5th March, 1942, varies the duty imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-1939 in respect of a large range of goods which fall under the British Preferential Tariff of specified items deemed to be protective in their incidence.

Since the enactment of this Act, the Tariff Board in its inquiries into the economics of Australian industries, adopted the principle of recommending protective rates of duty on the basis of—

- (a) reasonable and adequate protection necessary under existing conditions, after provision is made for the protective incidence due to Australian depreciated currency; and
- (b) reasonable and adequate protection necessary where exchange conditions, Australia on London, are at par.

The Tariff Proposals of the 6th December, 1934, gave effect, for the first time, to the new principle of imposing rates of duty as recommended by the Tariff Board as in (a) above. Automatic increases in the rates of duty are, however, provided for during any stage in which Australian currency appreciates in relation to sterling, and thereby ensure the *pro rata* maintenance of the duty level recommended by the Tariff Board in its (b) recommendation for par exchange conditions. Recommendations of the Tariff Board in respect of items carrying protective rates of duty given effect to subsequent to the 6th December, 1934, have provided for automatic variations in duties in consonance with fluctuations in the rate of exchange and, consequently, such items have been removed from the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act.

Primage Duty. In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-1939, ad valorem primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are charged according to the type of goods and origin thereof. Goods, the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Papua, or the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, are exempt from primage duty, as are a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, whilst many machines, tools of trade and raw materials not manufactured in Australia, when subject to the British Preferential Tariff, are also free of primage duty. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are accorded to Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff, and also to proclaimed commodities from the British non-self-governing colonies and protectorates. Primage duties at concessional rates (in most cases at the rate equivalent to the British Preferential Tariff rate) are payable on a limited number of goods the product of proclaimed countries, included among which is the United States of America.

Special War Duty. The Customs Tariff (Special War Duty) Proposals No. 3 of 5th March, 1942, provide for the imposition of a special war duty of customs at the rate of 10 per centum of the total of all other duties collected (i.e., customs and primage duties). The only exceptions to this duty are petroleum and shale products covered by Tariff Item 229 (C) and unmanufactured tobacco classifiable under Tariff Items 18, 19, and 23. This duty first become operative in respect of all items other than Item 229 (C) on 3rd May, 1940. On 22nd November, 1940, unmanufactured tobacco was also excepted.

Recorded Value of Imports and Exports.

The recorded value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged ad valorem. Such amount is—

- (a) (i) The actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods—
whichever is the higher—plus
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export, plus
- (c) ten per cent. of the total of (a) and (b) as representing cost of insurance, freight and other charges.

When the value of imported goods is shown on invoices in any other currency than British, the equivalent value in British currency is ascertained according to the commercial rates of exchange.

The value of goods exported, including the cost of containers, is recorded in Australian currency, and the basis of this valuation is as follows :—

- (a) *Goods sold to overseas buyers before export.*—The f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold—
(e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship).
- (b) *Goods shipped on consignment.*—The Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are despatched for sale—
(as regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia will normally provide a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received).

The Excise Tariff in operation is the Excise Tariff **Excise Tariff.** 1921–1939 as proposed to be amended by Excise Tariff Proposals Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 of 5th March, 1942, 25th March, 1942, 2nd September, 1942, and 28th January, 1943, respectively. This tariff relates only to beer, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, certain petroleum or shale products, coal tar and coke oven distillates, aromatic hydrocarbons and light oils (not being petroleum or shale products) suitable for use as petrol substitutes, amyl alcohol, fusel oil, concentrated grape must, playing cards, cigarette tubes, cigarette papers, matches, wine, saccharin, snuff, wireless valves, carbonic acid gas and dry batteries and dry cells less than 6 volt.

War-time Trading Legislation. Brief reference to the steps taken to control War-time trading are made in the paragraphs which follow.

Exports—Monetary Control. Part IIA of the National Security (Exchange Control) Regulations superseded the Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations on 16th December, 1943, in the control of proceeds of exports. As was the case with the superseded regulations, these new regulations are designed primarily to control the exportation of capital in the form of goods. They are complementary to the action taken under the other parts of the National Security (Exchange Control) Regulations to control the movement out of Australia of capital in the form of securities, gold and currency, and ensure—

- (a) that the overseas funds (i.e., foreign exchange) accruing from the exportation of goods are made available to the Australian banking system for national purposes through the Commonwealth Bank of Australia; and
- (b) that payment for goods exported is made in a manner approved by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Provision is made in the regulations for the grant of export licences subject to such terms and conditions as are imposed and, on the receipt in Australia by the Commonwealth Bank or by a Bank acting as agent for that Bank, of advice that the foreign currency has been paid to the Commonwealth Bank or to an agent of the Bank in respect of any goods exported in pursuance of a licence granted under the regulations, the Bank or agent of the Bank pays the licensee or such other person as is entitled to receive it an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the foreign currency received.

By Proclamation (Customs Proclamation No. 590) promulgated under the Customs Act on 16th December, 1943, the exportation of any goods is prohibited unless a licence granted under the regulations to export the goods is in force or the goods are excepted from the application of the regulations.

**Exports—
Commodity
Control.**

For various reasons the principal of which are—

- (a) to conserve supplies of essential commodities for Australia's requirements ;
- (b) to implement price determinations ;
- (c) to control exports of goods which are the subject of Empire Marketing Agreements ;
- (d) to strengthen the control of the exportation of capital in the form of goods instituted by Part IIA of the National Security (Exchange Control) Regulations,

a large range of commodities has been prohibited from exportation by proclamation promulgated under the Customs Act, unless the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs has first been obtained. Exports of these commodities to approved destinations are permitted only when supplies are available for the purpose and the conditions imposed are complied with by the exporter.

**The Customs
(Import
Licensing)
Regulations.** The Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations, which were promulgated on 1st December, 1939, were originally applied only to imports from countries outside the sterling area. The primary object at that time was to eliminate non-essential items from Australia's import trade with non-sterling countries in order to conserve foreign exchange.

Some items were placed on the totally prohibited list while others were limited to a percentage of either the value or quantity of imports in the pre-war year 1938-39. Certain classes of goods, such as machinery, which could not be conveniently rationed on a quota basis, were placed "under administrative control", each application being dealt with on its merits without reference to past importations.

The restrictions applied to the importation of non-essential goods have been progressively tightened since the regulations were first brought down and many more classes of goods have been added to the lists of items subject to "total prohibition" and "administrative control."

Consequent upon changes in the general war situation and the intensification of the Australian war effort, an increasing range of goods imported from the United Kingdom and other sterling countries has been brought within the scope of the licensing regulations since December, 1941. The extension of the restrictions to sterling goods is a necessary corollary to the measures adopted in Australia and throughout the British Commonwealth to divert manpower, machinery, and raw materials to war production. Conservation of shipping space is also an important consideration.

The Import Procurement Division of the Department of Trade and Customs is responsible for the administration of the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations.

A large proportion of Australia's essential wartime requirements from Canada and the United States is now being supplied under mutual aid procedures. (See "Wartime Agreements relating to International Commerce".) Where procurement under such procedures is not applicable, materials are obtained either by Government cash purchase or commercial orders under import licence.

Under the *Trading with the Enemy Act 1939-40*, machinery has been set up to cut off all trade which might directly or indirectly benefit the enemy.

The trading with the enemy ban applies to all enemy countries and also to territories under enemy control.

Enemy countries are Germany, Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, Japan, and Thailand, and countries currently (i.e., at April, 1944) listed as "enemy territory" viz. :—

Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, Danzig, Poland (excluding the regions under Soviet control), Denmark (excluding Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Norway, Netherlands (excluding Netherlands dependencies), Luxemburg, Belgium (excluding the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), French Territory in Europe, Principality of Monaco, Yugoslavia and Greece.

However, the trading with the enemy legislation applies to all territory in enemy occupation, whether specifically listed or not.

In order to check illegal traffic with the enemy through neutral countries, statutory lists are published of persons, firms and companies in neutral countries who are deemed to be "enemies" under the Trading with the Enemy Act and with whom all commercial transactions are prohibited.

The Trading with the Enemy Act provides for the issue of licences exempting approved transactions from the general prohibition on dealings with the enemy. A number of such licences has been issued to meet the circumstances of special cases.

The legislation also covers the treatment of enemy firms in Australia and, following decisions of the High Court, controllers have been appointed to conduct the affairs of a number of such companies. The procedure followed is to appoint interim-controllers until the cases have come before the High Court.

The Tariff Board.

The Tariff Board Act 1921-1934 provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of a Tariff Board. The Act came into operation in March, 1922.

The Board consists of four members, one of whom is an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce and may be Chairman. The Governor General appoints the Chairman, who convenes all sittings of the Board. The principal duties of the Board are shown in the *Year Book* for 1941-42, pages 168 and 169.

WAR-TIME AGREEMENTS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

The United States Lend-Lease Act - Background.

After the outbreak of war, Australia was forced to turn more and more to the United States of America for many of her essential import requirements. Apart from military equipment the growth in the local war production programme made it necessary to import large quantities of machine tools, raw materials, and components which were unprocureable locally. Many former sources of these essential requirements had fallen into enemy hands. Although still the largest supplier of essential goods to Australia, the United Kingdom now had become unable to export many of the goods which she had formerly supplied. Thus, prior to the passage of the United States Lend-Lease Act, Australia was already buying on an unprecedented scale in the United States.

Towards the end of 1940, it was apparent that dollar exchange could no longer be provided to cover the contracts for munitions and other war materials necessary to enable the British Commonwealth to prosecute the war against the Axis powers. Practically all the important units of the Empire had already taken steps to eliminate the importation of commodities required for non-essential purposes, and the scope for further economies was strictly limited. The extent of the commitments already entered into with the United States

manufacturers was so great that not only were existing dollar and gold reserves used up, but future dollar earnings were heavily mortgaged. To meet this situation the United States Administration evolved the principles embodied in the Lend-Lease Act.

**Basic Principle
of United
States Lend-
Lease Act.**

The United States Lend-Lease Act, which became effective on 11th March, 1941, empowers the United States Government to assist Foreign Countries, whose defence the President deems vital to the defence of the United States, by supplying them with the goods and services which they require for war purposes. The aid which may be made available under the terms of the Act includes not only finished munitions such as planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, and other military equipment, but also raw materials, foodstuffs, and other articles required for the war effort of the recipient countries. The Act provides that the terms and conditions upon which any Foreign Government receives Lend-Lease aid shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and "the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property or any other direct or indirect benefit." The original Lend-Lease Act provided that the powers given to the United States Government to grant lend-lease aid to other countries should terminate on 30th June, 1943. In March, 1943, Congress extended the Act to 30th June, 1944, and in May, 1944, the Act was again extended for twelve months to 30th June, 1945.

**The United
States-United
Kingdom
Mutual Aid
Agreement.**

A preliminary Mutual Aid Agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom was signed on 23rd February, 1942. The Agreement, which pledges both countries to a policy of mutual aid in the prosecution of the war, defers the final determination of the benefits to be received by the United States in return for lend-lease aid "until the extent of the defence aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace." However, certain general principles to be taken into account in the final lend-lease settlements are written into the agreement. Article VII. of the Agreement provides *inter alia* that the terms of the final settlement "shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations."

**United States
Reciprocal Aid
Agreement.**

An agreement was concluded at Washington on 3rd September, 1942, between the United States and the Commonwealth Governments defining the undertaking of each Government to make available to the other, on Lend-Lease terms, material aid for the prosecution of the war. The agreement is

in the form of an exchange of notes between the Australian Minister at Washington (Sir Owen Dixon) and the United States Secretary of State (Mr. Cordell Hull), and affirms the general principle that the war production and war resources of both nations should be used by the armed forces of each in the ways which most effectively utilize available materials, manpower, production facilities, and shipping space. It states specifically that the United States Government will continue to provide such aid to Australia on Lend-Lease terms in accordance with the Lend-Lease Act of the 11th March, 1941. Reciprocally, it defines the principles on which Australian aid is in turn to be made available to the United States.

As regards the reciprocal undertaking by Australia, the immediate occasion for the agreement arose from the arrival of United States armed forces in Australia soon after the entry of Japan into the war. As early as February, 1942, the Commonwealth Government had made known in Washington its readiness to discuss with the United States Government the provision on Lend-Lease terms of supplies and equipment, which had already been, and would in future be, made available out of Australian resources to the United States forces in Australia.

The agreement provides that as large a portion as possible of the articles and services which each Government may authorize to be provided to the other shall be in the form of reciprocal aid, that is on Lend-Lease terms, so that the need of each Government for the currency of the other may be reduced to a minimum. Thus the Commonwealth will, in accordance with its potentialities and responsibilities, authorize the provision on Lend-Lease terms of the following types of assistance to the armed forces of the United States in Australia or its territories and in such other cases as may be determined by common agreement:—

Military and naval stores, equipment, and munitions; other supplies, material, facilities and services for United States forces, except for pay and allowances and administrative expenses of such forces; supplies, materials, and services needed in the construction of military works.

In addition, the note addressed by the Australian Minister to the Secretary of State declares, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, that Australia accepts the principles contained in the Mutual Aid Agreement concluded between the United States and the United Kingdom Governments on the 23rd February, 1942, as governing also the provision of mutual aid between the United States and the Commonwealth. In this way Australia is formally included in the framework of the arrangements made by the United States Government in accordance with the *Lend-Lease Act* 1941 with others of the United Nations which are in receipt of American Lend-Lease assistance.

Procedure. Two organizations have been set up by the Commonwealth Government to handle the procurement of lend-lease supplies from the United States. The first, operating in Australia, is the Division of Import Procurement, which was set up within the Department of Trade and Customs in September, 1941. The second, which functions in Washington, is the Australian War Supplies Procurement Office established in December, 1941.

All Australian lend-lease requisitions are presented to the United States Lend-Lease Mission in Australia and to the Commander-in-Chief, South-West Pacific Area, for their approval before they are despatched to Washington for submission to the United States Administration.

Prior to the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, an Australian Division of the British Purchasing Commission had been established in New York to handle Australian Government purchases in the United States. This organization handled the negotiation of contracts with American manufacturers and the technical details of procurement. The accounting and financial side of the transactions was dealt with by the Australian Government Trade Commissioner's Office in New York.

This procedure carried over into the initial lend-lease period but, as lend-lease transactions are inter-governmental transactions of a character quite different from ordinary commercial contracts, the Government decided in December, 1941, to bring all sections to Lend-Lease and Supply work into a single organization under unified control, with headquarters in Washington. The new organization was designated "Commonwealth of Australia—War Supplies Procurement," and Mr. L. R. Macgregor, formerly Australian Government Trade Commissioner in North America, was placed in charge with the title of Director-General.

The Australian War Supplies Procurement organization receives Australian requisitions after they have been approved by the United States Lend-Lease Mission in Australia and the Commander-in-Chief, South-West Pacific Area, and lodges them with the United States Foreign Economic Administration in Washington through the British Supply Council, which acts as the central channel for the submission of all British Empire requisitions.

The United States Foreign Economic Administration, when it approves a requisition, passes it out to one of the five United States Government Departments charged with the actual work of procurement. These Procurement Departments arrange the necessary contracts with the United States manufacturers, and, when the goods are ready for delivery, hand them over to the British Ministry of War Transport, which supervises their shipment to Australia in collaboration with the Australian representatives in the United States.

A different procedure is followed for finished munitions, which are subject to assignment by the Combined Munitions Assignment Board. The Branch of the Board which functions in Washington

assigns the finished munitions coming off the production lines in the United States to the various theatres of war in accordance with the overall strategic requirements of the war situation.

Australian Representation in U.S.A. With the setting up of the Combined Munitions Assignment Board it became necessary to strengthen

Australian Service representation in the United States, and an Australian Military Mission and an Australian Air Mission have now been established in Washington. Broadly speaking, the function of the Service Missions is to ensure that Australian requirements of Army and Air Force equipment are adequately presented to the Combined Munitions Assignment Board and to follow up all such requirements as far as the assignment stage. Once assignment has been made, Australian War Supplies Procurement assists the Service Missions in the recording, accounting, and shipping side of the work.

Distribution of Lend-Lease Goods—Basic Principles. In its general policy regarding the distribution of lend-lease goods received, the Commonwealth Government is guided by the principles laid down in the United Kingdom Memorandum of 10th September, 1941, on export policy and the distribution of lend-lease goods. The basic principle embodied in this Memorandum is that all goods obtained under the Lend-Lease Act will be used for the prosecution of the war effort, and that they will not in any case be diverted to the furtherance of private interests. Where distributors are employed, an undertaking is given that, whatever the method of distribution, the remuneration received by the distributors will be no more than a fair return for the services rendered. Any opportunity for speculative profit by private interests in dealing with lend-lease goods is rigorously excluded.

On 14th October, 1943, the Minister for Trade and Customs announced that tentative figures compiled by the United States Lend-Lease Administration showed that the total value of goods and services supplied to Australia under Lend-Lease up to the end of June, 1943, was \$552,000,000. Australian departmental records of the goods received under Lend-Lease show that the percentages of the various categories of material were as follows :—

				%
Direct War Materials .. .. .	..	..	..	52.4
Petroleum Products .. .. .	..	..	..	10.8
Transportation Equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	9.2
Machinery and Tools .. .. .	..	..	..	7.7
Metals .. .. .	..	..	..	7.4
Textiles and Textile Raw Materials .. .. .	..	..	..	4.7
Other Items .. .. .	..	..	..	7.8

100.0

**Australian
Reciprocal
Lend-Lease
Procedure.**

The Department of the Treasury has made arrangements for the United States Demanding Authority directly to approach the appropriate Australian Government Departments. A reasonably wide and general authority has been given to these Departments to provide supply or service demanded by the United States Forces. This policy has enabled United States requirements to be met from available resources with a minimum of time in making official decisions on supply and provision of funds. Eligibility for any supply or service as Reciprocal Lend-Lease has been interpreted liberally and, on point of availability, United States Forces have enjoyed an equal priority with Australian Forces and in some instances have received preference.

**Scope of
Reciprocal
Lend-Lease
Aid given by
Australia.**

In pursuance of the exchange of notes referred to above between the Australian Government and the Government of the United States, extensive assistance has been provided to the United States Forces as Reciprocal Aid. The following items indicate the extent of this assistance, but the list is to be taken as illustrative of scope rather than inclusive of every type of supply or service :—

Rations, Camp Stores, &c.—During 1942, and for the early part of 1943, the Australian Army Supply and Transport Service provided and distributed a full ration scale for all the American Forces. Subsequently, the United States Army made its own ration supply arrangements and it now procures its food supplies in bulk through the Department of Commerce and Agriculture.

The estimated quantities of foodstuffs supplied to 31st August, 1943, were—

	Long Tons.
Meat	31,473
Bread, Biscuits, and Cereals	22,767
Potatoes	14,732
Vegetables and Fruit	25,069
Canned Foods (various)	28,143
Emergency Ration	10,095
Sugar	5,766
Butter	3,838
Milk (condensed and evaporated)	4,414
Further items are—	
Milk	11,712,000 pints
Eggs	22,950,000 dozen

General Supplies.—The Contracts Board, Department of Supply and Shipping, has dealt with a very wide variety of items for direct supply to the United States Forces. Items supplied include uniforms, boots, machinery, motor vehicles, and an extensive range of general stores and equipment.

Ships.—A large number of harbour craft and coastal vessels have been either purchased or chartered for the United States Army. In addition, an extensive programme of construction of small craft of the tug, barge and lighter type is in hand by the Australian Shipbuilding Board.

Repairs of Aircraft, Vehicles, and Ships.—Provision has been made for essential repairs to United States ships which have suffered damage and also for the servicing of United States aircraft engines and airframes (including the provision of such spares as are locally available). Costs under this heading are already heavy and are likely to increase substantially.

Stevedoring and Port Services.—Arrangements have been concluded whereby all United States vessels carrying cargo for their Forces or the Australian Government are provided with free port service, stevedoring, &c.

Rail, Air, and Sea Transportation.—The United States Authorities have been placed in the position where they can demand rail, air, and sea transportation for service goods and personnel, the accounts being paid by the appropriate Australian Department on certification of service by the United States Authorities.

Communications.—The Postmaster-General's Department provides telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter services in Australia, and, in addition, external cable and wireless charges.

Accommodation.—Apart from construction of camps, aerodromes, stores, &c., there has been hired for the United States Forces a large number of buildings in various localities for use as office, store, hospital, &c., accommodation.

Operation of United States Transport Aircraft by Civil Airline Companies.—Approval has been given whereby certain United States transport aircraft are operated by civil airline companies and the cost charged to Reciprocal Lend-Lease. In addition, Australian civil airline planes have been provided to the United States Forces under charter arrangements.

General Services.—All Departments provide a wide range of stores and service on United States account. The Department of Air, e.g., supplies general and maintenance stores, including spare parts for aircraft; the Department of the

Army supplies include artillery and ammunition as well as general stores and equipment and medical stores; the Department of the Navy has supplied considerable quantities of general pattern stores and provided a wide range of service for ships of the United States Navy.

Capital Works.—The works programme covers construction of aerodromes with ancillary buildings and services, aircraft assembly and repair depots, storage depots, camp and hospital accommodation, wharf facilities with the usual engineering services in the way of roads, railway connexions, water supply, sewerage, electric light, &c. Some of the programme represents works which are for joint Australian-United States use, and the apportionment of this has not yet been made.

The total recorded Reciprocal Lend-Lease expenditure by Australia to the 31st December, 1943, was £112·2 millions made up as follows :—

	£
Financial Year, 1941-42	6·5 m.
Financial Year, 1942-43	59·0 m.
July-December, 1943-44	46·7 m.
	<hr/>
	112·2 m.
	<hr/>

It is estimated that expenditure in the current year 1943-44 may reach £A100,000,000.

**Assessment of
Reciprocal
Lend-Lease
Aid.**

The procedure adopted by Australia of costing Reciprocal Lend-Lease is not precise, and there are many services of a general character which do not lend themselves to valuation or which could only be valued as a result of a very complicated subdivision of the time of departmental personnel and of various maintenance and capital expenditures. The departmental accounting systems are not geared to readily provide such an apportionment, and to obtain precision in Reciprocal Lend-Lease accounting would involve a great deal of labour for doubtful compensating advantages.

It has been the objective of the Treasury to avoid loading our administration with a mass of detailed accounting work in connexion with Reciprocal Aid. The main purpose has been to provide a system which will permit quick decision on procurement. Direct expenditure is charged as incurred, but other costs involving apportionment will need to be assessed on very broad lines, and, in many cases, are not recorded in values at all. The apportionment of expenditure on capital works, which are for the joint use of both United States and Australian Forces in particular, represents a difficult problem which can only be approached on the basis of a broad, probably arbitrary, assessment.

**Canadian
Mutual Aid
Act.**

The Canadian Mutual Aid Act became law on 20th May 1943, and the establishment of the Mutual Aid Board was the direct outcome. Under this Act a Canadian Mutual Aid Board has been established for the procurement of supplies and services which it is empowered to "contribute, exchange, deliver, transfer title to or possession of, or otherwise make available to any of the United Nations other than Canada."

The necessity for the Mutual Aid Act was brought about by the increasing disparity between Canadian exports to sterling countries and her imports from the sterling area. The consequent shortage of Canadian dollars made imperative some special financial arrangement. Various steps have been taken by the Canadian authorities to meet this problem.

Early in 1942, the Canadian Government made an interest-free loan to the United Kingdom Government of seven hundred million dollars, and followed this up by a billion dollar gift to meet the requirements of the sterling area for 1942-43.

**Australia-
Canada
Mutual Aid
Agreement.**

On 9th March, 1944, Australia signed an agreement with Canada setting out the general principles governing the provision of mutual aid between the two countries during the war. The agreement recognizes the necessity of distribution of available war supplies in accordance with strategic needs and that the conditions of supply "should not be such as to burden post-war commerce or lead to the imposition of trade restrictions or otherwise prejudice a just and enduring peace".

With this end in view, the agreement provided for the supply of Mutual Aid to Australia for the joint and effective prosecution of the war. The Canadian Government has specifically undertaken not to require the re-delivery of any war supplies with the exception of—

- (a) Cargo ships.
- (b) Goods transferred to Australia, but not delivered at the cessation of hostilities.
- (c) Aircraft and automotive equipment under certain conditions.
- (d) Ordnance or military equipment required for Canadian forces and no longer required by the Commonwealth of Australia.

The two Governments also reaffirm their desire to promote mutually advantageous economic relations throughout the world and "declare that their guiding purposes include the adoption of measures designed to promote employment, the production and consumption of goods, and the expansion of commerce through appropriate international agreement on commercial policy, with the object of contributing to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the declaration of 14th August, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter."

Australia has also undertaken to contribute to the defence of Canada by continuing to supply "such articles, services, facilities, or information as it may be in a position to supply and as may from time to time be determined by common agreement in the light of the development of the war." The agreement continues in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Procedure. The administrative procedures followed are somewhat similar to Lend-Lease procedures. The co-ordinating authority in Australia for Canadian Mutual Aid transactions is the Division of Import Procurement and, at the Canadian end, Australian War Supplies Procurement (which has branch offices in Ottawa and Vancouver) handles the filing of requisitions with the Canadian Mutual Aid Board and takes all necessary follow-up action to the point where the goods are shipped to Australia.

Trade and Shipping Statistics. Particulars of trade and shipping up to 1941-42 have been included in this issue of the *Year-Book*. On account of censorship requirements, details were excluded from the *Year-Books* for 1939-40 to 1941-42.

Variation in External Exchange Position. As the values of imports in subsequent tables are shown in British currency, it is necessary, when estimating the balance of trade between Victoria and other countries, to take the rate of exchange into consideration. The telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia on London, which had reached £130 10s. on 29th January, 1931, was reduced to £125 10s. on 3rd December, 1931, since when the rate has remained unchanged.

**Overseas
Trade of
Victoria.**

The total values of overseas trade to and from Victorian ports for each of the five years 1937-38 to 1941-42 are set forth hereunder:—

OVERSEA TRADE.—RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Year ended 30th June.				Merchandise.	Bullion and Specie.*	Total.
IMPORTS (BRITISH CURRENCY).						
				£	£	£
1938				38,801,044	421,954	39,222,998
1939				35,015,419	439,917	35,455,336
1940				41,908,342	675,333	42,583,675
1941				45,529,833	701,382	46,231,215
1942				59,054,017	727,001	59,781,018
EXPORTS (AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY).†						
				£	£	£
1938				39,149,308	2,094,359	41,243,667
1939				28,387,611	2,431,401	30,819,012
1940				36,431,975	3,387,216	39,819,191
1941				36,742,855	8,604,708	45,347,563
1942				42,622,218	135	42,622,353

* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

† Estimated British Currency values in each year were £32,936,000 in 1937-38; £24,610,000 in 1938-39; £31,797,000 in 1939-40; £36,206,000 in 1940-41; and £34,030,000 in 1941-42.

**Percentage
of Common-
wealth Trade.**

That portion of the value of Commonwealth trade handled at Victorian ports for each of the five years 1937-38 to 1941-42 is shown in the table which follows:—

Year ended 30th June.	Commonwealth Trade—				Portion of Commonwealth Trade Handled at Victorian Ports—		
	Imports.	Exports.		Total British Currency.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Australian Currency.	British Currency.				
	£	£A	£	£	%	%	%
1938 ..	113,975,060	157,580,120	125,837,879	239,812,939	34·4	26·2	30·1
1939 ..	102,156,352	140,496,312	112,201,372	214,357,724	34·7	21·9	28·0
1940 ..	119,796,175	170,433,058	136,107,445	255,903,620	35·5	23·4	29·1
1941 ..	111,917,514	157,163,867	125,515,455	237,432,969	41·3	28·8	34·7
1942 ..	152,004,900	168,977,284	134,926,676	286,931,576	39·3	25·2	32·7

**Recorded
Values of
Principal
Imports.**

The recorded values of the principal articles imported from oversea countries into Victorian ports during each of the four years 1939-42 are shown in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification of 21 categories.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIAN PORTS DURING EACH OF THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1938-39 TO 1941-42.

(British Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS—	£	£	£	£
Cheese	3,230	2,510	31	3,645
Fish—				
Preserved in Tins ..	251,284	223,358	161,159	58,444
All other	81,582	90,525	73,533	74,816
Meats	67,919	98,072	65,882	135,483
All other Animal Foodstuffs	8,335	13,764	16,999	23,665
Total, Class I. ..	412,350	428,229	317,604	296,053
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING—				
Caramel, Caramel Paste, ..	30,482	16,760	21,041	3,401
Cocoa Butter, &c. ..	77,817	71,751	94,368	86,316
Coffee and Chicory ..	27,617	42,579	35,183	47,876
Confectionery	29,609	11,135	847	1,589
Fruits, Dried	19,100	28,337	29,178	19,081
Fruits, Fresh	4,068	7,578	505	93
Fruits, &c., Preserved ..	2,233	726	1,249	1,067
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice	3,684	3,793	2,934	4,337
All other	34,222	48,752	37,727	79,369
Hops	1,602	47,897	31,932	..
Mustard	1,064	905	90	..
Nuts, Edible	71,044	79,689	74,124	49,778
Pickles and Sauces ..	3,553	1,944	1,468	961
Sago and Tapioca	10,352	17,401	24,010	15,661
Spices	26,196	39,229	33,298	45,080
Tea	757,737	978,051	862,797	1,257,495
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	60,455	106,226	93,686	72,733
Total, Class II. ..	1,160,835	1,502,753	1,344,437	1,684,837

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS—				
Ale, Beer, and Porter, &c.	7,262	9,878	4,204	2,903
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy	10,263	8,188	1,732	..
Gin	1,545	1,956	980	1,141
Whisky	80,467	112,213	82,401	66,004
Other	13,687	14,591	6,475	4,332
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling	7,848	5,684	448	20
Other	6,043	5,089	628	314
Total, Class III.— ..	127,115	157,599	96,868	74,714
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF—				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured	3,947	4,477	1,454	4,561
Unmanufactured	551,269	563,063	291,139	422,156
Cigars	4,422	3,452	145	160
Cigarettes	12,239	12,213	11,144	12,392
Snuff	215	278	322	428
Total, Class IV. ..	572,092	583,483	304,204	439,697
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	62,603	38,139	8,654	7,290
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS—				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds	11,892	13,902	20,252	18,538
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, and Horse)	134,407	35,813	29,842	62,904
Skins (Goat)	25,761	24,153	10,829	19,945
Other	224,909	279,965	51,172	5,962
Silk, Raw	353,770	734,480	478,767	88,914
Wool	442,063	71,526	185,243	82,650
All other Animal Substances	45,022	66,645	61,356	46,540
Total, Class VI. ..	1,237,824	1,226,484	837,461	325,453

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42—*continued*.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES—				
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp ..	163,351	224,020	146,955	165,994
Kapok ..	59,613	56,415	48,700	64,342
All other ..	216,001	347,942	606,550	768,782
Grass or Straw, for hat-making, furniture, mats, &c. ..	20,733	15,924	12,181	4,396
Gums and Resins ..	133,179	239,748	199,891	234,563
Pulp for Papermaking ..	147,976	165,331	359,992	432,463
Seeds ..	130,207	168,714	210,198	152,057
Tanning Substances ..	30,959	51,178	32,926	98,667
All other Vegetable Substances ..	77,418	97,737	78,283	6,192
Total, Class VII. ..	979,437	1,367,009	1,695,676	1,927,456
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES—				
(a) Apparel.				
Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c. (excluding Knitted Goods) ..	35,488	24,003	15,671	20,941
Boots and Shoes ..	64,226	65,882	29,278	21,260
Corsets ..	14,400	5,722	3,493	4,486
Furs and other Skins—				
Dressed ..	51,909	40,372	119,162	33,994
Gloves ..	200,208	194,851	149,835	266,365
Hats and Caps ..	69,026	69,761	44,067	43,009
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stockings) ..	34,014	26,230	17,090	30,767
Men's and Boys' Outer Garments ..	65,373	51,755	29,559	45,916
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. ..	8,481	5,236	4,771	969
Trimnings ..	191,680	203,196	128,720	155,266
Other ..	172,167	147,576	254,758	525,964
(b) Textiles.				
Piece Goods—				
Canvas and Duck ..	219,348	312,791	451,529	348,228
Cotton and Linen ..	1,802,805	2,578,398	3,220,370	3,157,410
Hessians and other Jute Piece Goods ..	131,352	290,386	233,814	391,500
Lace for Attire, Lace Flouncings, &c. ..	99,238	134,193	118,893	174,933
Silk ..	1,126,564	1,678,888	1,443,926	1,984,550

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES: AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES—<i>continued.</i>				
(b) <i>Textiles.</i> — <i>continued.</i>				
Piece Goods— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
Velvets, Velvetens,				
Plushes, &c. ..	105,172	134,626	91,571	204,418
Woollen	107,533	103,753	97,867	417,204
Other	286,116	366,625	450,542	469,839
Floor Coverings—Carpets, Linoleums, Mats, &c. ..	722,078	894,629	725,441	814,485
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	217,288	233,525	340,129	302,979
All other Textiles ..	380,136	452,897	346,009	581,420
(c) <i>Manufactured Fibres.</i>				
Bags and Sacks—				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Fodder ..	66,525	45,196	110,909	71,381
Corn and Flour ..	246,132	590,296	429,621	708,283
All other	74,660	135,502	285,580	144,546
Cordage and Twines (excluding Metal Cordage) ..	115,956	147,687	130,815	183,567
Yarns—				
Artificial Silk ..	261,010	638,921	594,306	841,889
Cotton	251,615	379,355	562,220	604,055
Wool	27,200	25,337	15,436	33,403
Other	28,837	26,209	29,059	33,816
Total, Class VIII. ..	7,176,537	10,003,798	10,474,441	12,616,843
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES—				
Oils (in bulk)—				
Kerosene, &c. ..	174,964	259,687	156,724	270,941
Lubricating (Mineral) ..	227,350	479,222	333,682	428,027
Petroleum, Crude ..	234,560	246,061	226,250	230,738
Petroleum and Shale Spirit	1,663,774	2,113,062	1,243,195	1,721,380
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	371,170	628,774	559,977	931,469
Total, Class IX. ..	2,671,818	3,726,806	2,519,828	3,582,555
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	183,734	256,416	222,367	259,658
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS—INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES ..	291,129	295,387	345,138	331,147

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY—				
<i>(a) Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Electrical Machinery and Appliances—	£	£	£	£
Cable and Wire, Covered	326,414	363,836	364,483	277,765
Dynamo Machines ..	173,648	108,963	114,505	147,259
Telephones and Switchboards ..	340,635	251,419	101,136	111,562
Wireless and Parts ..	65,233	35,713	26,394	86,113
Other ..	461,371	420,818	383,175	373,454
Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural)	73,750	68,219	36,191	17,846
Engines ..	531,958	528,477	1,078,223	2,106,690
All other Machines and Machinery ..	2,232,489	2,087,278	2,800,354	2,898,053
<i>(b) Metals and Metal Manufactures, other than Machinery.</i>				
Alloys ..	77,149	83,955	54,127	117,788
Gas Appliances ..	44,947	37,128	30,996	32,346
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c. ..	174,023	160,977	405,409	356,164
Pig and Scrap ..	349	111	219	3,245
Plate and Sheet ..	1,039,845	1,438,517	1,908,287	2,367,991
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c. ..	1,466	450	162	..
Wire ..	87,184	66,357	58,975	57,224
Railway and Tramway Material ..	5,207	203	1,031	283
Lamps and Lampware ..	54,571	69,606	45,044	52,895
Pipes and Tubes ..	100,368	98,442	57,986	40,052
Plated Ware and Cutlery	159,799	169,530	203,897	209,572
Tools of Trade (not being Machines) ..	251,238	273,375	309,395	378,050
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c. ..	75,388	68,852	33,846	127,126
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c.	43,938	24,803	13,059	2,346
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c.	2,569,873	2,402,632	1,810,089	2,814,678
Aircraft ..	757,953	2,062,238	6,214,642	11,150,306
Other Vehicles and Parts	504,772	530,211	525,987	827,807
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery ..	811,235	1,077,660	1,573,723	2,288,742
Total, Class XII. ..	10,964,803	12,429,770	18,151,335	26,845,357

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR—				
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures.</i>				
Rubber, Crude, Powdered or Reclaimed	572,466	942,420	1,133,915	1,051,012
Rubber Manufactures ..	185,043	271,823	198,008	290,733
<i>(b) Leather and Manufactures of Leather and Substitutes therefor.</i>				
Glace Kid	3,183	3,115	1,500	1,709
Patent and Enamelled ..	30	87	5	7
All other	64,766	41,818	34,271	61,616
Total, Class XIII. ..	825,488	1,259,263	1,367,699	1,405,077
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED—				
<i>Timber—</i>				
Dressed	115,994	91,409	47,845	35,080
Undressed	395,540	378,450	172,777	122,492
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture	103,910	82,057	78,200	60,823
Total, Class XIV. ..	615,444	551,916	298,822	218,395
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE—				
Cement (Portland) ..	5,666	3,755	1,677	15,066
Earthenware, China, &c. ..	211,486	218,626	235,784	290,184
Glass and Glassware ..	275,734	277,808	224,738	297,940
All other Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware ..	73,605	111,510	102,414	125,134
Total, Class XV. ..	566,491	611,699	564,613	728,324

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY—				
<i>(a) Paper.</i>				
Cardboard and other Paper				
Boards	112,947	131,120	120,035	67,296
Printing	1,021,400	882,783	722,813	370,473
Wrapping of all Colours ..	102,563	153,462	164,869	76,297
Writing and Typewriting ..	186,195	247,421	343,277	77,446
All other	190,603	293,366	275,967	205,635
<i>(b) Stationery and Paper Manufactures.</i>				
Books (Printed), Directories, &c.	346,250	340,042	282,488	292,838
Price Lists, Catalogues, &c. ..	28,510	14,570	7,332	4,920
Pens and Pencils	51,839	62,697	60,886	61,235
All other	206,775	186,892	124,100	152,964
Total, Class XVI. ..	2,247,082	2,312,353	2,101,767	1,309,104
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES AND FANCY GOODS—				
Fancy Goods	217,768	206,594	117,436	105,552
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c.	140,362	132,973	73,219	122,138
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c.	187,716	181,541	134,359	115,044
Total, Class XVII. ..	545,846	521,108	325,014	342,734
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS				
Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.	136,954	188,446	241,167	324,263
Talking Machines—Phonographs, &c.	14,248	13,106	6,877	5,338
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments	181,699	258,563	153,662	218,636
Total, Class XVIII. ..	331,901	460,115	401,706	548,237
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS—				
Acids	53,043	65,079	77,953	50,095
Cream of Tartar	209	38	2,634	..
Dyes	224,211	288,078	430,007	424,241
Fertilizers	398,396	367,695	336,066	208,992
Oils, Essential (Non-spirituous)	50,803	64,019	68,123	50,253

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42—*continued*.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS—<i>continued</i>.	£	£	£	£
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	71,303	75,114	54,812	63,759
Proprietary Medicines	74,463	64,930	89,954	102,300
Sodium Salts	258,434	242,051	178,684	397,261
Spirits and Spirituous Preparations	28,243	32,897	17,167	16,592
Sulphur (Brimstone)	177,184	193,575	130,060	113,967
All other Drugs and Chemi- cals	592,984	721,262	917,405	1,278,283
Total, Class XIX. ..	1,929,273	2,114,738	2,302,865	2,705,743
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS—				
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	307,430	184,147	293,646	1,557,376
Bags, Baskets, Trunks, &c. ..	86,540	70,219	43,105	46,488
Brushware	158,174	211,489	43,099	41,233
Matches and Vestas	1,001	584	3	32
Musical Instruments, &c.—				
Pianos and Parts	9,676	7,065	11,218	6,328
Other and Parts	32,932	16,293	10,845	5,143
Soap and Soap Substitutes ..	19,221	17,110	18,240	15,042
All other Articles*	1,498,643	1,554,370	1,429,178	1,733,701
Total, Class XX. ..	2,113,617	2,061,277	1,849,334	3,405,343
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE—				
Gold	425,124	667,973	689,844	726,732
Silver	14,628	7,360	11,470	269
Bronze—Specie	165	..	68	..
Total, Class XXI. ..	439,917	675,333	701,382	727,001
Grand Total ..	35,455,336	42,583,675	46,231,215	59,781,018

* Includes "Outside Packages" 1938-39, £745,077; 1939-40, £880,016; 1940-41, £847,811; 1941-42, £972,048.

Manufactured articles comprise the major portion of imports into Victoria from countries beyond Australia.

The percentage which the value of each of the more important classes bore to the total value of merchandise imported during 1941-42, was as follows:—Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres 21·4 per cent.; machinery and metal manufactures 45·5 per cent.; oils, &c., 6·7 per cent.; and drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers 4·6 per cent. Excluding bullion and specie, the imports for 1941-42 increased by £13,524,184 as compared with those of the previous year.

**Recorded
Values of
Principal
Exports.**

The recorded values of the principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victorian ports during each of the four years 1939-42 are shown in 21 divisions, in accordance with the statistical classification.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIAN PORTS DURING EACH OF THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1938-39 TO 1941-42.

(Australian Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS—				
Butter	3,245,806	6,539,659	5,503,189	4,354,788
Cheese	450,012	703,639	810,805	593,174
Eggs	214,580	181,996	263,627	142,537
Meats—				
Bacon and Hams ..	3,647	22,366	87,643	82,911
Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef	156,125	158,067	23,985	29,955
Lamb	2,356,159	2,843,853	2,686,397	2,505,211
Mutton	201,586	121,656	76,224	80,470
Pork	283,685	340,325	473,980	218,642
Rabbits and Hares ..	127,591	135,397	45,327	4,334
Other	124,329	138,236	121,161	60,595
Preserved in Tins ..	96,774	175,366	412,858	1,452,192
Sausage Casings ..	297,311	310,960	306,797	347,609
Other	1,338	3,770	17,350	13,154
Milk and Cream	516,173	777,711	983,349	1,556,845
All other Animal Foodstuffs	3,272	46,879	62,674	118,138
Total, Class I. ..	8,078,388	12,499,880	11,875,366	11,560,555
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING—				
Biscuits	16,940	27,176	76,663	196,943
Fruits, Dried	1,763,153	1,243,709	1,487,415	1,670,001
Fruits, Fresh	359,096	259,924	144,400	115,781
Fruits, Preserved in liquid ..	890,882	927,254	527,997	634,254
Grain and Pulse—				
Unprepared—				
Wheat	932,388	954,061	777,066	684,014
Other	9,638	175,514	125,869	39,741
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten) ..	1,607,110	1,513,480	2,683,545	1,440,342
Other	144,878	244,606	368,906	350,255
Jams and Fruit Jellies ..	98,880	212,495	491,579	475,935
Tea	4,306	9,112	9,163	17,503
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	132,390	151,903	423,066	631,821
Total, Class II. ..	5,959,661	5,719,234	7,115,669	6,256,590

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42—*continued*.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS ..	£ 97,464	£ 128,869	£ 722,712	£ 852,543
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PRE- PARATIONS THEREOF ..	165,064	68,514	167,264	245,060
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	58,460	40,483	45,345	23,793
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS—				
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse)	185,455	81,099	65,778	11,338
Opossum	5,936	7,422	53,496	24,103
Rabbit and Hare ..	221,538	405,646	1,106,954	1,648,356
Sheep	1,121,709	1,118,002	490,455	1,127,095
Other	13,971	37,454	38,935	80,347
Wool—				
Greasy	8,213,023	10,074,188	7,132,648	11,358,307
Scoured and washed ..	1,266,733	1,652,969	1,446,157	2,693,940
Tops, Noils and Waste ..	65,246	307,573	841,742	917,045
All other Animal substances	34,036	61,214	34,985	51,487
Total, Class VI. ..	11,127,647	13,745,567	11,211,150	17,912,018
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUB- STANCES AND FIBRES ..	73,437	111,441	125,428	187,113
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANU- FACTURED FIBRES—				
Boots and Shoes ..	10,897	17,643	11,007	8,415
All other Apparel ..	47,312	43,820	334,935	534,309
Textiles	118,583	131,348	262,639	166,133
Manufactured Fibres ..	167,025	300,874	351,928	381,811
Total, Class VIII. ..	343,817	493,685	960,509	1,090,668
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES—				
Tallow—Unrefined ..	146,513	308,109	194,243	376,225
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	53,281	105,268	118,306	112,261
Total, Class IX. ..	199,794	413,377	312,549	488,486
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VAR- NISHES	17,219	9,565	26,648	22,701
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MIN- ERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	168,101	265,241	49,566	47,338

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42—*continued*.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY—				
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Machines and Machinery ..	324,721	534,628	797,882	1,092,910
(b) <i>Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery.</i>				
Iron and Steel ..	142,395	199,905	123,785	72,153
Cadmium—Blocks, Bars, &c.	30,818	69,741	38,500	1,004
Metals, Scrap (except Iron and Steel) ..	21,081	10,026	2,700	..
Motor Cars, Lorries, &c., and Parts ..	39,399	32,494	31,245	29,454
Zinc—Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	2,683	40,424	103,636	254,918
All other Metals and Manufactures thereof ..	215,075	301,463	363,586	534,406
Total, Class XII. ..	776,172	1,188,681	1,461,334	1,984,845
CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR—				
Rubber and Manufactures ..	27,794	49,840	153,213	146,080
Leather and Manufactures ..	285,557	565,221	418,559	391,826
Total, Class XIII. ..	313,351	615,061	571,772	537,906
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED ..	28,772	31,761	74,277	26,174
CLASS XV.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE ..	69,116	30,984	38,882	27,660
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY—				
Paper	13,088	7,779	19,792	18,090
Stationery	189,496	106,245	51,160	86,224
Total, Class XVI. ..	202,584	114,024	70,952	104,314
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS—				
Precious Stones, Unset ; Pearls, Cameos, &c. ..	28,914	10,703	10,437	6,489
All other Jewellery, Time-pieces, and Fancy Goods	49,607	42,907	35,918	36,675
Total, Class XVII. ..	78,521	53,610	46,355	43,164

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938-39 TO 1941-42—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	88,039	100,980	96,318	83,041
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS—				
Casein	6,201	59,943	22,664	8,167
Fertilizers	13,041	19,888	5,677	2,968
Medicines	25,289	42,104	84,761	57,825
Oil—Eucalyptus	67,998	98,132	149,768	156,957
All other Drugs and Chemicals	65,252	76,190	184,674	230,401
Total, Class XIX. ..	177,781	296,257	447,544	456,318
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS—				
Soap	39,413	58,108	36,148	18,509
All other articles	324,810	446,653	1,196,945	653,422
Total, Class XX. ..	364,223	504,761	1,233,093	671,931
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE—				
Gold	2,428,743	3,383,509	8,340,369	..
Silver	2,478	3,571	264,339	135
Bronze	180	136	..	..
Total, Class XXI. ..	2,431,401	3,387,216	8,604,708	135
Australian produce	30,364,388	39,465,177	44,946,548	42,340,346
Other produce	454,624	354,014	310,893	282,007
Grand Total	30,819,012	39,819,191	45,257,441	42,622,353

The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, butter, fruits (all kinds), meats, hides and skins, and milk and cream exported during 1941-42, amounted to slightly over 78 per cent. of the total Australian merchandise exported—wool alone represented 34 per cent. Exclusive of bullion and specie, total exports showed an increase during 1941-42 of £5,969,485 as compared with the previous year.

The value of the trade with various countries of the world in each of the five years 1938-42 was as specified in the following table:—

Trade with
Countries.

IMPORTS (ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN) INTO VICTORIAN
PORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, AND EXPORTS DIRECT
THERETO FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1938—39 TO 1941—42,

Imports of Products or Manufactures of—	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	British Currency Values—				
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	16,281,394	14,540,751	16,977,691	22,648,019	27,250,688
Canada	2,590,750	2,665,240	2,912,324	3,238,898	4,477,977
Hong Kong	7,820	7,251	10,882	13,534	9,854
India and Ceylon	1,059,210	1,006,808	1,893,464	2,547,693	4,068,550
Malaya (British)	551,273	485,251	825,220	1,015,901	772,924
New Zealand	1,118,998	991,983	809,220	953,312	996,636
Pacific Islands (British)	651,718	671,247	740,823	512,846	777,942
South African Union	77,936	84,676	113,944	99,744	552,858
Other British Possessions	294,488	487,416	879,339	1,048,076	824,117
Belgium	390,443	353,216	401,421	21,033	2,320
China	192,467	140,900	205,032	199,109	89,957
Czecho-Slovakia	294,640	196,669	20,648	2,713	13
Egypt	11,040	70,436	44,900	64,891	260,237
France	389,034	394,105	409,929	37,547	843
Germany	1,593,185	1,537,847	438,711	62,305	15,552
Italy	331,305	257,160	289,900	36,528	631
Japan	2,221,183	1,716,486	2,632,698	1,772,745	220,278
Netherlands	230,692	209,945	274,976	82,278	1,602
Netherlands East Indies	1,928,647	2,044,057	2,864,574	2,212,788	3,022,914
Norway	198,642	143,595	169,006	18,925	4
Persia (Iran)	533,637	382,568	406,838	230,782	682,020
Peru	1,110	1,271	622	3,920	1,655
Philippine Islands	56,753	41,002	52,196	45,876	13,339
Spain	32,555	23,520	29,508	10,485	4,865
Sweden	763,847	459,959	437,448	56,029	43,807
Switzerland	349,866	406,975	333,593	192,749	147,655
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	73,630	74,261	48,962	9,847	2,471
United States of America	5,558,811	4,792,784	7,055,715	7,924,046	14,155,700
Other Foreign Countries	613,612	522,880	1,424,092	320,780	411,561
Total (excluding Outside Packages*)	38,398,286	34,710,259	41,703,659	45,383,404	58,808,970
Export to—	Australian Currency Values—				
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	21,410,481	15,266,925	22,778,935	16,805,803	15,861,368
Canada	531,553	492,839	871,997	999,978	1,215,074
Hong Kong	548,485	164,238	196,049	375,951	223,150
India and Ceylon	543,723	487,700	890,559	1,419,979	3,449,496
Malaya (British)	837,589	618,214	954,457	1,164,856	1,267,580
New Zealand	2,733,964	1,906,752	1,700,735	1,958,097	1,983,670
Pacific Islands (British)	278,502	255,695	253,851	298,361	167,436
South African Union	345,538	500,433	403,484	356,700	497,029
Other British Possessions	643,274	311,479	354,541	620,783	603,597
Belgium	705,623	654,276	27,787	..	..
China	263,305	576,750	271,256	1,194,347	140,167
Czecho-Slovakia	151,782	23,763	1,617	..	..
Egypt	136,152	73,572	148,669	1,226,720	1,522,531
France	2,521,677	2,167,616	2,945,233	12,311	..
Germany	766,314	450,788	28,319	..	..
Italy	768,057	272,391	6,930	..	..
Japan	2,999,369	1,690,971	1,317,082	701,200	116,683
Netherlands	144,830	149,453	16,001	315	..
Netherlands East Indies	742,288	613,570	807,283	1,297,133	1,041,859
Norway	4,646	17,963	896	..	..
Persia (Iran) .. .. .	..	26	89	..	4,000
Peru	60,958	1,674	10	120	..
Philippine Islands	144,859	96,968	141,584	98,192	44,310
Spain	63,904	35	..	..	..
Sweden	200,520	171,354	32,073	..	..
Switzerland	10,078	4,002	37,095	..	..
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	187,449	..	8	16	218
United States of America	2,714,274	3,378,036	5,132,752	14,460,565	11,246,077
Other Foreign Countries	784,473	471,529	414,933	638,244	531,070
Country not stated .. .. .	..	..	84,966	1,627,770	2,707,038
Total	41,243,667	30,819,012	39,819,191	45,257,441	42,622,353

* "Outside Packages," 1937-38, £824,712; 1938-39, £745,077; 1939-40, £880,016; 1940-41, £847,811; 1941-42, £972,048.

Trade with United Kingdom. Imports from and exports to the United Kingdom during 1941-42 represented nearly 46 per cent. and 37 per cent. respectively of the total value of imports into and exports from Victorian ports during that year. Details of the principal articles interchanged are given hereunder for each of the five years, 1938-1942.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1938-39 TO 1941-42.

Articles.	Values in Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imports (British Currency Values).</i>					
<i>Articles of United Kingdom origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
Whisky	74,648	80,458	111,977	82,401	65,947
Cigarettes	8,372	8,923	7,915	5,362	9,585
Apparel	358,241	368,512	335,378	461,148	696,767
Piece Goods—					
Canvas and Duck	247,409	183,615	235,090	231,082	211,017
Cotton and Linen	1,786,573	1,446,871	2,000,855	2,449,802	2,098,936
Silk	553,230	426,957	726,613	875,412	1,875,962
Woollen	105,551	91,997	85,486	94,848	416,502
Velvets, and Lace for Attire	101,014	74,602	126,648	173,816	377,446
Other	291,332	221,881	298,750	383,864	379,709
Floor Coverings	785,851	650,258	824,891	688,032	708,760
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	195,907	203,221	218,811	324,550	296,798
Yarns	694,347	345,889	689,302	1,108,394	1,387,940
Machines and Machinery	2,403,906	2,330,690	2,355,752	2,114,565	2,543,478
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	1,628,669	990,969	1,401,725	2,077,958	599,271
Motor Cars (bodies, chassis, and parts)	1,165,125	1,097,082	941,893	345,038	101,911
Pipes and Tubes	143,614	89,222	90,365	47,973	30,726
Platedware and Cutlery	149,489	137,986	146,409	201,242	208,130
Other Vehicles and parts, n.e.i.	645,828	874,332	1,054,283	5,042,060	7,983,014
Other Metals and Manufactures	928,434	805,204	880,424	1,047,401	983,844
Rubber and Rubber Goods	87,770	78,444	112,810	91,108	137,947
Crockery and Household Ware	130,813	135,254	148,529	206,540	274,826
Glass and Glassware	80,209	77,229	103,203	186,183	367,397
Paper	678,403	575,950	679,366	847,675	388,374
Books	283,016	285,120	278,717	241,820	271,594
Fancy Goods	80,589	78,763	75,256	91,302	109,971
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations	86,396	105,691	97,362	117,675	195,191
Sodium Salts	145,015	176,385	197,438	148,111	172,055
Dyes	149,271	168,598	236,556	350,818	348,549
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	177,789	249,659	151,377	262,043	1,227,846
All other Articles	2,114,583	2,180,989	2,364,510	2,349,796	2,781,195
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	16,281,394	14,540,751	16,977,691	22,648,019	27,250,688
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to United Kingdom.</i>					
Butter	3,220,153	2,909,980	6,099,670	4,871,267	3,596,867
Cheese	319,581	416,659	634,289	562,972	257,242
Eggs	236,979	213,813	181,112	262,596	141,552
Meats—					
Beef, Mutton and Lamb	3,302,275	2,671,678	3,062,011	2,717,116	2,495,667
Pork	390,795	278,376	334,977	452,014	192,756
Rabbits and Hares	104,571	113,439	127,867	36,149	..
Other	371,344	329,600	371,548	378,151	496,221
Milk and Cream	63,186	73,495	74,468	108,566	85,616
Fruits—all kinds	2,465,936	2,324,943	1,699,273	1,046,855	934,004
Wheat and Flour	3,822,150	451,740	628,533	609,727	450,024
Wine, fermented	31,938	22,194	19,924	4,653	626
Hides and Skins	618,657	288,236	287,587	314,603	111,309
Wool	5,243,139	4,321,778	7,643,112	3,229,560	5,427,387
Tallow, unrefined	28,337	10,695	33,987	103,493	56,899
Leather, &c.	183,018	197,884	493,768	144,785	169,985
Soap	26,578	21,845	30,032	12,008	..
Bullion and Specie	352,979	76,906	13,304	264,100	..
All other Articles	628,865	539,164	1,103,473	1,687,188	1,439,213
Total	21,410,481	15,266,925	22,778,935	16,805,803	15,861,368

Trade with
India and
Ceylon.

During 1941-42, the value of imports into Victorian ports from India and Ceylon increased by £1,520,852 as compared with the previous year, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to those countries increased by £2,029,517. The principal articles interchanged in each of the five years 1938-1942 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1938-39 TO 1941-42.

Articles.	Values in Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Indian and Cingalese origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Cocoa Beans	1,862	239	573	576	19,703
Coffee	4,589	4,368	8,493	507	3,892
Rice	27	24	..	105	1
Nuts	4,884	4,831	20,869	31,225	31,516
Spices	5,691	6,567	10,701	10,245	18,463
Tea	90,022	235,890	295,216	194,421	446,642
Hides and Skins	53,940	23,702	24,415	13,188	9,741
Fibres	99,442	93,250	178,201	427,726	403,370
Gums and Resins	9,414	6,740	18,223	25,403	46,504
Seeds	47,729	30,219	94,827	110,417	103,240
Heasians	129,876	117,832	271,774	217,577	376,731
Floor Coverings	7,746	5,609	14,161	31,319	104,695
Bags and Sacks	541,413	385,036	770,372	799,180	909,568
Yarns—Coir	15,732	12,173	11,453	16,137	13,758
Oils in Bulk	273	283	3,809	12,204	4,167
Waxes	711	..	158	43,211	22,110
Rubber, &c.	1,706	4	2,805	1,327	162,797
All other Articles	44,153	80,041	167,414	612,930	1,391,652
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	1,059,210	1,006,808	1,893,464	2,547,698	4,068,550
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Butter	9,968	10,352	16,022	23,353	25,000
Meats	31,752	17,085	42,818	123,908	308,435
Milk and Cream	61,522	34,153	71,736	111,768	781,362
Biscuits	2,285	1,544	2,577	1,649	3,595
Hay and Chaff	1,269	1,519	1,110	981	291
Fruits (all kinds)	16,015	14,464	21,558	49,160	55,342
Wheat	25,429	117,163	170	456	3,538
Flour	104,831	84,499	100,520	138,925	127,521
Horses	37,983	28,804	14,850	22,126	7,308
Wool	155,864	103,016	425,137	450,302	887,860
Tallow (unrefined)	41,374	29,192	29,515	21,708	60,951
Soap	498	801	712	791	741
All other Articles	54,933	45,103	163,804	474,852	1,187,552
Total	543,723	487,700	890,559	1,419,979	3,449,496

Trade with New Zealand. The value of imports into Victorian ports from New Zealand during 1941-42 increased by £43,324 as compared with that of the previous year, whilst the value of exports from Victorian ports thereto increased by £25,573. The principal articles of trade during each of the five years 1938-1942 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH NEW ZEALAND, 1938-39 TO 1941-42.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imports (British Currency Values).</i>					
<i>Articles of New Zealand Origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
Fish	63,335	52,830	58,628	69,875	78,619
Milk and Cream	7	200	51	2	896
Meats	3,439	3,616	8,061	6,879	11,732
Grain and Pulse	13,441	12,413	22,282	19,748	22,551
Hops .. .. .	..	1,009	630	..	..
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	29,481	33,676	24,421	5,257	5,158
Hides and Skins	212,770	109,485	44,736	30,196	61,400
Wool	402,794	432,707	68,479	180,700	46,984
Flax and Hemp	22,391	6,317	618	..	1,685
Oakum and Tow	1,068	331	129	..	1,354
Seeds	28,883	45,030	24,886	63,320	31,909
Timber	78,061	54,059	33,882	43,738	34,436
Gold and Silver	181,181	175,600	449,134	450,047	591,073
All other Articles	82,147	64,710	73,283	83,550	108,839
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	1,118,998	991,983	809,220	953,312	996,636
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to New Zealand.</i>					
Fruits, all kinds	328,354	321,752	263,549	331,206	361,567
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat	883,463	85,298	26,798	64,954	159,772
Flour	1,385	575	..	1,182	1,635
Oats	3,963	2,415	12,589	6,421	..
Rice and Rice Meal	4,440	4,824	8,455	4,810	16,587
Tea	1,784	676	210	1,070	..
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	19,841	13,497	9,598	10,259	8,340
Tobacco manufactured	90,800	133,148	..	16	..
Apparel	108,417	45,782	27,265	21,589	74,197
Textiles	82,432	65,854	62,912	138,022	76,654
Manufactured Fibres	133,156	134,001	225,725	279,115	99,832
Oils	14,009	16,866	22,553	26,223	241,235
Machines and Machinery	160,770	168,848	200,439	178,882	132,303
Metal manufactures	200,259	168,296	167,788	164,090	169,726
Rubber manufactures	30,151	16,206	17,814	29,573	52,869
Leather, &c.	24,731	37,134	45,188	45,089	59,456
Books	16,784	20,076	21,451	17,107	27,398
Photographic goods and materials	72,468	66,276	62,781	149,966	44,311
Drugs and Chemicals	46,384	50,241	47,879	77,041	101,514
Arms Ammunition and Explosives	75,560	121,205	134,051	214,339	111,613
All other Articles	434,813	433,782	343,690	34,936	123,800
Australian produce	2,611,057	1,780,490	1,553,230	1,795,890	1,862,809
Other produce	122,907	126,262	147,505	162,207	120,861
Total	2,733,964	1,906,752	1,700,735	1,958,097	1,983,670

Trade with
Germany,
France, and
Belgium.

Trade with Germany ceased after the outbreak of war in 1939, and virtually ceased with France and Belgium after their occupation in 1940.

Trade with
Japan.

A state of war with Japan was proclaimed in December, 1941, since when trade with that country has ceased. The principal articles interchanged during each of the five years 1938–1942 were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH JAPAN, 1938–39 TO 1941–42.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Japanese origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish	10,468	5,424	8,738	306	..
Silk, Raw	498,890	353,236	729,057	475,213	74,569
Fibres	1,560	21	845	215	..
Grass or Straw, &c.	7,128	5,576	4,475	8,270	1,148
Apparel—					
Buttons	22,485	16,290	26,594	12,270	..
Hats and Caps	7,017	3,827	4,123	2,701	501
Other	71,020	69,427	70,513	38,737	3,486
Piece Goods—					
Silk	563,828	409,373	686,005	452,684	48,244
Cotton and Linen	297,393	246,694	327,493	333,861	15,602
Other	99,115	87,191	136,781	108,408	11,294
Other Textiles	78,613	72,585	74,662	14,205	138
Yarns	52,297	47,867	89,003	29,856	562
Oils	10,684	2,447	4,955	..	..
Timber	12,748	12,811	7,007	2,147	..
Chinaware	47,865	49,790	53,592	18,251	991
Glass and Glassware	25,001	19,558	14,936	2,515	180
Fancy Goods	62,067	59,809	68,406	16,684	112
Jewellery and Precious Stones	2,781	3,669	3,936	423	..
Camphor	4,085	2,873	3,478	5,346	4,297
Sulphur (Brimstone)	80,046	..	..	..	..
All other Articles	266,092	248,018	318,099	250,653	59,154
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	2,221,183	1,716,486	2,632,698	1,772,745	220,278
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to Japan.</i>					
Butter	83	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins	97,423	25,387	27,255	..	470
Milk and Cream	15	..	..	..	..
Wheat	690,960	15,749	415,045	39,536	..
Flour	408	..	..	151,636	5,394
Wool	2,025,311	1,527,034	609,672	424,203	108,992
Tallow (unrefined)	12,491	1,061	506	341	1,250
Scrap Iron	112,102	109,455	132,572	73,956	..
Casein	31,948	1,795	36,235	2,240	..
Fertilizers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
All other Articles	28,628	10,490	95,797	9,288	577
Total	2,999,369	1,690,971	1,317,082	701,200	116,683

Trade with
Netherlands
East Indies.

The Netherlands East Indies were occupied by Japan early in 1942, and since then trade between Victoria and that country has been suspended. The chief articles interchanged with Netherlands East Indies during each of the five years 1938-1942 were as follows:—

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, 1938-39 TO 1941-42.**

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Netherlands East Indies origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee and Chicory	5,877	8,322	10,791	1,373	13,810
Sago and Tapioca	1,350	1,065	1,674	3,294	2,737
Spices	310	735	404	1,158	2,357
Tea	333,536	508,540	658,684	659,105	803,571
Tobacco—unmanufactured ..	16,877	9,637	26,381	14,850	2,964
Hides and Skins	1,473	2,512	1,001	3,355	10,935
Fibres	141,130	122,101	147,503	114,997	193,522
Seeds	7,967	9,371	7,744	2,862	8,640
Oils	1,265,044	1,259,440	1,809,060	1,195,053	1,659,347
Rubber, crude	121,942	81,345	127,556	135,551	187,076
All other Articles	33,141	40,989	73,776	81,190	137,955
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	1,928,647	2,044,057	2,864,574	2,212,788	3,022,914
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to the Netherlands East Indies.</i>					
Butter	245,980	230,902	251,271	341,520	257,777
Meats	1,050	1,271	937	5,979	6,725
Milk and Cream	1,587	2,411	2,985	31,227	33,808
Biscuits	9,801	8,061	11,580	21,617	8,152
Fruits and fruit juices	26,765	28,472	32,235	38,349	28,392
Flour	362,211	259,321	339,721	463,718	324,635
Machines and Machinery	532	3,797	2,913	22,719	23,261
Leather, &c.	8,089	9,808	14,263	28,357	24,798
Soap	29	286	99	2,507	4
All other Articles	86,244	69,241	151,279	341,140	334,307
Total	742,288	613,570	807,283	1,297,133	1,041,859

Trade with
United States
of America.

The value of imports into Victorian ports from the United States of America increased by £6,231,654 during 1941-42 as compared with 1940-41, whilst the value of exports from Victorian ports to that country decreased during the same period by £3,214,488. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States of America in each of the five years 1938-1942 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Articles of United States origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
Fish, preserved in tins	3,782	14,684	3,479	681	..
Sausage Casings	45,939	55,646	76,239	49,858	118,043
Tobacco, &c.	513,072	536,781	534,142	237,697	16,203
Gums and Resins	46,453	29,584	67,379	46,843	42,228
Apparel—					
Socks and Stockings	800	842	531	704	12
Other	29,504	36,315	38,019	27,317	4,632
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	17,529	43,989	51,230	132,660	143,736
Other	16,733	22,539	27,680	8,218	3,521
Manufactured Fibres and Yarns ..	4,556	439	8,067	2,602	142,243
Oils	760,215	578,678	848,463	548,913	569,697
Paints and Varnishes	54,689	45,225	92,397	70,015	65,118
Asphalt, Bitumen, and Natural Pitch	8,779	20,034	35,919	27,834	29,381
Machines and Machinery	1,226,886	953,321	1,068,556	2,525,242	2,772,610
Metals and Metal manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	235,946	144,800	174,823	192,063	978,513
Tools of Trade	73,260	52,453	69,800	103,915	155,439
Vehicles and Parts—					
Motor Bodies, Chassis, &c. ..	991,146	679,131	534,199	277,002	732,240
Other	400,384	349,014	1,504,076	1,550,119	1,572,950
Other Metals, &c.	112,122	114,290	160,646	330,475	361,385
Rubber, &c.	40,517	37,548	46,988	25,547	20,913
Leather, &c.	5,811	7,695	6,453	2,420	1,208
Timber	104,932	76,776	105,727	41,804	8,780
Glass and Glassware	16,494	22,867	38,124	18,988	25,999
Paper	48,450	54,343	73,030	100,603	65,525
Stationery	55,334	65,202	68,311	44,249	24,168
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods	40,414	39,456	45,550	13,182	7,513
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	76,643	77,469	110,638	120,340	203,319
Sulphur (Brimstone)	93,018	176,040	192,351	130,008	86,863
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives ..	5,969	8,988	8,029	4,896	143,997
Instruments—Musical	6,354	6,718	6,484	3,082	145
All other Articles	523,080	541,917	1,058,085	1,286,769	5,859,319†
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	5,558,811	4,792,784	7,055,715	7,924,046	14,155,700
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to the United States.</i>					
Sausage Casings	151,557	147,241	215,590	194,287	217,971
Hides and Skins	590,499	312,338	785,736	1,385,000	2,675,335
Wool	112,176	403,105	467,334	4,402,630	7,769,609
Tallow (unrefined)	15,357	4,697	27,743	10,950	102,339
Machines and Machinery	9,421	12,013	6,519	12,836	4,115
Metals and Metal Manufactures ..	9,057	6,674	8,457	7,917	216,031
Leather, &c.	229	75	384	139	1,247
Eucalyptus Oil	9,442	21,202	41,571	52,239	76,198
All other Articles	1,816,536*	2,470,691*	3,578,918	8,394,517	183,232
Total	2,714,274	3,378,036	5,132,752	14,460,565	11,246,077

* Including Gold Bullion, 1937-38, £1,729,095; 1938-39, £2,347,314; 1939-40, £3,302,483; 1940-41, £8,285,338.

† Includes estimated value of unrecorded imports.

Principal
Exports—
Quantities
and Values.

Particulars relating to quantities and values of the principal commodities exported from Victorian ports are given in the following table:—

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1938-39 TO 1941-42.
(AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY VALUES.)

Commodity.			1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Wool .. ..	..	lb.	185,808,043	171,440,901	122,268,889	207,169,638
		£	9,545,002	12,034,730	9,465,370	14,969,292
Butter .. ..	..	lb.	65,462,195	109,307,561	89,536,377	70,309,411
		£	3,245,806	6,539,659	5,503,189	4,354,788
Wheat .. ..	..	centals	3,139,662	3,248,912	2,384,194	1,944,263
		£	932,388	954,061	777,066	684,014
Flour (wheaten) ..	..	centals	5,124,617	3,816,882	5,496,471	2,794,264
		£	1,607,110	1,513,480	2,683,545	1,440,342
Fruits— Dried .. ..	..	lb.	108,400,466	75,381,800	91,575,307	98,434,654
		£	1,763,153	1,243,709	1,487,415	1,670,001
Fresh .. ..	..	lb.	39,717,300	26,260,100	13,929,800	11,692,300
		£	359,096	259,924	144,400	115,781
Preserved in Liquid	..	lb.	60,916,530	58,218,153	31,649,375	36,432,256
		£	890,882	927,254	527,997	634,254
Meats— Beef (frozen) ..	..	lb.	9,158,102	8,729,327	1,316,287	965,229
		£	156,125	158,067	23,985	29,955
Lamb (frozen) ..	..	lb.	86,736,377	109,279,488	101,758,592	89,837,415
		£	2,356,159	2,843,853	2,686,397	2,505,211
Mutton (frozen)	..	lb.	14,690,484	8,531,069	4,921,199	5,006,645
		£	201,586	121,656	76,224	80,470
Pork (frozen) ..	..	lb.	9,530,942	11,102,953	16,103,886	7,190,130
		£	283,685	340,325	473,980	218,642
Rabbits and Hares (frozen)	{	pairs	2,062,183	2,284,537	714,459	58,144
		£	127,591	135,397	45,327	4,334
Sausage Casings	..	cwt.	14,228	15,253	20,129	19,668
		£	297,311	310,960	306,797	347,609
All other .. ..	..	—	226,088	339,738	638,012	1,608,852
		£	516,173	777,711	983,349	1,556,845
Milk and Cream ..	..	lb.	14,950,203	23,756,601	38,090,686	60,416,326
		£	516,173	777,711	983,349	1,556,845
Hides and Skins— Sheep .. ..	..	lb.	37,381,798	30,923,207	13,615,957	30,500,134
		£	1,121,709	1,118,002	496,137	1,127,095
Calf, Cattle, Horse	..	No.	465,400	129,411	88,280	16,567
		£	185,455	81,099	65,733	11,338
Rabbits and Hares	..	lb.	2,608,931	3,591,899	5,347,928	4,274,365
		£	221,538	405,646	1,109,491	1,648,356
Other Skins .. ..	..	—	19,907	44,876	92,431	104,450
		£	19,907	44,876	92,431	104,450
Tallow (unrefined)	..	cwt.	173,263	286,985	197,970	299,854
		£	146,513	308,109	194,243	376,225
Eggs in shell .. ..	..	dozen	3,175,761	2,646,570	3,951,966	10,980
		£	214,580	181,996	263,627	966
Cheese .. ..	..	lb.	13,328,117	18,468,679	14,739,826	13,873,255
		£	450,012	703,639	810,805	593,174

**Customs
and Excise
Revenue.**

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports, during the year 1941-42, are shown in the following statement:—

**OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED AT
VICTORIAN PORTS, 1941-42.**

Heading.	Melbourne.	Geelong.	Portland.	Warrnam- bool.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Oversea Trade—					
Imports (British Currency) ..	57,798,588	1,910,608	71,822	..	59,781,018
Exports (Australian Currency)	41,261,771	923,482	437,100	..	42,622,353
Total (British Currency)	90,742,132	2,647,919	420,804	..	93,810,855
Gross Revenue (Australian Currency)—					
Import Duties	7,144,571	229,964	136,156	..	7,510,691
Excise Duties	10,366,925	45,288	2,763	..	10,414,976
Primage	1,258,163	15,528	6,167	..	1,279,858
Other Sources	26,034	305	149	..	26,488
Total	18,795,693	291,085	145,235	..	19,232,013*

* After deducting £785,564 for Refunds and Drawbacks, &c., the net revenue was £18,446,449.

**Interstate
Trade.**

On the 13th September, 1910, the Commonwealth Government abandoned the collecting and recording of information relating to Interstate imports and exports, but, at the Statisticians' Conference held in 1926 at Perth, it was resolved that action should be taken by the Statistician of each State (with the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania where schemes for collecting interstate trade statistics were in force) with a view to obtaining a record of the principal items of interstate trade. It has not been possible to obtain complete information regarding the interstate trade of Victoria. However, returns relating to the interchange of certain goods between Victoria and the other States were received from the Harbor Trusts, the Ports and Harbors Branch of the Public Works Department, and the Railways Department (until February, 1942), but staff difficulties due to war conditions have necessitated discontinuance of their publication.

SHIPPING.

Vessels entered and cleared. Victorian shipping, as dealt with in the succeeding tables, refers to vessels trading with other States and Oversea Countries; the tonnage quoted is net. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration. Coastal shipping is included in the particulars of the shipping at Victorian ports (page 350).

The number of vessels entered and cleared, and their total tonnage in each of the five years 1938-1942, were as follows :—

**VICTORIA—OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING,
1938-39 TO 1941-42.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Vessels Entered—					
Number ..	3,019	2,979	2,658	2,465	2,154
Tons	8,537,857	8,537,085	7,024,938	5,590,010	4,451,343
Average tonnage	2,828	2,866	2,643	2,268	2,067
Vessels Cleared—					
Number ..	2,991	2,989	2,672	2,473	2,139
Tons	8,520,864	8,479,995	7,092,540	5,568,256	4,459,084
Average tonnage	2,849	2,837	2,654	2,252	2,085

For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1942, steamers numbered 1,989 of the vessels entered and 1,968 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 4,430,045 and 4,435,607 respectively. The inward shipping included 44 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 195,148, whilst the outward shipping included 477 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,012,873.

Note.—Oil burning vessels are included with steamers, which prior to 1936-37 also included "Sailing Vessels with auxiliary engines."

Shipping with
principal
countries.

The countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1941-42 are set out in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1941-42.

Countries.	Vessels Entered.				Vessels Cleared.			
	Steamers.*		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.*		Sailing Vessels.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Australian States	1,593	2,682,886	158	20,180	1,615	2,880,817	164	22 359
United Kingdom	68	406,581	..	..	55	279,205	..	..
New Zealand	35	61,972	7	1,118	38	103,259	7	1,118
India	39	182,843	..	..	29	121,656	..	..
Straits Settlements	23	141,493	..	..	22	117,581	..	..
Other British	58	213,379	..	..	52	212,369	..	..
Total British Countries ..	1,816	3,689,154	165	21,298	1,811	3,714,887	171	23,477
Japan	3	12,086	..	..	3	12,086	..	..
Dutch East Indies	51	231,777	..	..	41	190,284	..	..
United States of America ..	72	299,276	..	..	63	319,786	..	..
Other Foreign	47	197,752	..	..	50	198,564	..	..
Total Foreign Countries	173	740,891	..	..	157	720,720	..	..
Grand Total	1,989	4,430,045	165	21,298	1,968	4,435,607	171	23,477

* See footnote on page 348.

Nationality
of vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1941-42 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1941-42.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.		Vessels Cleared.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
British—				
Australian	1,542	1,887,933	1,538	1,869,330
United Kingdom	248	1,262,245	242	1,230,353
Canadian	1	5,771	..	..
Hong Kong	5	14,035	6	17,977
New Zealand	57	55,921	53	54,832
South African .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other British	15	38,943	13	35,151
Total British	1,868	3,264,848	1,852	3,207,643

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1941-42—*continued*.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.		Vessels Cleared.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Foreign—				
Danish .. .. .	..	..	..	..
French .. .. .	..	..	..	..
German .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Dutch	74	340,421	69	334,688
Italian .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Japanese	3	12,086	3	12,086
Norwegian	95	404,405	93	393,349
Swedish	25	75,314	25	75,314
United States of America ..	70	296,882	79	381,342
Other Foreign	19	57,387	18	54,662
Total, Foreign	286	1,186,495	287	1,251,441
Grand Total	2,154	4,451,343	2,139	4,459,084

Shipping
entered at
Victorian
Ports.

Particulars of shipping—Oversea, Interstate, and Coastal—which entered at each port of Victoria are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1942.

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT, 1941-42.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnambool.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Oversea—								
Steam*	219	977,997	5	16,408	..	..	..	..
Sailing	7	1,118	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interstate†—								
Steam*	1,644	3,221,163	108	192,599	3	16,204	10	5,674
Sailing	138	18,499	20	1,681	..	..	..	..
Oversea <i>via</i> Ports—								
Steam* and Sailing ..	10	34,798	5	20,873	2	11,831	..	..
Interstate <i>via</i> Ports—								
Steam* and Sailing ..	42	67,640	9	8,714	..	..	..	..
Local (within the State)—								
Steam* and Sailing ..	333	139,365	92	86,192	1	4,888	..	..
Total—								
Steam* and Sailing ..	2,393	4,460,580	239	326,467	6	32,923	10	5,674

NOTE.—“Ports” means Victorian ports.

* See footnote on page 348.

† Including “Oversea *via* States”.

Cargo discharged and shipped. Statistics relating to the tonnage of cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1942, are shown in the following tables. The former shows the tonnage of interstate and oversea cargo handled at each port in the State, and the latter the tonnage of oversea cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria according to the nationality of the vessels in which the cargo was carried.

VICTORIA—TONNAGE OF INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT DURING THE YEAR 1941-42.

Port.	Discharged.		Shipped.	
	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Melbourne	2,834,467	1,749,108	1,024,312	883,070
Geelong	228,371	78,596	60,855	57,282
Portland .. .. .	..	15,574	..	5,973
Warrnambool	7,619	..	345	..
Total	3,070,457	1,843,278	1,085,512	946,325

VICTORIA—TONNAGE OF OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED DURING THE YEAR 1941-42 ACCORDING TO THE NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

Nationality of Vessels Carrying Cargo.					Tonnage.	
					Discharged.	Shipped.
Australian .. .. .	..	..	..	..	28,317	27,519
Great Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	..	646,441	385,785
Canadian .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,897	8,325
New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	..	97,587	51,282
South African .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other British .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23,858	20,992
Total British .. .. .	..	..	..	..	799,100	493,903
Danish .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
French .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
German .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch .. .. .	..	..	..	..	174,768	110,024
Italian .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,135	4,232
Norwegian .. .. .	..	..	..	..	523,667	162,251
Swedish .. .. .	..	..	..	..	94,579	31,042
United States of America .. .. .	..	..	..	..	193,683	116,136
Other Foreign .. .. .	..	..	..	..	56,346	28,737
Total Foreign .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,044,178	452,422
Grand Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,843,278	946,325

PRINCIPAL PORTS OF VICTORIA.

Port of Melbourne.

The Port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which had 11.69 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, Maribyrnong River, and Hobson's Bay at 31st December, 1943. The area of these wharfs, &c., is 58 acres, and there are 29½ acres of sheds. Reference to the constitution of the Trust and the revenue and expenditure thereof are shown in part "Local Government", page 195.

Trade of the Port of Melbourne.

During the year 1943, vessels to the number of 1,714 (1,623 steamers and 91 sailing vessels) with registered gross tonnage aggregating 6,125,888 berthed within the Port. Total imports in 1943 amounted to 3,809,329 tons of which 1,817,909 tons were interstate and coastal cargo. Exports totalled 1,961,039 tons including interstate and coastal tonnage amounting to 834,022. Coal formed a great part of the interstate imports and, excluding 75,041 tons transhipped to vessels and 19,603 tons kept on board and landed at Geelong, Adelaide, or Warrnambool, or used for bunkers, the quantity imported during 1943 amounted to 1,009,333 tons.

Port of Geelong.

The Port of Geelong is controlled by the Geelong Harbor Trust. The number of berthings of vessels visiting the port during 1943 was 189 and represented 487,724 gross tonnage. Imports and exports for that period aggregated 261,854 and 165,943 tons respectively.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND WIRELESS.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (63 and 64 Vict., Chapter 12) provided, in section 51, power to make laws with respect to *inter alia*, "postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services."

These services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Information given in the following tables refers only to the Victorian activities of the department.

Post Offices, Mails, &c.

The number of post offices and the number of mails despatched and received in each of the five years 1939-1943 are given hereunder.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND MAILS, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Post Offices.*	Number of Mails—	
		Despatched.	Received.
1939	2,572	2,281,908	2,140,462
1940	2,583	2,272,963	2,126,363
1941	2,579	2,320,389	2,123,445
1942	2,560	2,263,630	2,107,101
1943	2,546	2,303,387	2,093,297

* Excluding "Telephone" offices at which telegraph and telephone business only is transacted, viz., 1938-39, 251; 1939-40, 252; 1940-41, 248; 1941-42, 243; 1942-43, 243.

Postal
Returns—
Victoria.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, packets, and newspapers dealt with during 1941-42 and 1942-43 are given hereunder.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LETTERS, PACKETS, AND NEWSPAPERS DEALT WITH, 1941-42 AND 1942-43.

Particulars.	Year Ended 30th June, 1942.			Year Ended 30th June, 1943.		
	Letters, Post-cards, Letter-cards and Packets.	Newspapers.	Total.	Letters, Post-cards, Letter-cards and Packets.	Newspapers.	Total.
<i>Posted for delivery—</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Within the Commonwealth ..</i>	253,378,400	35,348,000	288,726,400	255,086,500	38,654,000	293,740,500
<i>Beyond the Commonwealth—</i>						
<i>Despatched ..</i>	8,258,200	2,468,000	10,726,200	4,104,700	1,615,000	5,719,700
<i>Received ..</i>	4,668,200	2,091,900	6,760,100	2,795,400	2,150,600	4,946,000
<i>Total ..</i>	266,304,800	39,907,900	306,212,700	261,986,600	42,419,600	304,406,200

The number of registered articles posted and received and particulars concerning parcels post, are shown below.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED ARTICLES AND PARCELS POST, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June—	Registered Articles (other than Parcels).				Parcels Post.*			
	Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth.	Posted for delivery beyond the Commonwealth.	Total posted in Commonwealth.	Received from beyond the Commonwealth.	Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth.	Posted for delivery beyond the Commonwealth.	Total posted in Commonwealth.	Received from beyond the Commonwealth.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1939 ..	2,067,878	103,513	2,171,391	132,428	1,759,400	53,100	1,812,500	88,510
1940 ..	2,219,252	85,269	2,304,521	99,298	1,843,400	52,000	1,895,400	66,600
1941 ..	2,645,246	72,183	2,717,429	80,757	2,013,500	252,500	2,266,000	72,200
1942 ..	3,130,340	55,483	3,185,823	80,321	2,421,400	478,700	2,900,100	134,400
1943 ..	3,774,300	37,500	3,811,800	74,400	4,241,900	119,400	4,361,300	114,500

* Including Registered Value payable and Duty Parcels.

Dead
Letters—
Victoria.

During 1942-43 there were 534,163 letters, &c., and 67,357 packets, &c., returned direct to writers or delivered; 102,744 letters, &c., and 35,511 packets, &c., were destroyed in accordance with the Post and Telegraph Act; and 25,168 letters, &c., and 1,319 packets, &c., were returned, as unclaimed, to other countries. Money and valuables to the amount of £42,041 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles numbering 5,293 were irregularly addressed, and contained money and valuables to the extent of £1,587.

Money Orders
and Postal
Notes.

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1938-39 to 1942-43:—

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1938-39
TO 1942-43.

Heading.	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of Money Order Offices open	796	817	832	844	849
Money Orders Issued—					
Inland {Number ..	507,606	524,544	548,822	582,021	586,233
.. {Amount £	2,973,063	3,120,385	3,488,210	4,307,799	4,991,706
Interstate {Number ..	79,404	98,778	115,910	137,795	153,250
.. {Amount £	413,911	438,618	494,595	582,702	752,490
Beyond the Com- {Number ..	42,950	39,724	24,050	16,121	15,029
monwealth .. {Amount £	109,162	77,025	45,464	32,403	32,512
Total {Number ..	629,960	663,046	688,782	735,937	754,512
.. {Amount £	3,496,136	3,636,028	4,028,269	4,922,904	5,776,708
Money Orders Paid—					
Inland {Number ..	500,928	524,000	542,091	584,242	586,192
.. {Amount £	2,975,157	3,140,381	3,491,207	4,307,701	4,991,724
Interstate {Number ..	148,588	150,266	169,144	186,229	223,698
.. {Amount £	694,418	676,588	755,304	871,694	1,226,676
Beyond the Com- {Number ..	42,343	25,043	17,153	15,199	13,074
monwealth .. {Amount £	147,907	75,877	52,970	49,033	43,202
Total {Number ..	691,859	699,309	728,388	785,670	822,964
.. {Amount £	3,817,482	3,892,846	4,299,481	5,228,428	6,261,602
Postal Notes—					
Issued {Number ..	6,544,497	6,476,137	6,408,665	6,437,509	6,235,422
.. {Amount £	2,241,741	2,232,187	2,269,268	2,370,790	2,344,942
Paid—Issued with- {Number ..	3,854,165	3,898,827	4,022,446	4,100,012	3,919,877
in the State .. {Amount £	1,439,992	1,480,670	1,556,511	1,638,223	1,594,967
Paid—Issued in {Number ..	563,208	621,326	634,679	628,905	839,210
other States .. {Amount £	228,306	242,581	271,938	275,181	447,230

Of the money orders issued in 1942-43, 739,483 for £5,744,196 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia, 3,400 for £7,104 in New Zealand, 8,960 for £18,626 in the United Kingdom, and 2,669 for £6,782 in other countries. The orders paid included 809,890 for £6,218,400 issued in the Commonwealth, 5,868 for £11,246 in New Zealand, 4,525 for £23,132 in the United Kingdom, and 2,681 for £8,824 in other countries.

Telegraphs and Telegrams. The following table gives particulars relating to the telegraph business during each of the five years 1938-39 to 1942-43 :—

VICTORIA—TELEGRAPH BUSINESS, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heading.	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Telegraph Offices (including Railway Telegraph Offices)	2,453	2,474	2,471	2,464	2,465
Telegrams—					
Within the Commonwealth—					
Paid and Collect Telegrams					
Despatched—					
Ordinary, Urgent and Press	3,583,095	3,736,055	4,338,022	5,327,044	6,426,727
Lettergrams	33,796	37,688	30,827	33,577	25,197
Radiograms	3,055	1,921	2,215	735	1,521
Unpaid Telegrams Transmitted—					
Service, Shipping, Meteorological	299,395	306,876	301,144	442,610	487,266
Total	3,919,341	4,082,540	4,672,208	5,803,966	6,940,711
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Despatched	245,479	238,334	289,375	439,983	445,946
Received	220,538	223,992	276,033	361,429	363,528
Total Number of Telegrams dealt with	4,385,358	4,544,866	5,237,616	6,605,378	7,752,185
Revenue—					
Telegrams within the Commonwealth	£ 244,317	£ 246,760	£ 274,564	£ 376,009	£ 432,797
Telegrams beyond the Commonwealth	37,120	51,062	55,999	95,342	89,189
Total Revenue received in State	281,437	297,822	330,563	471,351	521,986

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1938-39 to 1942-43.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONES, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heading.	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Exchanges	1,680	1,685	1,686	1,676	1,672
Public Telephones ..	2,573	2,620	2,775	2,928	3,059
Lines connected ..	150,570	157,081	164,051	167,909	170,780
Instruments connected	208,230	218,128	228,936	237,484	246,507
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	110·7	114·6	118·1	121·5	124·4
Effective Paid Local Calls—					
(a) Subscribers ..	166,528,717	173,986,478	180,849,691	186,734,556	181,036,915
(b) Public Telephones	10,856,620	11,549,253	13,561,093	15,749,645	17,402,442
Trunk Line Calls ..	11,197,897	11,853,346	12,223,393	12,940,573	13,643,346

Wireless Licences Issued.

Details of wireless licences issued in Victoria during each of the years 1938-39 to 1942-43 are shown hereunder.

Consequent on the passing of the Australian Broadcasting Act in July, 1942, broadcast listeners' licences for 1942-43 were issued in two categories, viz.:—(a) licences for one receiver, (b) licences for receivers in excess of one. The number of licences (for one receiver) issued in Victoria, at 30th June, 1943, represented 27 per cent. of the total for Australia (1,370,000).

VICTORIA—WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED. 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Class of Licence.	Number of Licences Issued During Year Ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Coast	1	1	1	1	1
Ship	96	94	86	82	79
Aircraft	13	10	11	9	9
Land	3	4	4	3	3
Broadcasting* ..	18	19	19	19	19
Broadcast Listeners' ..	327,579	348,158	362,790	371,502	375,933†
Experimental	580	106	‡	‡	‡
Portable	4	2	2	..	..
Special	24	28	26	65	131
Total	328,318	348,422	362,939	371,681	376,175

* Exclusive of five stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service (P.M.G.'s Department).

† Excluding 15,017 licences issued in excess of one.

‡ Operation of Experimental Stations suspended for duration of war.

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria for the years 1938-39 to 1942-43 are contained in the following table :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Particulars.	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Postage*	£ 1,820,005	£ 1,856,018	£ 1,966,168	£ 2,449,926	£ 2,389,994
Money Order Commission	75,096	74,608	74,699	74,649	80,369
Poundage on Postal Notes	14,512	14,465	14,544	14,829	15,429
Private Boxes and Bags	132,632	136,454	218,862	213,820	274,715
Miscellaneous*					
Total Postal	2,042,245	2,081,545	2,274,273	2,753,224	2,760,507
Telegraph	341,182	366,780	408,517	491,785	959,100
Radio*	152,629	161,422	198,657	156,514	187,417
Telephones	2,351,611	2,487,315	2,648,137	2,919,470	3,242,806
Grand Total†	4,887,667	5,097,062	5,529,584	6,320,993	7,149,830
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the					
Nature of Salary	1,535,967	1,594,464	1,656,788	1,837,095	2,257,362
General Expenses	128,875	133,476	143,530	151,212	146,114
Stores and Material	124,363	51,942	45,104	69,542	152,295
Mail Services	287,392	269,599	283,993	296,677	300,404
Engineering Services (other than new works)	885,459	949,018	976,889	1,115,140	1,320,346
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	26,127	23,168	20,402	18,917	16,290
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c.	35,204	32,902	32,515	43,660	41,205
Proportion of Audit Expenses	3,150	3,240	3,304	3,577	3,550
New Works—					
Telegraph, Telephones, and Wireless	1,011,128	885,694	814,060	765,800	653,700
New Buildings, &c.	108,579	16,592	61,191	75,897	72,247
Total Expenditure‡	4,146,244	3,960,095	4,037,776	4,377,517	4,963,513

* Including "Central Office" collections. † Actual collections. ‡ Actual payments.

TRANSPORT.

Under the provisions of the *Transport Regulation Act* 1932, the Transport Regulation Board was appointed by the Governor in Council on 16th February, 1933, for the purposes of securing the improvement and co-ordination of means and facilities for locomotion and transport and of carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the Act.

Brief reference to certain provisions of the Transport Regulation Acts of 1933, 1935, and 1940 respectively and the system evolved to implement them is made in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

Transport
Regulation
Board.

The number of transport licences in force at 30th June, 1943, classified according to the various types of licence issued, are shown hereunder.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT LICENCES IN FORCE AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Discretionary Licences.			Licences "As of Right."		
Type of Licence.	Permanent Licences relating to Commercial Passenger Vehicles operated as—	Number of Licences.	Type of Licence.	To operate for Hire or Reward—	Number of Licences.
A	Stage Omnibuses ..	767	EA	Within 25 miles of Melbourne ..	5,673
B	Touring Omnibuses ..	6	EB {	Within 25 miles of Ballarat	179
C	Special Service Omnibuses	54		Within 25 miles of Bendigo	197
				Within 25 miles of Geelong	243
D	Permanent licences relating to commercial goods vehicles ..	863	EC	Within 20 miles of the places of business of the owners outside the radius of Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong ..	4,739
			ED	Primary Producers, the vehicles being operated in connexion with their business as such and in some cases for the carriage for hire or reward of their neighbours' produce ..	1,117
			EF	Commercial goods vehicles owned by butter or cheese factories and operated for the carriage of milk or cream and goods necessary for such factory ..	309
			EG	Private Carriers, the vehicles being used to carry the goods of the owners in the course of trade in connexion with their own business ..	18,163
			EH	(i) Carrying only 3rd Schedule goods ..	696
				(ii) Racehorse floats ..	11
				(iii) Tank wagons carrying only petroleum products ..	109
				(iv) Commercial travellers' vehicles registered at the commercial rate of motor registration ..	144
			All other	.. ..	489
Total (Discretionary) ..		1,690	Total (As of Right) ..		32,069

In addition to those shown above, sundry additional and temporary licences numbering 582 were issued. This made the grand total of licences issued at the 30th June, 1943, 34,341, while the fees collected amounted to £15,717.

**Directorate of
Emergency
Road
Transport.**

Reference was made in the *Year-Book* for 1941-42 to the appointment of the Board as a Directorate of Emergency Road Transport under National Security (Land Transport) Regulations. Owing to the shortage of motor spirit and rubber, very considerable economies in all forms of road use have been obtained in order to ensure the maintenance of essential road transport.

**Liquid Fuel
Control Board.**

The scheme for rationing motor spirit continues in force and there has been no significant change since the last issue of the *Year-Book*.

RAILWAYS.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic, with the two exceptions referred to on page 365, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

Certain border railways in New South Wales are also under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners by virtue of an agreement ratified between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments under Act No. 3194 of 1922.

All lines controlled by the Railways Commissioners are shown on the map opposite page 309.

The succeeding tables relate to the State Railways, the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways and the Road Motor Services, all of which are under the control of the Railways Commissioners. The operations of these tramways and the Road Motor Services are also shown separately on pages 363 and 364. Steam or motor power provides the traction for country passenger and goods traffic, while electricity is used mainly for passenger traffic on suburban lines.

**Reduction of
loan liability.**

Important legislation bearing on railway finances was contained in the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, No. 4429. A brief outline of the principal provisions of this Act was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1939-1940, page 361.

Total capital cost of railways and equipment.

The total capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock and equipment of the Railways Department as at the end of each of the five years 1939-1943, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

At 30th June—	Railways.		Electric Tramways.	Road Motor Services.	Total Capital Cost.*
	Lines Opened.	Lines in Progress of Construction.	Lines Opened.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	51,085,894	256,854	152,412	23,382	51,518,542
1940	50,720,098	257,339	139,835	18,144	51,135,416
1941	50,723,116	258,886	135,636	7,620	51,125,258
1942	51,090,964	255,551	140,191	10,082	51,496,788
1943	51,000,215	164,372	158,162	8,327	51,331,076

* Written down in accordance with Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act No. 4429 of 1936.

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the **Loan liability.** Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with Act No. 4429, amounted to £49,798,204 at 30th June, 1943. After deducting the value of securities purchased by the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (£3,804,121), the total liability in respect of current loans outstanding at that date was £45,994,083. The annual interest payable on this amount, calculated at the average rate of 3·75 per cent., was £1,724,778.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, funds amounting to £6,168,921 at 30th June, 1943, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, &c., out of Consolidated Revenue and the National Recovery Loan and other Funds. No interest is charged on this amount.

**Railways
traffic.**

The mileage and the traffic of the railways for each of the years 1938-39 to 1942-43 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Miles Constructed ..	4,815·67	4,815·59	4,815·59	4,845·32	4,851·45
" Dismantled ..	37·63	37·63	37·63	46·38	46·38
" Closed to Traffic ..	11·47	11·47	11·47	25·47	39·97
" Open for Traffic ..	4,766·57	4,766·49	4,766·49	4,773·47	4,765·10
Vehicle Mileage ..	18,875,525	18,032,670	18,837,283	19,170,009	19,240,323
Passenger Journeys ..	148,543,244	151,279,927	166,650,465	189,775,439	205,533,158
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons)* ..	5,989,557	6,202,458	6,641,249	7,526,012	8,777,932†

* Figures relating to Road Motor Services are included as follows:—13,704 tons in 1938-39, 15,469 tons in 1939-40, 18,464 tons in 1940-41, 23,372 tons in 1941-42, and 18,819 tons in 1942-43.

† Tonnage of live stock estimated.

The tonnage (8,777,932) of goods and live stock carried during 1942-43, represented an increase of 1,251,920 tons as compared with the previous year.

**Railways
revenue and
expenditure.**

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the five financial years 1939-1943, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares ..	3,918,072	4,097,300	5,077,746	6,382,477	7,152,733
Parcels, &c. ..	331,221	319,381	328,328	407,486	460,137
Other ..	100,672	99,361	104,469	114,860	121,758
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods ..	3,621,893	3,986,847	4,097,048	5,857,774}	8,006,897
Live Stock ..	606,299	539,551	619,185	617,940}	
Minerals ..	60,703	61,422	93,609		
Other ..	..	63,997	66,206		
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services ..	370,984	408,381	519,248	674,432	766,167
Sale of Electrical Power ..	41,030	44,323	48,536	57,939	59,820
Rentals ..	140,052	144,900	160,005	171,861	186,914
Book Stalls ..	72,594	77,478	93,127	108,580	113,588
Advertising ..	38,045	35,475	37,007	35,842	34,568
Other* ..	58,764	64,032	85,706	77,597	80,921
Total ..	9,360,329	9,942,448	11,330,220	14,614,837	17,120,223

* Including recoup on account of reduction in outer suburban fares, £33,750 in 1938-39, £42,000 in 1939-40, £39,000 in 1940-41, £36,000 in 1941-42, and £33,000 in 1942-43.

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1938-39
TO 1942-43—continued.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works	1,523,840	1,728,950	1,799,549	2,001,561	2,462,845
Rolling Stock	2,584,629	2,686,950	2,837,571	3,177,420	3,763,564
Transportation	2,742,199	2,714,934	2,920,766	3,271,649	3,725,552
Electrical Engineering Branch	280,262	330,263	331,799	501,217	482,702
Stores Branch	126,564	125,837	127,034	136,196	156,346
Pensions and Gratuities ..	113,921	103,649	92,109	84,349	74,499
Payment to the Superannuation Fund	370,363	379,885	383,274	387,758	388,816
Contribution to Railway Renewals and Replacements Fund	225,000	200,000	525,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Long Service and Accrued Leave .. ..	..	..	..	..	297,970
Repayment to Public Account (Act No. 4499)	50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	..
Provision Way and Works Maintenance .. ..	..	..	..	..	400,000
Other	260,146	249,112	236,406	574,714*	597,928*
Total Working Expenses ..	8,276,924	8,569,580	9,353,508	11,734,864	14,150,222
Less Expenditure charged to special Funds	139,302	436,406	299,580	51,548	31,281
Working Expenses charged to Railway Revenue	8,137,622	8,133,174	9,053,928	11,683,316	14,118,941
Net Revenue	1,222,707	1,809,274	2,276,292	2,931,521	3,001,282
Debt Charges—					
Interest Charges and Expenses† ..	1,866,062	1,886,413	1,920,732	1,948,428	1,889,545
Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption	188,693	197,438	206,521	209,476	197,674
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	120,018	121,624	122,445	124,250	126,361
Net Result for Year ..	- 952,066	- 396,201	+ 26,594	+ 649,347	+ 787,702
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue	%	%	%	%	%
	86·94	81·80	79·91	79·94	82·47

* Includes Pay-roll Tax and War Damage Insurance, &c.

† Including Loan Conversion Expenses.

The revenue for 1942-43 increased by £2,505,386 as compared with that for 1941-42. Passenger business increased by £829,805, and goods, &c., business increased by £1,559,854. Total working expenses increased by £2,415,358, as compared with those of the previous year

Railways earnings and expenses per mile open.

The earnings, expenses charged to railway revenue, and net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the five years 1938-39 to 1942-43 were as follows:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heading.	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Average Number of Miles open for Traffic	4,762	4,766	4,766	4,753	4,765
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile ..	1,966	2,086	2,377	3,074	3,593
Working Expenses per Mile ..	1,709	1,706	1,900	2,458	2,963
Net Revenue per Mile ..	257	380	478	617	630

This table does not take account of the interest paid on railway loans and expenses of paying same, which are given in the table on the previous page.

Capital cost of Railways Rolling stock.

At 30th June, 1942, the capital cost of the broad-gauge rolling stock after being written down in accordance with Act No. 4429 of 1936 was £6,529,797, of the narrow-gauge £21,935, of the electric street tramway £39,472, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £1,338.

Railways staff. The number of officers and employees in the railways service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the five financial years 1939-1943, were as set forth below.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC., 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1939 ..	15,515	8,345	23,860	£ 6,064,800
1940 ..	17,506	6,488	23,994	6,177,177
1941 ..	16,690	7,170	23,860	6,661,937
1942 ..	15,745	9,100	24,845	7,786,251
1943 ..	15,241	10,316	25,557	8,670,724

Note.—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.

St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1942-43 are detailed in the following statement. As these tramways are controlled and operated by the Railways Commissioners, particulars relating to them have been included in all the preceding railway tables.

ELECTRIC STREET TRAMWAYS, 1942-43.
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	St. Kilda- Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham- Beaumaris Electric Tramway.	Total.
Average Mileage of Tramway	No.	No.	No.
Worked	5·18	2·42	7·60
Car Mileage	527,693	124,361	652,054
Passengers Carried	6,720,346	2,095,896	8,816,242
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue	65,218	18,878	84,096
Working Expenses	47,417	10,986	58,403
Interest Charges, &c. ..	4,217*	1,889†	6,106
Net Profit	13,584	6,003	19,587
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1943, as written down under Act 4429 of 1936—			
Construction of Lines ..	82,081	36,609	118,690
Rolling Stock	36,319	3,153	39,472
Total	118,400	39,762	158,162

* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £366.

† Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £183.

**Road Motor
Services.**

The following table gives particulars for each of the three years 1940-41 to 1942-43 of the operations of the Road Motor Services under the control of the Railways Commissioners.

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 1940-41 TO 1942-43.
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	No.	No.	No.
Car Mileage	428,816	275,842	151,741
Passenger Journeys	1,333,602	1,180,941	886,559
Gross Revenue—	£	£	£
Passenger Service	14,386	9,446	} 6,467
Goods Service	16,418	10,611	
Working Expenses	41,892	26,836	20,500
Interest Charges*	883	555	461
Net Loss	11,971	7,334	14,494
Capital Expenditure at end of Year (less depreciation written off) ..	7,620	10,082	8,327

* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £79 in 1940-41, £52 in 1941-42, and £43 in 1942-43.

**Municipal
railway**

A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the council of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length and, up to 30th September, 1943, cost £42,555 for construction and equipment. During the year ended 30th September, 1943, the gross receipts were £8,154 and the working expenses, excluding interest, £6,806. The train mileage for the same year was 8,424, the number of passenger journeys 9,000, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried 19,692.

Under Act No. 4861 of 1941 the Shire Council was relieved from all its liability (£8,037 2s. 5d.) to the Government of Victoria in respect of this railway.

**Private
railway.**

Another railway in Victoria, which does not belong to the State system, is that between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It is 11 miles in length and has a gauge of 3 feet. During 1942-43 the traffic on this line was confined to the transport of goods. A steel tramway continuation of the line—used only for the haulage of logs and sawn timbers—extends about 8 miles beyond Powelltown. The total cost of construction up to 30th June, 1943, was £80,354 and, for the year ended on the same date, the receipts and working expenses in connexion therewith (exclusive of depreciation and interest on capital) were £139 and £3,617 respectively. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 5,808 and goods carried amounted to 6,700 tons.

TRAMWAYS.**Victorian
Tramways.**

The various tramway systems in the State at 30th June, 1943 (excluding those under the control of the Railways Commissioners) comprised 163·741 miles of electric lines, of which 132·738 miles were double, and 31·003 miles single track. Cable tramways ceased operations and were replaced by motor omnibuses on 26th October, 1940. The succeeding tables contain particulars of cable tramways up to that date.

The electric street tramways, St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Beaumaris, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, are not referred to in this connexion, but are included under the heading "Railways," page 364, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 369.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the foregoing exceptions) for each of the five years 1938-39 to 1942-43.

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Street Tramways.)

Year ended 30th June.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons Employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1939	136·864	29·865	24,616,995	190,614,457	2,254,865	1,544,236	932	4,734
1940	136·080	30·668	24,390,712	193,927,290	2,308,189	1,585,631	928	4,740
1941	136·610	32·052	23,199,505	203,265,413	2,425,445	1,548,298	902	4,920
1942	131·094	31·124	23,705,403	245,375,185	2,861,528	1,665,026	776	4,450
1943	132·738	31·003	24,670,703	282,405,272	3,161,425	1,900,813	783	4,480

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act became operative on 7th January, 1919. The Act provided for a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council to control all tramways in the metropolitan area, with the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris electric systems.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £5,500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £400,000. At 30th June, 1943, the Board had exercised its borrowing power to the extent of £5,100,000.

**Melbourne and
Metropolitan
Tramways
Board—
Combined
Traffic.**

Particulars in relation to the combined traffic of the cable system (up to 26th October, 1940, when it ceased to operate) and the electric system under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for each of the five years 1938-39 to 1942-43, are given hereunder.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling- stock.	Persons Em- ployed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1939 ..	127·344	5·915	22,980,520	182,094,402	2,176,908	1,418,454	861	4,483
1940 ..	126·640	6·598	22,761,438	185,282,354	2,230,455	1,458,652	857	4,486
1941 ..	127·170	7·982	21,575,130	193,386,248	2,336,336	1,424,138	831	4,669
1942 ..	121·654	7·054	22,063,659	233,136,284	2,751,997	1,539,595	705	4,196
1943 ..	123·268	6·923	22,925,648	265,927,574	3,025,921	1,761,498	712	4,197

**Melbourne and
Metropolitan
Tramways
Board—
Separate
Systems.**

In the next statement the operations of the electric tramways and the motor omnibus systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown separately for the years 1941-42 and 1942-43.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1941-42 AND 1942-43.

System.	Track Open.		Tram/'Bus Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Ex- penses.	Rolling- stock.	Persons Em- ployed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1941-42.								
Electric ..	121·654	7·054	22,063,659	233,136,284	2,751,997	1,539,595	705	4,196
Motor Omnibus	66·825	..	7,624,706	61,893,220	672,469	462,161	281	1,203
1942-43.								
Electric ..	123·268	6·923	22,925,648	265,927,574	3,025,921	1,761,498	712	4,197
Motor Omnibus	66·718	..	8,613,380	70,877,048	772,347	614,751	294	1,258

The total traffic receipts of the Tramways Board during 1942-43 amounted to £3,798,268. There was additional revenue from advertising, rents, &c., viz.:—£8,028 (including Municipal Guarantee £1,390), from electric tramways, £823 from motor omnibuses, and £6,885 from other sources, making a gross revenue for the year of £3,814,004.

There was a gross surplus of £1,423,745 for the year. From this sum interest on loans, rates, &c., amounting to £381,725 were paid, leaving an amount of £1,042,020, from which appropriations were made as follows:—Victorian Consolidated Revenue, £119,443; Renewals, &c., Reserve Accounts, £765,509; Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £106,117. There was a net surplus of £50,951.

Pursuant to section 77 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act No. 3732, the Board is required to make certain annual payments to the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The total of such payments up to 30th June, 1943, amounted to £2,549,823. This amount was allocated as follows:—Fire Brigades Board, £1,294,266; Licensing Fund, £435,251; and Infectious Diseases Hospital, £820,306. Under the provisions of Act No. 4598 the Board was relieved of the Licensing Fund payment as from 1st July, 1938.

Up to 30th June, 1943, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, after writing off the value of obsolete assets, amounted to £9,218,272, of which £149,806 was expended on cable tramways, £8,117,479 on electric tramways, £763,784 on motor omnibuses, and £187,203 on general properties.

In the next statement comparisons are made between the electric and bus systems operated by the Tramways Board, the receipts per mile, the cost of working, &c., being shown for the year 1942-43.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS, WORKING EXPENSES, ETC. PER
MILE, ETC., 1942-43.**

System.	Traffic Receipts.			Working Expenses to Total Revenue.	Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile, including Power Cost.	Average Distance per Penny.
	Per Vehicle Mile.	Per Mile of Single Track.	Per Passenger.			
	d.	£	d.	%	d.	Miles.
Electric ..	31·677	11,939	2·731	58·086	15·766	·913
Bus ..	21·520	5,788	2·615	79·510	14·901	·934

**Tramways
in Extra-
Metropolitan
Cities.**

The cities, other than the metropolis, having electric tramway systems are :—Ballarat, with 13·84 miles of lines (2·33 double and 11·51 single track) ; Bendigo, with 8·64 miles of lines (2·43 double and 6·21 single track) ; and Geelong, with 11·80 miles of lines (4·71 double and 7·09 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the five years 1938-39 to 1942-43 are summarized below.

TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1939	9·52	23·95	1,636,475	8,520,055	77,957	125,782	71	251
1940	9·44	24·07	1,629,274	8,644,936	77,734	126,979	71	254
1941	9·44	24·07	1,624,375	9,879,165	89,109	124,160	71	251
1942	9·44	24·07	1,641,744	12,238,901	109,531	125,431	71	254
1943	9·47	24·81	1,745,055	16,477,698	135,504	139,315	71	283

**Summary of
All Victorian
Tramways.**

A summary of the operations for the two years 1941-42 and 1942-43 of the foregoing tramway systems and of the electric tramways under the control of the Railways Commissioners is given in the following table :—

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1941-42 AND 1942-43.

Heading.				1940-41.	1942-43.
Route Mileage Open—	Double ..	miles		138·694	140·338
	Single ..	miles		31·124	31·733
	Total ..	miles		169·818	172·071
Cost of Construction and Equipment £				8,324,404	8,481,113
Gross Revenue—					
Traffic Receipts ..	..	£		2,936,063	3,245,521
Other ..	..	£		8,591	8,424
Total Revenue £				2,944,654	3,253,945

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1941-42 AND 1942-43—continued.

Heading.		1941-42.	1942-43.
Working Expenses £		1,721,926	1,789,877
Net Earnings £		1,222,728	1,464,068
Interest, &c. £		243,433	186,038
Statutory Charges, Rates, &c. .. £		929,341	1,139,941
Net Profit after Paying Working Expenses, Interest, &c., Statutory Charges, Rates, &c. £		49,954	138,089
Tram Miles Run miles		24,352,857	25,322,757
Passenger Journeys No.		253,367,783	291,221,514
Staff Employed—			
Salaried No.		656	662
Wages No.		3,890	3,913
Total Staff No.		4,546	4,575
Rolling Stock No.		804	814

LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed
vehicles in
Melbourne.

The licensing and regulating of vehicles used as hackney carriages, plying for hire within the City of Melbourne and within the distance of eight miles from the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne, are controlled by the Melbourne City Council.

Particulars regarding licences issued during 1942-43 were as follows:—

Description.	Number Licensed.	Revenue Received.
Horse-drawn Vehicles—		£
Wagonettes (21), Owners (16)	37	} 28
Hackney Carriage Drivers	24	
Carters (for conveyance of goods)	713	36
Motor Vehicles—		
Motor Omnibuses	343	} 965
Taxi-cabs	550	
Private Hire Cars	450	} 2,078
Motor Cabs	53	
Chars-a-banc	8	
Hire and Drive Yourself Cars	32	
Hackney Carriage Motor Car Owners	695	} 2,078
Hackney Carriage Motor Car Drivers	2,584	
Total Revenue .. ..	..	3,107

Motor vehicles, etc., registrations. A detailed statement of the rates chargeable for the annual registration of motor vehicles, &c., is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 500. Subsequent amendments to the Motor Car Acts have provided *inter alia* for a reduction in the rate chargeable for registration or renewal of registration of motor vehicles owned by primary producers.

The *Motor Car (Amendment) Act 1942* (No. 4925) provided *inter alia* for a reduction of 25% in the fee otherwise payable under the Motor Car Act for registration or renewal of registration of a motor car unless such vehicle is fitted with a gas producer or receives a monthly allowance of more than 25 gallons of liquid fuel. The reduced fee shall continue in operation for the duration of the present war.

The total registrations of motor vehicles, &c., the number of drivers' licences, &c., issued, and the revenue received therefrom by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department during each of the five years, 1938-39 to 1942-43, are shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.,
DRIVERS' LICENCES, ETC., ISSUED, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Vehicles—					
Private Cars	151,130	153,979	145,907	121,129	128,667
Commercial Vehicles	33,901	34,591	34,801	34,046	32,807
Hire Cars	2,261	2,358	2,530	2,465	2,553
Primary Producers	47,427	49,549	49,295	49,521	51,358
Omnibuses	438	435	629	636	666
Traction Engines	339	220	289	209	79
Trailers	4,668	5,132	5,620	6,086	6,757
Motor Cycles	26,698	25,765	23,572	16,688	16,267
Drivers' Licences	358,417	370,838	365,205	339,334	329,595
Dealers' Licences	486	438	313	204	176
Transfers	123,392	110,074	90,209	43,180	44,408
Total Revenue Received* ..	£ 1,886,794	£ 1,939,735	£ 1,892,590	£ 1,652,271	£ 1,456,097

* These amounts (less cost of collection, refunds, transfer fees, and the amount received on account of drivers' licences) are included in the Country Roads Board Fund.

The principal items of revenue received during 1942-43 were in respect of motor cars, £1,337,235; motor cycles, £13,676; and drivers' licences, £82,402.

In the next statement, details relating to new registrations and renewals of registration of motor cars and motor cycles are shown for the years 1941-42 and 1942-43 respectively.

VICTORIA—NEW REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES.

Vehicles.	1941-42.			1942-43.		
	New Registrations.		Renewals of Registration.	New Registrations.		Renewals of Registration.
	New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.		New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Cars—						
Private	1,242	13,216	106,671	833	17,990	109,911
Commercial and Hire ..	1,190	2,836	32,484	785	2,701	31,890
Primary Producers' ..	381	3,079	46,061	252	3,643	47,471
Motor Cycles	270	3,530	12,908	83	4,299	11,885

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

Summary of all Traffic Accidents.

The following statements contain particulars of traffic accidents which occurred only in the public thoroughfares of Victoria. Figures regarding accidents on private property or on railway lines (except at level crossings) are not included. The total number of deaths shown in these statements is not comparable therefore, with those shown in Part "Vital Statistics" of this *Year-Book*, page 127.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED, 1943.

Place of Occurrence.	Accidents in which Persons were Killed or Injured.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Accidents in which no Person was Killed or Injured.	Total Accidents.
	No. (1,406)	No. (72)	No. 1,166 (1,461)	No. 1,152 (1,502)	No. 2,225 (2,908)
City of Melbourne	1,073 (1,406)	45 (72)	1,166 (1,461)	1,152 (1,502)	2,225 (2,908)
Metropolitan Area (excluding City of Melbourne)	1,853 (2,417)	110 (189)	2,035 (2,625)	1,658 (2,301)	3,511 (4,718)
Total—Metropolitan Area ..	2,926 (3,823)	155 (261)	3,201 (4,086)	2,810 (3,803)	5,736 (7,626)
Remainder of State	902 (1,115)	154 (160)	1,158 (1,405)	839 (1,129)	1,741 (2,244)
Grand Total	3,828 (4,938)	309 (421)	4,359 (5,491)	3,649 (4,932)	7,477 (9,870)

Note.—Figures in parentheses relate to the year 1942.

In the table which follows traffic accidents during 1943 have been recorded according to the classification of male and female victims.

VICTORIA—TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—PARTICULARS OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1943.

Description.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pedestrian	85	1,080	23	555	108	1,635
Driver of motor vehicle other than motor cycle	26	371	3	30	29	401
Driver of motor cycle	18	289	..	1	18	290
Passenger—motor car, truck, bus, &c.	70	548	7	334	77	882
Passenger—motor cycle, side car ..	2	11	..	6	2	17
Pillion rider	3	41	..	11	3	52
Pedal cyclist	36	575	4	131	40	706
Riding tandem or on handle or bar of bicycle	1	8	1	5	2	13
Tram passenger	6	111	3	88	9	199
Driver or passenger of horse-drawn vehicle	15	96	2	17	17	113
Equestrian	2	18	..	8	2	26
Other	2	24	..	1	2	25
Total	266	3,172	43	1,187	309	4,359

Particulars of victims of traffic accidents during 1943 are shown according to age and sex in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—SEX AND AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1943.

Age Group.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-4	6	74	..	41	6	115
5-9	10	196	2	86	12	282
10-14	11	185	2	71	13	256
15-19	21	341	2	119	23	460
20-29	62	614	4	257	66	871
30-39	41	473	4	163	45	636
40-49	30	415	5	128	35	543
50-59	30	379	6	127	36	506
60 and over	53	369	18	159	71	528
Not stated	2	126	..	36	2	162
Total	266	3,172	43	1,187	309	4,359

Numerous reasons are given to the Police as the causes of accidents. A summary of the principal reasons given is published hereafter. It must be remembered that, in some cases, only one party has been able to give evidence.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1943.

Stated Cause.	Number of Accidents.		
	Fatal.	Non-fatal with Injured.	Total.
Driver or Rider—			
Skidding on roadway	13	88	101
Failure to exercise care at intersection ..	7	313	320
Excessive speed	8	52	60
Not keeping to left	10	71	81
Swerving to avoid vehicle or other object	6	67	73
Stopping or turning in front of other vehicle or leaving kerb without warning ..	..	73	73
Level Crossing	4	7	11
Rounding corner carelessly or on wrong side	4	42	46
Obscured vision	4	45	49
Failing to give right of way	5	24	29
Dazzled by sun or light	2	41	43
Breaking traffic regulations or failing to obey traffic officer's signal	4	46	50
Careless, negligent, or inefficient driving..	30	368	398
Hit and run motorist	12	87	99
Error of judgment	11	211	222
All other	12	113	125
Total	132	1,648	1,780
Vehicle—			
Defective mechanism and/or tyres	6	85	91
No lights	5	26	31
Other	3	12	15
Total	14	123	137
Passenger—			
Alighting from moving vehicle	7	105	112
Falling from moving vehicle	6	94	100
Total	13	199	212
Pedestrian—			
Walking or running on roadway or crossing without care	49	796	845
Boarding vehicle in motion	3	59	62
Stepping on to road without care	1	36	37
Other	13	258	271
Total	66	1,149	1,215
Other—			
Horses shying, bolting, or stumbling ..	11	67	78
Other (including not known)	36	370	406
Total	47	437	484
Grand Total	272	3,556	3,828

A comparative statement of the number of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents during each of the five years 1939-1943 is given below. Accidents involving one vehicle with another vehicle or object are classified according to one type of vehicle only.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED
IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1939 TO 1943.**

Vehicle, &c.	1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.		1943.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pedal Cycle ..	12	310	14	331	22	336	12	307	18	225
Motor Bus ..	4	60	6	85	10	137	30	225	45	255
Motor Car, Truck, &c.	400	6,826	377	6,915	271	5,254	295	4,025	185	3,049
Motor Cycle ..	40	606	41	707	33	524	19	313	13	211
Train—Electric and Steam ..	3	2	3	1	5	2	7	1	1	3
Tram—Electric and Cable ..	14	155	8	155	13	173	28	353	22	370
Other Vehicle ..	2	29	7	33	5	46	15	72	16	60
Pedestrian ..	3	77	2	96	2	91	9	179	8	169
Horse ..	2	9	2	8	3	10	6	16	1	17
Total ..	480	8,074	460	8,331	364	6,573	421	5,491	309	4,359

In the next table accidents in which persons were killed or injured have been classified according to type of vehicle, &c., involved, e.g., where a collision has occurred between a motor car and a pedal cyclist, particulars of such accident are included under each heading. Correct totals cannot be arrived at by the addition of the items shown in the table.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, TYPES OF
VEHICLES, ETC., INVOLVED, 1942 AND 1943.**

Type of Vehicle, &c., Involved.	1942.			1943.		
	Number of Accidents.*	Number Killed.	Number Injured.	Number of Accidents.*	Number Killed.	Number Injured.
Motor Car ..	2,657	205	3,086	1,874	111	2,192
Motor Van ..	143	10	178	101	9	103
Motor Truck, Lorry ..	848	94	1,032	724	71	925
Motor Bus ..	274	33	285	246	46	332
Motor Cycle ..	593	44	668	419	27	466
Pedal Cycle ..	1,112	60	1,117	799	43	792
Tram—Electric ..	406	34	427	400	29	455
Train—Electric and Steam ..	19	12	17	14	30	24
Horse-drawn Vehicle ..	213	16	235	166	25	161
Horse ..	32	6	27	33	2	34
Pedestrian ..	2,083	191	2,054	1,620	110	1,624
Other ..	8	3	10	4	1	7

* Number of accidents refers only to these in which persons were killed or injured.

Details of breaches of the Motor Car Act and Traffic Regulations will be found on page 140 of this *Year-Book*.

AIRCRAFT.

The collection and the compilation of aircraft statistics were undertaken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as from 1st July, 1922.

The following particulars relating to civil aircraft registered in Victoria for the years specified below have been received from that source.

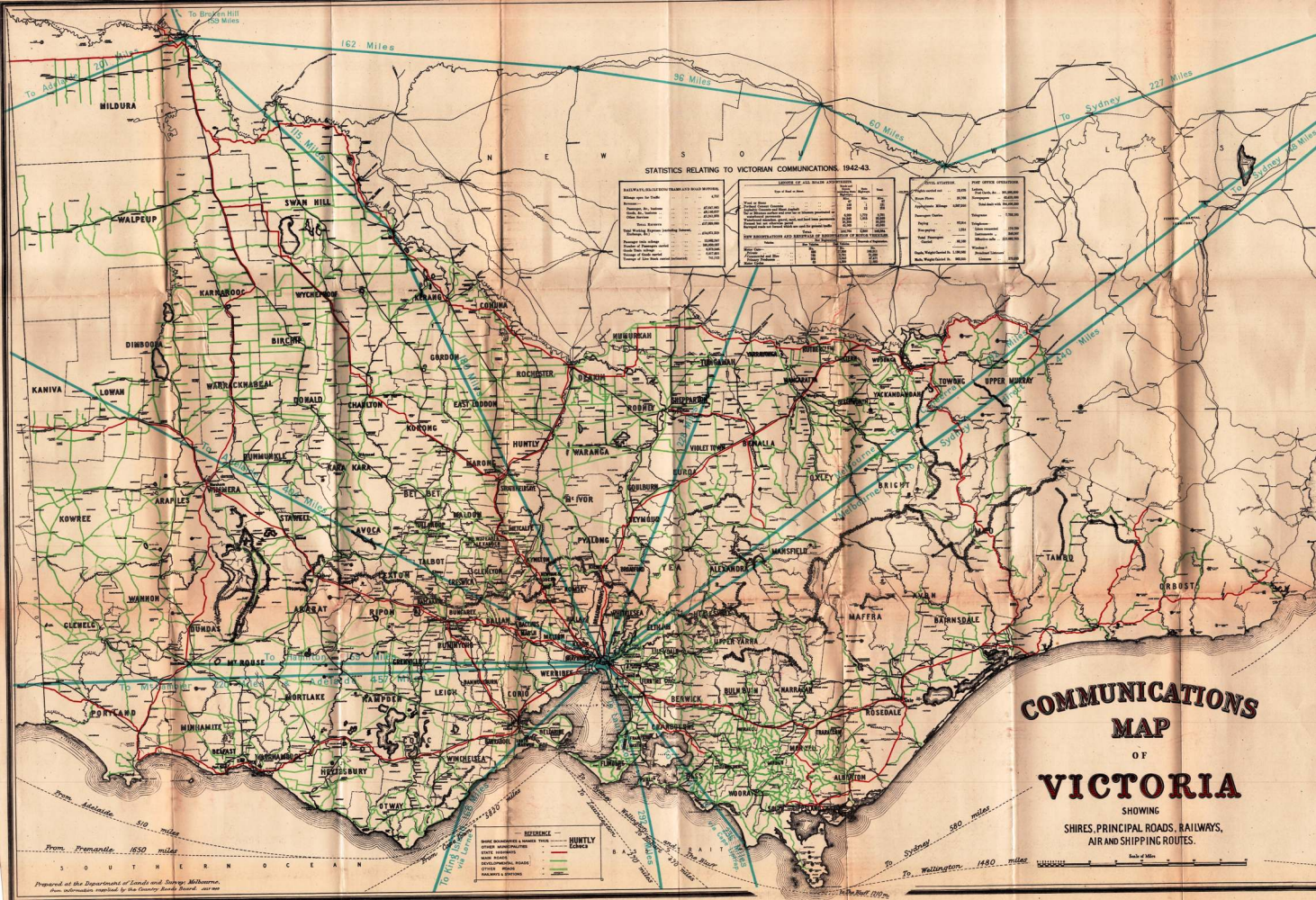
The main air lines of Victoria are shown on the map opposite page 309 of this *Year-Book*.

VICTORIA—CIVIL AIRCRAFT, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Particulars.	At 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Registered Owners	38	28	25	26	(b) 34
Registered Aircraft	70	58	38	36	(b) 27
Licensed Pilots—					
Private	268	(a)	165	47	29
Commercial	107	(a)	56	55	60
Licensed Ground Engineers ..	164	(a)	185	218	277
Licensed Navigators	16	(a)	26	16	18
Licensed Aircraft Radio Telegraph Operators	33	36	17	11	14
Licensed Aircraft Radio Telephone Operators .. ..	..	..	10	17	18
Aerodromes—					
Government	4	5	6	2	2
Public	18	19	15	13	13
Government Emergency Ground	10	8	7	6	5
During Year ended 30th June—					
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Flights carried out	39,736	34,270	16,723	14,296	12,675
Hours flown	41,268	33,169	25,142	23,549	25,766
Approximate mileage	5,089,412	3,770,979	3,199,286	3,103,116	3,567,910
Passengers carried—					
Paying	70,887	64,613	81,112	83,716	83,954
Non-paying	8,074	6,297	2,768	1,988	1,214
Total Passengers carried ..	78,961	70,910	83,880	85,704	85,168
Goods, Weight Carried lb. ..	850,286	863,567	936,018	1,067,018	1,130,562
Mails, Weight Carried	65,270	63,285	93,386	180,658	963,555
Accidents—					
Persons Killed	21	3	..	3	2
Persons Injured	10	1	..	..	3

(a) Not available.

(b) At 31st December, 1943.



STATISTICS RELATING TO VICTORIAN COMMUNICATIONS, 1942-43

RAILWAYS (GROSS TONNAGE AND GROSS MILES)	
Grain	1,000,000
Coal	1,000,000
Other	1,000,000
Total	3,000,000
GROSS MILES	
Grain	1,000,000
Coal	1,000,000
Other	1,000,000
Total	3,000,000

ROADS (GROSS TONNAGE AND GROSS MILES)	
Grain	1,000,000
Coal	1,000,000
Other	1,000,000
Total	3,000,000
GROSS MILES	
Grain	1,000,000
Coal	1,000,000
Other	1,000,000
Total	3,000,000

AIR (GROSS TONNAGE AND GROSS MILES)	
Grain	1,000,000
Coal	1,000,000
Other	1,000,000
Total	3,000,000
GROSS MILES	
Grain	1,000,000
Coal	1,000,000
Other	1,000,000
Total	3,000,000

COMMUNICATIONS
MAP
OF
VICTORIA

SHOWING
SHIRES, PRINCIPAL ROADS, RAILWAYS,
AIR AND SHIPPING ROUTES.

REFERENCE
RAILWAYS
ROADS
SHIPPING ROUTES
SHIRES
DISTRICTS

PART IX.

FINANCE.

State
Finance.

Under the Constitution Act the revenues of the State are payable into Consolidated Revenue, but certain of these revenues have been hypothecated by various Acts of Parliament for specified purposes, and are payable into special accounts or funds kept at the State Treasury. Apart from these special funds, the financial transactions are concerned with (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Funds. In the succeeding tables, the revenue and expenditure relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the public revenue of certain special funds or accounts which appear in the Treasurer's Finance Statement are included. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an Annual Appropriation Act passed by the Legislature, or by a permanent appropriation under a Special Act. Permanent appropriations are made in respect of services such as Interest on the Funded Debt, Exchange on Overseas Interest, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges and certain other officials, expenditure on State pensions, payments to the Unemployment Relief Fund, contributions to the Hospital and Charities Fund (Totalizator Revenue) and the Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund, etc.

A concise statement of the chief special funds kept at the Treasury is shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 76 to 80. Amongst the funds since established are the Unemployment Relief Fund, the Unemployment Relief Loan (1935-36) Trust Fund, the Winter Relief Fund, the Milk Board Fund, the Farmers Debts Adjustment Fund, the Federal Aid Roads and Works Accounts 1937, the Railways Repayment Account, the Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund and the Public Trustee Fund.

Under Act No. 4597 of 1938 the Closer Settlement, the Discharged Soldiers Settlement and the Discharged Soldiers Concession Funds were abolished. From 28th February, 1939, the finances of these Funds were brought into the Consolidated Revenue system.

The original Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States was made on 12th December, 1927. It was subsequently affected by the Debt Conversion Agreement of 21st July, 1931, the Debt Conversion Agreement (No. 2) of 22nd October, 1931, and the Agreement relating

Commonwealth
and State
Financial
Relations.

to Soldier Settlement Loans of 3rd July, 1934. A brief outline of the principal provisions of the original agreement is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 75.

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1942-43 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in certain special funds gives the following result:—

	£
Public Revenue	37,244,562
Public Expenditure	36,490,231
Net Surplus (transferred to Surplus Revenue Account, Act 3341, Section 13.)	754,331

The differences between the amounts of revenue and expenditure shown above and those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. The public revenue of certain special funds is added to the Consolidated Revenue—an equivalent amount being entered as expenditure. The particulars for 1942-43 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total—Treasurer's Finance Statement	36,489,924	35,735,593
<i>Add public revenue of the following funds—</i>		
Country Roads Board Fund*	698,910	698,910
Licensing Fund†	107,022	107,022
Police Superannuation Fund	23,630	23,630
Assurance Fund	2,430	2,430
Cattle Compensation Fund	38,143	38,143
Swine Compensation Fund	10,897	10,897
Metropolitan Roads Fund	36,759	36,759
Mallee Land Account	48,400	48,400
Other Funds	29,555	29,555
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Loss of Revenue on account of (a) reduction in certain periodical fares to outer suburbs, (b) additional concessions to Defence Forces on leave, (c) non-paying lines	241,108	241,108
Total	37,244,562	36,490,231

* Excluding £647,203 recouped to Revenue under Acts Nos. 3662, 3944, and 4140.

† In addition to this amount £279,871 was transferred to Revenue under Section 312 of Act No. 3717 as amended by Act No. 4909.

The revenue and expenditure of the State for the years 1938-39 to 1942-43, after taking into account the circumstances mentioned above, are shown in the next statement.

VICTORIA—STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June—	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (—).	Accumulated Deficiency to end of each Year (i.e., 30th June).
	£	£	£	£
1939	28,354,711	29,141,953	— 787,242	7,953,429
1940	29,480,781	29,474,520	+ 6,261	7,953,429
1941	30,458,071	30,315,771	+ 142,300	7,947,168
1942	34,111,835	33,319,535	+ 792,300	7,946,869
1943	37,244,562	36,490,231	+ 754,331	7,946,569*

* Of this amount, £988,000 was provided from the proceeds of Treasury Bonds and £6,958,569 from the Public Account.

Details of the sources of revenue for each of the financial years 1938-39 to 1942-43 are given in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF STATE REVENUE, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Payment to State—Act. No. 3554—Financial Agreement	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159
State Taxation—*					
Income Tax	4,370,656	4,737,696	5,009,172	5,903,387	6,344,682
Land Tax	482,336	490,255	492,939	516,282	355,007
Probate Duty	1,374,355	1,456,752	1,433,954	1,426,525	1,517,897
Unemployment Relief	1,879,852	1,999,902	1,585,491	1,284,797	545,695
Stamp Duties	1,134,026	1,144,896	1,140,717	1,090,383	945,933
Motor Taxation†	1,898,265	1,967,750	1,914,154	1,669,859	1,487,194
Other Taxation	883,750	913,411	971,218	1,032,383	1,103,792
Public Works and Services—					
Railways	9,314,910	9,813,781	11,045,444	14,029,449	16,829,238
Water Supply	683,183	741,864	688,658	713,532	936,382
State Coal Mine	189,078	213,028	263,991	337,361	410,466
State Electricity Commission					
Interest, &c.	877,438	878,473	889,901	894,204	861,229
Country Roads Board‡	Dr. 145,866	Dr. 145,776	Dr. 145,042	Dr. 143,668	Dr. 143,668
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory	139,588	145,238	137,612	113,450	71,011
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	31,716	40,096	41,105	42,189	56,957
Wharfage Rates, &c.	68,960	66,545	50,302	49,353	37,672
Other	69,516	66,733	66,650	130,379	153,551

* See also page 390.

† Including cost of collection of Motor Fees paid into the Country Roads Board Fund, but excluding Stamp Duties.

‡ Represents the difference between the interest received by Consolidated Revenue on account of Country Roads and the recoups to Consolidated Revenue as shown in the Country Roads Board Fund. See remarks on preceding page with reference to the statistical method of arriving at total public revenue.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF STATE REVENUE, 1938-39 TO 1942-43—
continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land—					
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c.	441,743	464,471	503,624	526,626	536,671
Interest on Loans—	1,023,843	504,093	463,307	512,192	561,979
Land Settlement	288,371	284,154	285,028	279,887	290,051
Fees, Fines, &c.	101,066	106,346	108,968	115,428	129,443
Tramways Act No. 3732 (Sec. 77)	124,025	150,885	137,455	144,258	173,956
Government Printer	147,011	139,717	131,223	136,350	152,157
Harbor Trust Contributions	36,684	37,920	38,770	38,749	42,540
Department of Agriculture*					
Developmental Railways Account—					
Recoup		85,000			
Companies Act No. 4602 (Secs. 285 and 577)		76,959			
Miscellaneous	813,046	973,383	1,076,271	1,141,321	1,440,184
Total	28,354,711	29,480,781	30,458,071	34,111,835	37,244,562
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	15 2 5	15 11 11	15 17 2	17 9 1	18 17 7

* Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

The classification of expenditure presented in the following tables appeared for the first time in the *Year-Book* for 1936-37. Under this re-arrangement of items of expenditure, the comparability of the figures with those of previous years is not materially affected.

Interest on the Public Debt, Pensions and Gratuities, and the Contribution to the National Debt Sinking Fund have not been allotted to the respective heads of expenditure. They are shown separately under the sub-heading "Financial Administration."

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE
REVENUE, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Legislature and General Administration.</i>					
Legislature—					
Governor	11,740	11,867	10,693	10,488	10,793
Parliament	104,204	102,589	99,674	99,828	102,755
Electoral	2,355	34,577	7,930	6,463	27,241

**VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1938-39 TO 1942-43—continued.**

Heads of Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Legislature and General Administration—continued.</i>					
Financial Administration—					
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest—					
Funded Debt	6,640,308	6,744,667	6,797,067	6,754,671	6,478,474
Temporary Loan	12,934	23,317	17,303	16,731	32,886
Exchange on Interest ..	668,899	700,005	719,066	719,597	696,648
Expenses of Paying Interest, Redemptions, Conversions, &c.	46,253	45,855	66,660	230,784	48,689
National Debt Sinking Fund	858,965	943,647	1,010,769	1,074,410	1,118,107
Pensions and Superannuation Contributions *	1,040,378	1,041,066	1,024,849	1,012,172	996,755
Departmental—					
Treasury (including Taxation, Stamps, &c.)	172,127	176,865	170,716	234,292†	135,791
Pay-roll Tax .. .. .	..	..	..	282,104	351,458
Superannuation Board and Pensions Office—Admini- stration	5,260	5,284	5,384	5,969	7,420
Auditor-General	17,807	17,707	17,338	17,786	26,918
Royal Commissions, Boards of Inquiry, &c.	1,311	466	82	184	2,355
Administration, N.E.I.—					
Government Printer	130,926	135,397	146,432	137,532	174,775
Other	224,549	214,504	239,110	313,266	557,432
Total	9,938,016	10,197,813	10,383,073	10,916,277	10,768,497
<i>Law, Order, and Public Safety.</i>					
Salaries of Judiciary	13,000	15,083	15,500	15,500	15,500
Attorney-General and Solicitor- General	256,226	259,277	252,694	266,996	275,997
Police	815,733	831,977	832,214	843,567	1,052,151
Prisons	126,355	131,566	136,114	142,068	151,258
Prevention of Fire and Flood ..	72,369	75,211	76,749	82,848	83,936
National Security Act (Public Safety) .. .. .	..	40,352	76,396	261,210	358,054
Other	3,252	4,072	6,581	5,909	5,495
Total	1,286,935	1,357,538	1,396,248	1,618,098	1,942,391
<i>Regulation of Trade and Industry.</i>					
Factories and Shops Legislation } ..	33,653	33,403	33,799	41,949	84,014
Labour Legislation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Transport Regulation Board ..	26,145	26,278	30,790	38,731	25,280
Liquor Licence Control (Adminis- tration, including Compensation)	33,186	33,710	36,665	37,629	24,978
Other	10,034	13,265	13,756	15,306	15,789
Total	103,018	106,656	115,010	133,615	150,061

* For details, see page 392.

† Includes £61,026 Public Service Salary adjustment.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1938-39 TO 1942-43—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Education.*</i>					
Primary, Intermediate, Secondary, Technical — Administration, Salaries of Teaching Staffs, &c.	2,798,255	2,860,508	2,829,814	2,844,543	2,952,783
Technical N.E.I. including Maintenance Grant	168,217	170,203	176,413	199,898	202,424
University †	58,000	64,000	66,200	88,200	98,200
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	175	29	..	..	..
<i>Agricultural Education—</i>					
Colleges, Experimental Farms, University Grants, &c. ..	32,819	38,073	44,685	41,713	39,556
Other Activities	4,106	5,349	5,282	5,111	5,839
Other	2,400	1,306	1,071	2,006	1,960
Total	3,063,972	3,139,468	3,123,465	3,181,471	3,300,762
<i>Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research.</i>					
Public Libraries, Museums, and Art Galleries	55,474	55,401	55,394	52,562	54,169
Observatory	3,823	3,924	3,648	3,589	2,500
Other Activities and Institutions..	175	175	175	175	175
Total	59,472	59,500	59,217	56,326	57,144
<i>Promotion of Public Health and Recreation.</i>					
<i>Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted—</i>					
Hospital and Charities Fund (including Totalizator Contribution)	433,367	619,709	640,109	656,970	771,139
Various Hospitals, &c.	90,194	98,069	98,845	111,249	127,882
Mental Hospitals	517,564	521,611	532,287	550,178	616,664
Mental Defectives	29,915	30,075	29,567	32,095	33,011
<i>Health of Mothers and Children—</i>					
Infant Welfare and Clinics	11,841	12,343	14,209	16,450	17,735
Medical and Dental Examination of School Children	11,255	11,202	10,668	9,266	18,736
<i>Preservation of Public Health—</i>					
Health Department — Administration	36,878	36,761	41,767	44,194	50,955
Other	151,862	94,152	109,161	85,915	106,311
Parks, Gardens, and Recreation Reserves	18,759	19,235	19,015	19,436	20,933
Total	1,301,635	1,443,157	1,495,628	1,525,753	1,763,366
<i>Social Amelioration.</i>					
Relief of Destitute, Aged, &c. ..	4,701	5,466	11,373	13,787	12,966
Children's Welfare Department ..	329,239	325,943	305,952	297,653	235,998
Miners' Phthisis Allowances	22,949	23,016	21,637	21,907	22,710
Care of Aborigines	7,471	7,430	6,746	5,339	4,505
Unemployment Relief Fund ‡ ..	1,879,852	1,999,902	1,585,491	1,284,797	1,185,695
Other	26,971	25,855	35,528	32,532	20,956
Total	2,271,183	2,387,612	1,966,727	1,656,315	1,482,830

* Detailed information regarding expenditure on education will be found on page 394.

† Additional items of expenditure on University are included under functions to which they relate.

‡ Details of actual expenditure on Unemployment Relief are shown in Part "Social Condition" of this Year-Book.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1938-39 TO 1942-43—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>War Obligations.</i>					
Passes to Soldiers, Superannuation, &c.	12,104	19,105	28,323	39,509	60,038
<i>Local Government.</i>					
Licensing Fund Payment to Municipalities	59,532	59,440	59,304	59,192	59,044
Other	4,235	3,551	2,540	1,759	28,346
Total	63,767	62,991	61,844	60,951	87,390
<i>Development and Maintenance of State Resources other than Business Undertakings—</i>					
Land Settlement and Survey ..	724,974	241,030	218,263	264,866	280,844
Mining (excluding State Coal Mine)	44,550	42,903	45,772	45,190	56,423
Agricultural Pastoral and Dairy- ing *	297,897	323,785	323,723	328,239	302,655
Forestry †	166,885	193,522	250,294	383,400	768,891
Fisheries and Game	10,434	11,032	11,271	9,228	6,858
Roads and Bridges—					
Country Roads Board ‡ ..	1,141,287	1,151,314	1,118,671	872,511	698,910
Metropolitan Roads Fund ..	12,930	17,014	26,217	30,779	36,759
Other			298	38,553	95
Tourist Activities	2,606	1,637	1,435	1,120	..
Total	2,401,563	1,982,287	1,990,944	1,973,886	2,151,435
<i>Business Undertakings.</i>					
Railways	7,660,223	7,642,667	8,571,421	10,932,482	13,366,781
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ..	71,590	78,030	83,987	85,683	78,563
Water Supply, Irrigation, &c. ..	442,568	492,352	500,292	507,831	623,402
State Coal Mine	318,949	270,186	380,627	430,939	475,188
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	84,484	167,412	128,798	94,930	68,548
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	28,697	34,789	30,087	32,145	35,413
Seasoning Works (Newport) ..	14,227	16,993	26,241	42,219	51,150
Forest Tramways	4,378	3,112	3,768	4,185	2,889
Distillation of Eucalyptus Oil ..	20	2,171	1,785	1,584	1,216
Wire Netting Manufacture ..	15,107	10,681	4,802	1,417	90
State Saw Mill	45	..	13,484	23,919	23,077
Total	8,640,288	8,718,393	9,745,292	12,157,334	14,726,317
Grand Total	29,141,953	29,474,520	30,315,771	33,319,535	36,490,231
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population ..	15 10 10	15 11 9	15 15 8	17 1 0	18 9 11

* Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

† Excluding "Newport Seasoning Works."

‡ Represents difference between Public Revenue of Country Roads Board and recoups to revenue made by the Board. Details of Country Roads Board Fund expenditure are shown in part Local Government of this Year-Book.

TAXATION.

INCOME TAX.

State Income Tax. The history of income tax in Victoria and details of the rates of tax, statutory exemption, concessional deductions, and statistics of assessments on incomes derived during 1940-41 will be found in the *Year Book* for 1941-42, page 292 *et seq.*

Uniform Commonwealth Taxation. The Commonwealth Government's Uniform Income Taxation legislation provided for the Commonwealth to be the sole income taxing authority in Australia for the period of the war and twelve months thereafter, the States to receive grants from the Commonwealth based on the average of their income tax collections in 1939-40 and 1940-41.

As provided for under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act, the States will receive annually from the Commonwealth the following amounts: New South Wales £15,356,000, Victoria £6,517,000, Queensland £5,821,000, South Australia £2,361,000, Western Australia £2,546,000, and Tasmania £888,000.

Uniform taxation was first imposed on incomes derived during the year ended 30th June, 1942, and the rates for that year are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1941-42, page 305. The rates imposed on incomes derived during the year ended 30th June, 1943, are set out hereunder:—

INDIVIDUALS—RATE OF TAX.

Personal Exertion.		Property.	
Taxable Income.	Rate.	Taxable Income.	Rate.
£ 1- 300	On first £100, 6d. in £1. Exceeding £100, 30·165d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·165d. for each £1 in excess of £101.	£ 1- 200	On first £100, 6d. in £1. Exceeding £100, 30·165d. in £1, and increasing uniformly by ·165d. for each £1 in excess of £101.
301-1,000	On first £300, 44d. in £1. Exceeding £300, 96·01d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·01d. for each £1 in excess of £301.	201- 300	On first £200, 26·25d. in £1. Exceeding £200, 75·74d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·24d. for each £1 in excess of £201.
1,001-2,000	On first £1,000, 85·3d. in £1. Exceeding £1,000, 110·033d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·033d. for each £1 in excess of £1,001.	301-1,000	On first £300, 50·6d. in £1. Exceeding £300, 123·51d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·01d. for each £1 in excess of £301.
2,001-3,000	On first £2,000, 114·15d. in £1. Exceeding £2,000, 176·015d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·015d. for each £1 in excess of £2,001.	1,001-2,000	On first £1,000, 106·55d. in £1. Exceeding £1,000, 137·534d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·034d. for each £1 in excess of £1,001.
3,001-5,000	On first £3,000, 139·76d. in £1. Exceeding £3,000, 206·004d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·004d. for each £1 in excess of £3,001.	2,001-5,000	On first £2,000, 139·025d. in £1. Exceeding £2,000, 205·50275d. in £1 and increasing uniformly by ·00275d. for each £1 in excess of £2,001.
5,001 and over	On first £5,000, 169·46d. in £1. Exceeding £5,000, 222d. in £1.	5,001 and over	On first £5,000, 183·86d. in £1. Exceeding £5,000, 222d. in £1.

Where income was derived partly from personal exertion and partly from property, the rate of tax in respect of each class of income is the rate that would be applicable were the total income wholly derived from that source.

Tax was not levied on individual incomes not exceeding £104. Where the net income is between £104 and £112, provision is made that the tax otherwise payable shall not exceed one-half of the excess over £104. Of individuals assessed to pay tax the minimum amount payable is ten shillings.

Concessional Deductions. The existing deductions for dependants, medical expenses, &c., life assurance and superannuation, rates on non-income producing property, &c., were withdrawn and replaced by rebates of tax. The rebates are calculated at the personal exertion rate appropriate to the taxpayer's income, with a proviso that dependants' rebates shall not exceed defined limits.

Exemption Defence Forces and Merchant Seamen. Where the income of any member of the Defence Forces or a merchant seaman includes pay or allowances earned by him as a member of that force or as a mariner employed in a sea-going ship, the statutory exemption is £250. On incomes between £251 and £258, a deduction of £146 will be allowed. On incomes between £258 and £300 the deduction of £146 will be diminished by £1 for every £1 by which the income exceeds £258. On incomes between £300 and £350 a deduction of £104 less £1 for every £2 by which the income exceeds £300 is allowed. If he income exceeds £350 the deduction allowable will be £79 less £1 for every £3 by which the income exceeds £350.

Payment of Taxation by instalments. A system has been established to assist taxpayers in the payment of their taxes by means of regular deductions from the salaries and wages of those who constitute the majority of taxpayers.

The amounts to be deducted are regulated so that the employee will have paid the approximate amount of his taxation when his assessment is issued.

Taxes may also be paid by the purchase of tax instalment stamps.

Company Tax. (a) For every pound of taxable income of a company, other than a life assurance company, the rate of tax is 72d. On the income of a life assurance company with respect of its mutual life assurance business only, 60d. in £1. On incomes from other business 72d. in £1.

(b) In the case of companies, other than private companies, for every pound of that portion of the taxable income which has not been distributed as dividends and on which the company is liable under Part 3A of the Assessment Act to pay further tax, the rate of tax is 24d.

(c) In addition to the taxes payable under (a) and (b) above, there is payable, upon the taxable income in excess of £5,000 a super tax at the rate of 12d. for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £5,000. This super tax does not apply to private companies, co-operative companies, wholly mutual life assurance companies and certain companies whose profits arise from commissions, fees and charges for services rendered.

(d) In addition to (a), the whole of the distributable income of private companies is subject to additional tax calculated by reference to the aggregate amount of tax which would have been payable by shareholders had the undistributed profits been actually distributed.

**War-Time
Company
Tax.**

This tax was imposed on the amount by which taxable profit exceeds a percentage standard of 5 per cent. ascertained by applying that percentage to the capital employed. The tax does not apply to companies mentioned in (c). above. Where the taxable profit of a company (other than a subsidiary company) is less than £1,000, no tax is payable.

LAND TAX.

**State
Land Tax.**

The State Land Tax Act of 1928 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and for other purposes. For the purposes of this Act, unimproved value means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation, if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act, at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. The rate of tax for the year ended 31st December, 1942, was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value exceeding £250 of land (other than land used for primary production) and £3,000 in respect of land used for primary production. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeded the amount of exemption, the exemption diminished at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounted to, or exceeded £6,000 in the case of land used for primary production and £500 in the case of other land.

An analysis, in specified groups of unimproved values of holdings, of the 1943 Land Tax assessments is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1943.

(Based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1942).

Unimproved Values of Holdings Ranging Between—				Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	£				£	£
1 and	500	..	..	64,077	20,444,852	38,304
501	600	..	..	11,300	5,706,140	11,635
601	750	..	..	9,725	6,556,821	13,351
751	1,000	..	..	10,255	8,748,200	17,947
1,001	1,500	..	..	10,011	12,298,437	24,761
1,501	2,000	..	..	5,023	8,782,396	17,490
2,001	3,500	..	..	5,132	6,558,323	25,119
3,501	5,000	..	..	4,423	9,742,973	33,418
5,001	6,000	..	..	1,133	6,215,494	12,519
6,001	7,000	..	..	1,104	7,112,536	6,890
7,001	8,000	..	..	794	5,943,245	12,009
8,001	9,000	..	..	486	4,129,663	8,334
9,001	10,000	..	..	388	3,666,004	7,435
10,001	15,000	..	..	953	11,569,036	23,333
15,001	20,000	..	..	419	7,207,805	14,421
20,001	25,000	..	..	228	5,017,273	10,096
25,001	30,000	..	..	134	3,643,604	7,501
30,001	35,000	..	..	98	3,178,324	6,439
35,001	40,000	..	..	86	3,217,828	6,538
40,001	50,000	..	..	95	4,183,736	8,674
50,001	75,000	..	..	124	7,272,967	15,019
75,001	100,000	..	..	50	4,321,140	8,788
100,001	150,000	..	..	37	4,372,326	8,699
150,001	200,000	..	..	14	2,335,167	4,865
200,001	over	..	..	24	7,711,540	15,516
Total				126,113	169,935,830	359,101

In the succeeding statement details are shown relating to the assessments made during the years 1939 to 1943.

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1939 TO 1943.

Year.			Number of Taxpayers.	Total Tax Payable.	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer.	Unimproved Value (approximate).
				£	£ s. d.	£
1939	..	..	156,123	475,356	3 0 11	238,523,354
1940	..	..	160,671	487,511	3 0 8	247,596,712
1941	..	..	164,346	490,384	2 19 8	247,933,255
1942	..	..	165,512	492,461	2 19 6	240,857,533
1943	..	..	126,113	359,101	2 16 11	169,935,830

The increase in the amount of the exemption allowed to primary producers contributed to the decline in the assessments in 1943 as compared with previous years.

Commonwealth Land Tax. The Commonwealth Government also levies land tax on the lands of the States. Particulars of assessments, &c., for Victoria, given in the table hereunder, have been extracted from the report of the Federal Commissioner of Taxation. It should be noted that resident landowners whose property does not exceed the unimproved value of £5,000 are exempted from the payment of this tax.

**COMMONWEALTH LAND TAX—VICTORIAN ESTATES,
1937-38 TO 1941-42.**

Assessment in respect of Year ended 30th June—			Victorian Returns Assessed *	Central Office Assessments. †	Unimproved Value Assessed by Department.	Tax Payable.
			No.	No.	£	£
1938	..	..	7,208	1,677	86,865,450	398,532
1939	..	..	7,131	1,684	86,578,764	446,651
1940	..	..	7,208	1,668	91,858,615	512,937
1941	..	..	7,307	1,693	92,775,273	1,055,411
1942	..	..	7,242	1,720	91,353,627	1,208,273

* Including absentee returns on which tax was payable as follows :—1937-38, 300, £5,898 ; 1938-39, 308, £6,468 ; 1939-40, 311, £8,055 ; 1940-41, 319, £13,384 ; and 1941-42, 303, £13,719.

† Includes the Victorian interests of those who owned land in more than one State.

PROBATE DUTIES.

Probate Duties, Victoria. The rates of duty payable under Victorian statutes on estates of deceased persons are briefly summarized hereunder :—

Part 1.—Where estates bequeathed to persons other than widow, children, and grand-children do not exceed £200, no duty is payable, but on estates over £200 and not exceeding £300 duty becomes payable at a rate of 1·815 per cent. The rate rises gradually thereafter until, on estates over £20,000, it reaches 12·1 per cent.

Part 2.—Where the estate is under £500, there is no duty payable on bequests to widow, children, and grand-children. On estates of over £500 in value, the rate of duty commences at 2·42 per cent, and gradually increases until it reaches 12·1 per cent. on estates over £100,000. Under this Part, when the total net value of the estate is over £500 but does not exceed £2,000, half rates apply.

Part 3.—The rates of duty on settlements (a) on brother, sister and other relatives are the same as those applicable to Part 1—mentioned above; (b) on widow, widower, descendant or ancestor of settler—the same as mentioned in Part 2.

Duty on settlements on strangers in blood is rateable at 12·1 per cent.

Additional Duty.—On all statements filed on and after 23rd October, 1930, an additional amount of 21 per cent. on the duty otherwise chargeable, is payable.

Exemption.—£5,000 exemption for members of the forces killed on active service and members of the merchant service who die as the result of service in a theatre of war, providing the estate is left to father or mother widow or widower, lineal descendant, or lineal ancestor.

The total amounts of probate duty assessed for the years 1937–38, 1938–39, 1939–40, 1940–41 and 1941–42 were £1,451,238, £1,429,440, £1,416,067, £1,447,244, £1,457,269 and £1,490,978 respectively. Actual collections of probate duty for the years mentioned are shown in the table on page 390.

The Commonwealth Government also levies probate and succession duties. The amount of duty collected throughout Australia in each of the years 1938–39, 1939–40, 1940–41, 1941–42 and 1942–43 was £1,872,654, £1,915,352, £2,212,690, £2,364,133, £2,845,005 and £2,696,000 respectively.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The amounts of taxation collected in *Victoria* by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and by the Municipalities respectively, are shown hereafter for each of the years 1938–39 to 1942–43.

Details of State taxation have been arranged according to the nature of the tax rather than to the method of collection.

TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heads of Taxation.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Commonwealth Taxation in Victoria* ..	20,039,000	24,325,000	34,345,000	49,134,000	70,468,000
State—					
Income Tax ..	4,370,656	4,737,696	5,009,172	5,903,387	6,344,682
Land Tax ..	482,336	490,255	492,939	516,282	355,007
Probate Duty ..	1,374,355	1,456,752	1,433,954	1,426,525	1,517,895
Unemployment Relief ..	1,879,852	1,999,902	1,585,491	1,284,797	545,695
Entertainments Tax† ..	286,034	295,512	319,586	338,548	334,408
Racing Taxation ..	390,487	385,959	406,912	413,702	432,500
Stamp Duties‡ ..	959,727	978,992	973,711	938,551	809,237
Motor Taxation‡ ..	1,913,689	1,981,509	1,925,430	1,675,256	1,492,745
Licences—					
Liquor ..	254,640	261,797	286,504	316,544	361,556
Other ..	90,719	100,609	98,602	95,000	89,786
Other Taxation ..	20,745	21,679	15,344	15,024	16,684
Total State Taxation ..	12,023,240	12,710,662	12,547,645	12,923,616	12,300,195
Municipal Taxation ..	3,731,856	3,984,081	4,075,621	\$	4,187,601
Total Taxation ..	35,794,096	41,019,743	50,968,266	\$	86,955,796

* Estimated.—See *note to next table. † Not elsewhere included. ‡ Including cost of collection of Motor Fees paid into the Country Roads Board. \$ Not available.

Taxation in Victoria per head of population levied by the Commonwealth, the State, and the Municipalities for each of the years 1938-39 to 1942-43 was as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION IN VICTORIA PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Authority.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth* ..	10 13 9	12 17 4	17 14 9	25 2 10	35 14 5
State ..	6 8 3	6 14 6	6 12 3	6 12 3	3 9 7‡
Total (Commonwealth and State) ..	17 2 0	19 11 10	24 7 0	31 15 1	39 4 0
Municipal ..	1 19 8	2 1 10	2 2 1	†	2 2 5
Grand Total ..	19 1 8	21 13 8	26 9 1	†	41 6 5

* Average taxation per head collected by the Commonwealth Government on account of taxation derived from the following sources:—Customs, Excise, Estate and Gift Duties; Income, Land, Sales, Flour, Entertainment, War Time Profits, Gold and Pay-roll Taxes.

† Not available.

‡ Excluding payments by the Commonwealth under the Income Tax and Entertainments Tax Reimbursement Acts of 1942.

TAXATION COLLECTIONS—AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following statement gives particulars of the total taxation collections (irrespective of whether such moneys had been paid into Consolidated Revenue or not) by each of the Australian States during the years 1938-39 to 1942-43. The information for 1942-43 has been dissected with a view to showing separately the actual collections by each State and the amounts received by each State from the Commonwealth under the provisions of the Income and Entertainments Tax Reimbursement Acts of 1942.

STATE TAXATION COLLECTIONS—TOTAL AND PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total All States.
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TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939 ..	20,262,919	12,023,240	8,646,453	4,199,064	3,618,998	1,778,718	50,529,392
1940 ..	22,682,127	12,710,662	8,816,448	4,620,118	3,729,414	1,827,902	54,386,671
1941 ..	24,535,127	12,547,645	9,180,433	4,419,921	3,893,228	1,727,822	56,304,176
1942 ..	24,798,182	12,923,616	8,941,735	4,790,767	3,818,445	1,986,733	57,259,478
1943 { (a)	11,754,786	6,861,190	3,347,701	1,789,121	1,542,986	1,033,556	26,329,340
(b)	11,266,758	5,439,005	5,105,900	2,214,334	2,176,187	803,699	27,005,883

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1939 ..	7 8 3	6 8 3	8 11 9	7 1 3	7 16 5	7 10 2	7 6 3
1940 ..	8 4 0	6 14 6	8 13 3	7 14 10	7 19 11	7 13 0	7 15 11
1941 ..	8 16 8	6 12 3	9 0 4	7 8 11	8 8 1	7 5 7	8 1 2
1942 ..	8 16 4	6 12 3	8 13 1	7 18 3	8 3 0	8 5 11	8 1 0
1943 { (a)	4 2 8	3 9 7	3 4 5	2 18 7	3 5 7	4 5 11	3 13 5
(b)	3 19 2	2 15 2	4 18 4	3 12 8	4 12 7	3 6 9	3 15 2

(a) State Taxation collections.

(b) Payments by the Commonwealth to the States under Income and Entertainments Tax Reimbursement Acts of 1942.

The total taxation collected by the Commonwealth and all States for the years 1938-39 to 1942-43 is shown hereunder.

COMMONWEALTH AND ALL STATES TAXATION COLLECTIONS, 1938-39 to 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June—	Taxation by Commonwealth Government.	Taxation by all State Governments.	Total Taxation.	
			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1939 ..	74,036,899	50,529,392	124,566,291	17 19 6
1940 ..	90,010,663	54,386,671	144,397,334	20 12 10
1941 ..	125,383,522	56,304,176	181,687,698	25 14 1
1942 ..	179,435,345	57,259,478	236,694,823	33 3 3
1943 ..	257,143,520	26,329,340*	283,472,860	39 7 6

* Excluding payments by the Commonwealth to the States under Income and Entertainments Tax Reimbursement Acts of 1942.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Pension and Superannuation Schemes in Force.

A statement of Pension and Superannuation schemes in force at 30th June, 1928, in the Public Services of Victoria, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 98.

Cost of Pensions and Gratuities.

During the year 1942-43, the Government expended a sum of £996,755 on pensions, gratuities, &c. Of this amount, £154,998 was spent on pensions of a non-contributory nature. The remainder represents payments from State revenue to the Police Superannuation Fund, the Police Pensions Fund, and the Superannuation Fund. The following table gives details of the Government expenditure on pensions for each of the years 1938-39 to 1942-43.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS GRATUITIES, ETC., 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Non-contributory Pensions, &c.—					
Railways	113,922	103,649	92,110	84,354	74,543
Lunacy	107	104	104	104	104
Judges	2,250	1,611	2,250	2,250	2,250
Civil Service	6,720	6,013	4,443	3,521	2,986
Public Service	94,836	84,676	77,949	70,207	62,748
Education Department					
Officers transferred to Commonwealth Service	9,000	9,668	8,500	6,700	6,339
Various Allowances, &c.	1,462	1,443	1,244	1,288	6,028
Total Non-contributory Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	228,297	207,164	186,600	168,424	154,998
Contributory Pensions—					
Police Superannuation Fund—					
Government Subsidy	74,169	70,534	63,934	56,160	38,208
Transferred from Licensing Fund (Act No. 3717)	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines	11,290	12,252	12,777	15,088	23,631
Total	108,459	105,786	99,711	94,248	84,839
Police Pensions Fund	100,000	103,400	105,000	106,500	107,475
The Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	370,363	379,885	383,275	387,766	388,820
Other	233,259	244,831	250,263	255,234	260,623
Total Contributory Pensions	603,622	624,716	633,538	643,000	649,443
GRAND TOTAL	1,040,378	1,041,066	1,024,849	1,012,172	996,755

Police Superannuation Fund.

This fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 3717; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

During the year 1942-43 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £84,839, from Government Revenue, as shown in the preceding table. Expenditure on pensions during the year amounted to £84,839.

Pensions are payable out of this fund only to those who joined the Police Force prior to the 25th November, 1902. There are now no members of the Police Force contributing to the fund.

Police Pensions Act (No. 3316) now included in Act No. 3750.

This Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, provides for pensions to those members of the Police Force who have joined since 25th November, 1902, as well as to persons who may enter the Force in the future. The Police Regulation Act (No. 4592 of 1938) made several amendments regarding pensions and allowances. It provided:—(1) that the total amount of pension paid to any member of the force, appointed on and after the first day of January, 1939, shall be not more than £312 per annum; (2) for an amended scale of widows' and children's pensions and allowances; (3) for an increase in the rateable deduction from pay (by way of contribution towards superannuation) of members of the force to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum; and (4) that rateable deductions be returned in certain cases and that they be paid to personal relatives in certain other cases. The chief provisions of the principal Act were published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 100.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund (established under Act No. 3750) during 1942-43 amounted to £224,658, comprising:—Deductions from pay, £35,448; special appropriation, £107,475, and interest on investments, £81,735. During the year £46,264 was paid in pensions, and £434 represented deductions of pay returned. There was a balance of £2,339,904 at 30th June, 1943, of which £2,319,795 was invested.

The Superannuation Fund.

On 24th November, 1925, legislation was enacted by the State Parliament making provision on a contributory basis for superannuation benefits for public servants and railway employees. Contributions of officers, amounts received from the Government, and income from investments are paid into the Superannuation Fund and benefits provided by the Act are paid therefrom. Act No. 3782 of 1928 consolidated existing legislation regarding the Fund. Brief references to the more important amendments to that Act have been made in the *Year-Books* of 1928-29 and subsequent issues. Recent amending legislation relating to the Fund is contained in (1) *The Superannuation (Life Assurance Policies) Act* 1940, No. 4744, which extends the facilities regarding the transfer of life assurance policies under Section 60 of the *Superannuation Act* 1928 to policies taken out after 25th November, 1925, and to certain temporary employees, and (2) *The Superannuation Act* 1940, No. 4775, which repealed the *Superannuation Act* 1938, No. 4619, and, *inter alia*, amended the provisions of the Superannuation Acts relating to the number of units for which officers are to contribute and the rate payable for certain units.

During the year 1942-43, the receipts of the Superannuation Fund amounted to £1,360,401, consisting of contributions from officers, £447,752; from Consolidated Revenue, £647,504; under Act No. 4085, £187; interest on investments, £264,150; and other receipts, £808. The total payments from the Fund during the year were £858,264, and comprised pensions, £820,406; refund of contributions, £34,893; endowment assurances matured, £2,784; and other expenditure, £181. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1943, was £6,924,408, of which £6,917,890 was invested.

This fund does not receive contributions from the Government but is maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and annual income derived from investment of moneys belonging to the fund which in 1942-43, amounted to £3,263, and £5,480 respectively. During the same period, £7,057 was expended on pensions, £27 on sick allowances.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During 1942-43, expenditure by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria, as published in the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, together with the payment by the Treasury to the University (less that for Bacteriological Laboratory Services) totalled £3,585,173. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and the cost of pensions and gratuities, but excludes the interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes (particulars of which are not available), payroll tax, and superannuation paid on behalf of officers in the Defence Forces. Comparative figures for each of the years 1938-39 to 1942-43 were as follow:—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Expenditure on—	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education, Primary, Intermediate and Secondary—					
Primary (including Special Subjects)	2,002,353	2,023,560	1,971,294	1,966,892	2,001,879
Intermediate	113,573	123,679	127,013	130,520	141,924
Secondary	279,769	299,583	309,652	321,301	328,607
Buildings and Land	190,585	227,460	233,876	185,779	177,167
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	372,031	394,198	401,770	423,732	442,825
Buildings and Land	96,844	65,855	34,984	69,743	74,821
Training of Teachers	16,185	16,722	18,210	33,329	36,767
Administration	76,662	77,899	77,725	82,106	94,479
Pensions	169,677	171,666	172,885	170,600	171,116
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c.*	67,300	73,300	76,500	98,500	108,500
Scholarships	7,280	6,910	7,610	7,962	7,988
Total*	3,392,259	3,480,832	3,431,519	3,490,464†	3,585,173†
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per head of Population	1 16 2	1 16 10	1 16 2	1 15 9	1 16 4

* Excluding expenditure on Bacteriological Laboratory Services, viz.:—1937-38, £3,400; 1938-39, £3,400; 1939-40, £3,500; 1940-41, £4,000; 1941-42, £4,000; and 1942-43, £4,000.

† Excluding (a) pay-roll tax, £52,856 in 1941-42 and £63,767 in 1942-43; and (b) superannuation paid on behalf of officers in Defence Forces, £19,110 in 1942-43.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, fees, donations, &c., amounting to £89,009 in 1938-39, £90,308 in 1939-40, £87,932 in 1940-41, £91,520 in 1941-42, and £80,619 in 1942-43 were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

In the two following statements the expenditure shown has been confined to that relating to primary, intermediate, and secondary education in State Schools (i.e., excluding amount expended on technical education). No attempt has been made to apportion general expenditure items such as "Training of Teachers, Administration, &c." These items therefore are somewhat overstated.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION—STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Expenditure on—	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education:—					
Primary—					
Day Schools, including Central Schools ..	1,935,834	1,952,772	1,899,765	1,892,209	1,917,587
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children ..	28,219	29,387	29,671	29,203	30,857
Subsidized Schools ..	138	116	107	64	12
Free Kindergarten Union ..	2,500	2,500	2,500	4,500	6,000
Special Subjects—					
Physical Training ..	8,810	10,378	10,179	9,946	9,524
Dressmaking and Needlework ..	5,520	5,475	5,742	5,574	5,779
School Gardening and Plantations ..	2,098	2,639	2,668	2,618	2,695
Singing ..	3,007	4,087	4,206	4,652	3,720
Medical Inspection ..	16,227	16,206	16,455	18,126	25,705
Total Primary ..	2,002,353	2,023,560	1,971,293	1,966,892	2,001,879
Intermediate—					
Higher Elementary Schools ..	60,951	67,606	68,877	70,567	77,358
Evening Continuation Classes ..	465	436	52		
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	52,157	55,637	58,084	59,953	64,566
Total Intermediate ..	113,573	123,679	127,013	130,520	141,924
Secondary*—					
High Schools ..	271,775	284,366	290,044	296,517	314,272
Scholarships ..	7,994	15,217	19,608	24,783	14,335
Total Secondary ..	279,769	299,583	309,652	321,300	328,607
Training of Teachers ..	16,185	16,722	18,210	33,329	36,767
Administration ..	76,162	77,399	77,726	82,012	94,479
Buildings—					
Primary Schools ..	163,654	187,647	181,282	133,688	131,354
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) ..	6,304	6,406	7,220	4,304	4,753
Rents ..	3,517	3,540	3,950	3,758	3,145
Higher Elementary Schools ..	11		110	2,145	11,273
Domestic Arts Schools, &c. ..	80	164	10	3,380	3,534
High Schools ..	17,019	29,703	41,304	13,335	10,187
Teachers' College ..				25,170	12,921
Total Buildings ..	190,585	227,460	233,876	185,780	177,167
Pensions ..	169,677	171,666	172,885	170,600	171,116
Grand Total ..	2,848,304	2,940,069	2,910,655	2,890,433	2,951,939

* Including Manual Training.

The following return summarizes the expenditure and revenue connected with primary and secondary education of the Victorian State Schools (excluding technical schools), and shows the cost per scholar in average attendance. Particulars are shown for each of the years 1938-39 to 1942-43:—

**VICTORIA—COST OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
—STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS),
1938-39 TO 1942-43.**

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure by and for the Education Department.*	Revenue of the Education Department.	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars— Average Attendance.†	Cost per attending Scholar to the State.
	£	£	£	No.	£ s. d.
1939 ..	2,848,304	56,946	2,791,358	182,695	15 5 7
1940 ..	2,940,069	66,494	2,873,575	181,212	15 17 2
1941 ..	2,910,655	62,914	2,847,741	178,634	15 18 10
1942 ..	2,890,433	65,033	2,825,400	178,691	15 16 3
1943 ..	2,951,939	70,067	2,881,872	165,745	17 7 9

* Excluding interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not available. † Excluding Junior and Senior Technical Schools.

**STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-
GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

In the following statements ordinary revenue and expenditure and loan expenditure of the State Government, Local Government and certain semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies in Victoria, have been combined for each of the five years 1938 to 1942. Where a grant has been made by one authority to another, such grant has been excluded from both the revenue and expenditure of the recipient.

**VICTORIA—STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1938 TO 1942.**

Heading.	Financial Year Ended in—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Revenue.	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	28,659,726	28,106,634	29,234,718	30,217,880	33,860,057
Local Government	7,062,492	6,723,604	7,333,164	7,421,307	*
Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies—					
Water Supply and Sewerage	2,583,648	2,699,250	2,860,126	2,952,641	2,993,777
Irrigation	56,983	64,182	61,027	77,730	63,987
Harbours	973,739	926,703	929,846	887,521	1,044,955
Tramways	2,218,557	2,320,226	2,431,634	2,774,852	3,439,015
Electricity Supply	4,011,183	4,141,892	4,376,929	4,724,056	5,153,649
Fire Brigades	125,463	123,758	152,618	131,199	153,699
Housing Commission .. ..	..	..	11,579	21,718	52,933
Grain Elevators Board .. ..	..	..	101,496	82,630	170,170
Western Metropolitan Market Trust .. ..	..	..	2,525	3,294	2,707
Total	45,691,791	45,106,249	47,495,662	49,294,828	*

* Not available.

VICTORIA—STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1938 TO 1942—*continued.*

Heading.	Financial Year Ended in—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
State Government	28,628,781	28,893,876	29,228,457	30,075,580	33,067,757
Local Government	7,050,672	6,809,595	7,280,502	7,149,666	*
Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies—					
Water Supply and Sewerage	2,503,603	2,576,724	2,827,678	2,879,325	2,940,564
Irrigation	62,221	85,260	41,580	72,548	63,354
Harbours	966,038	921,062	916,913	867,993	998,133
Tramways	2,286,581	2,318,540	2,440,227	2,783,284	3,414,144
Electricity Supply	3,957,354	4,020,992	4,250,416	4,563,376	5,069,227
Fire Brigades	118,766	121,353	149,086	130,450	154,026
Housing Commission .. ..	..	..	35,293	55,524	82,302
Grain Elevators Board .. ..	..	..	89,882	105,248	146,677
Western Metropolitan Market Trust .. ..	..	..	3,410	3,585	3,564
Total	45,574,016	45,747,402	47,263,444	48,686,579	*
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
State Government	3,230,451	3,998,531	3,962,647	2,734,442	1,870,788
Local Government	1,057,925	1,105,604	754,386	486,231	*
Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies—					
Water Supply and Sewerage	813,071	854,685	1,246,246	964,575	574,082
Irrigation	16,175	..	..	4,500	1,100
Harbours†	115,579	189,038	185,347	257,803	308,227
Tramways	199,576	203,437	293,622	135,345	251,302
Electricity Supply	700,000	330,415	1,252,285	321,865	..
Fire Brigades	8,073	45,342	28,380	39,908	8,223
Housing Commission .. ..	..	..	261,714	430,854	258,124
Grain Elevators Board .. ..	..	101,240	220,682	202,282	1,000
Western Metropolitan Markets Trust† .. ..	..	38,310	5,861	4,154	7
Total	6,140,850	6,866,602	8,211,170	5,581,959	*

* Not available.

† Capital expenditure.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Loans Raised
and
Redeemed.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1943 :—

LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1943.

	£
Cash received	926,673,724
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums	5,834,341
Securities issued	932,508,065
Add liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes	5,000
	932,513,065
Loans redeemed by—	£
Renewal Loans	715,264,426
National Debt Sinking Fund	15,006,485
Other Funds	24,062,803
Discount (securities purchased under par)	83,739
Liability transferred to Commonwealth Government Act No. 4246	2,160,960
	756,578,413
Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1943	175,934,652

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to 30th June, 1943, securities representing £932,508,065 were issued, and that the amount of cash received was £926,673,724. The State thus received £99 7s. 5d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

The following table gives particulars relating to the loans raised in London, New York, and Melbourne, and shows the amounts which were outstanding at 30th June, 1943 :—

VICTORIA—LOANS FLOATED TO 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Heading.	Nominal Amount Raised (Amount for which Securities have been Issued).	Loans Paid off (including Renewal Loans).	Debt Outstanding at 30th June, 1943.		
			Inscribed Stock.	Debentures, &c.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
London Register ..	415,507,434*	348,959,749	28,164,284	38,383,401	66,547,685
Melbourne Register ..	517,000,631	407,618,664	108,391,888	990,079	109,381,967
Total ..	932,508,065	756,578,413	136,556,172	39,373,480	175,929,652
Add Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes ..					5,000
Total Public Debt at 30th June, 1943					175,934,652†

* Including loans raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government amounting to £5,095,366.

† Including £4,498,878 raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government.

**Due Dates
of Loans.**

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1943, are given in the following table. Where the Government had the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Due Date (Financial Year).	Repayable in London.	Repayable in Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£
1943-44	5,884,825	11,312,490	17,197,315
1944-45	633,820	10,584,717	11,218,537
1945-46 .. .. .	..	4,247,610	4,247,610
1946-47 .. .. .	..	5,024,391	5,024,391
1947-48 .. .. .	..	5,962,295	5,962,295
1948-49	12,022,295	4,673,790	16,696,085
1949-50	6,055,545	3,414,772	9,470,317
1950-51 .. .. .	..	4,112,108	4,112,108
1951-52 .. .. .	..	3,795,980	3,795,980
1953-54 .. .. .	..	4,039,194	4,039,194
1954-55 .. .. .	..	8,923,710	8,923,710
1955-56	2,624,319*	8,808,268	11,432,587
1956-57 .. .. .	..	3,867,030	3,867,030
1957-58	1,874,559*	14,900,324	16,774,883
1958-59	13,553,800	4,531,165	18,084,965
1959-60	2,902,116	3,861,216	6,763,332
1960-61	650,075	..	650,075
1961-62 .. .. .	..	3,889,368	3,889,368
1966-67	5,913,200	..	5,913,200
1975-76	14,433,131	..	14,433,131
Not yet fixed .. .. .	..	3,433,539	3,433,539
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .	..	5,000	5,000
Total	66,547,685	109,386,967	175,934,652

* Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but repayable by State Treasurer to Agent-General in London.

**Loans and
Interest
payable in
London and
Australia.**

In the succeeding statement of the Public Debt of Victoria at various dates, loans repayable outside Australia and the annual interest payable thereon are shown separately. Particulars relating to New York loans are included as indicated in the note to the statement.

In the subsequent statements "interest payable" does not include the cost of paying interest overseas. Particulars of exchange paid in each of the years 1938-39 to 1942-43 are shown on page 406.

During 1931-32, the conversion of Victoria's portion of the internal debt of the Commonwealth and States of Australia was effected as provided for by the Debt Conversion Agreement Acts (Nos. 1 and 2) of 1931. The conversion was based on a reduction of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the interest rates payable on the then existing securities.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE
THEREON IN LONDON AND AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1943.**

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Repayable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.*	Australia.	London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	44,655,579	4,670,306	1,735,307	152,096
1910 ..	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520
1915 ..	41,333,738	31,750,189	1,520,762	1,131,811
1920 ..	42,406,040	45,241,699	1,637,615	1,902,108
1925 ..	51,869,204	79,300,361	2,319,486	3,999,635
1930 ..	68,750,235	93,538,759	3,225,754	4,831,371
1931 ..	68,976,946	98,039,650	3,157,330	5,088,867
1932 ..	68,707,872	101,126,092	3,144,480	3,990,364
1933 ..	68,059,626	103,339,405	3,010,355	3,978,515
1934 ..	67,843,364	107,289,385	2,677,474	4,080,640
1935 ..	67,638,378	106,522,285	2,651,050	3,930,414
1936 ..	67,457,682	107,600,603	2,627,847	3,973,528
1937 ..	67,380,647	109,216,363	2,639,829	4,038,557
1938 ..	67,207,012	110,021,483	2,633,504	4,085,272
1939 ..	66,996,833	112,701,285	2,624,562	4,182,747
1940 ..	66,963,733	113,586,235	2,623,176	4,274,672
1941 ..	66,963,733	114,255,455	2,623,176	4,274,582
1942 ..	66,549,331	111,167,153	2,536,829	4,040,566
1943 ..	66,547,685	109,386,967	2,536,780	3,949,677

* Loans raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, are included as follows:—(At 30th June) 1930 and 1931, £4,658,461; 1932, £4,648,084; 1933, £4,615,021; 1934, £4,592,459; 1935, £4,569,473; 1936, £4,547,877; 1937, £4,530,842; 1938, £4,517,207; 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943, £4,498,878.

The appended table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1943, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Australia respectively :—

**VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT
30TH JUNE, 1943.**

Rate of Interest.	Amount Repayable in—		
	London.	Australia.	Total.
Per cent.	£	£	£
5	18,171,173*	..	18,171,173
4½	760,836†	..	760,836
4	2,902,116	33,137,410	36,039,526
£3 19s. 2d. .. .. .	..	4,061,000	4,061,000
3½ .. .. .	..	17,020,257	17,020,257
£3 15s. 10d. .. .. .	..	6,370,000	6,370,000
3¼	6,852,149	6,544,610	13,396,759
3½ .. .. .	..	908,550	908,550
3½	25,522,545	4,127,140	29,649,685
£3 9s. 9d. .. .. .	..	500	500
3½ .. .. .	..	3,737,540	3,737,540
3¼	650,075	20,877,546	21,527,621
3½ .. .. .	..	1,000	1,000
£3 2s. .. .. .	..	320,190	320,190
3	5,803,966	2,779,675	8,583,641
2½ .. .. .	..	1,959,930	1,959,930
£2 14s. 3d. .. .. .	..	239,345	239,345
2½ .. .. .	..	6,519,191	6,519,191
£2 6s. 6d. .. .. .	..	778,083	778,083
2¼	5,884,825	..	5,884,825
Not fixed .. .. .	..	5,000	5,000
Total	66,547,685	109,386,967	175,934,652
	%	%	%
Average rate of interest	3·81	3·61	3·69

* Including £3,738,042 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

The growth of the public debt of Victoria since the establishment of responsible government in 1855 is illustrated in the following statement. There was a noticeable increase in the debt between 1918–19 and 1927–28 when it rose from £82,031,929 in the former to £158,183,470 in the latter year.

During 1928-29, the amount at credit of the State Redemption and Sinking Funds—£5,540,369—was applied to the liquidation of the public debt, and in 1934-35, the debt was decreased by the transfer of a liability amounting to £2,160,960 from the State to the Commonwealth Government under Act No. 4246. From £174,160,663 at 30th June, 1935—the first occasion on which the debt was less than that of the immediately preceding year—the public debt increased steadily until it reached the amount of £181,219,188 at 30th June, 1941. During each of the years 1941-42 and 1942-43 the Public Debt decreased and at the end of the latter year amounted to £175,934,652.

VICTORIA—GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST,
1855 TO 1942-43.

Financial Year ending in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interests Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest Payable.
		Total.	Average Rate per cent.		
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855* ..	1,180,000	70,800	6·00	3 4 9	0 3 11
1860* ..	5,643,100	337,905	5·99	10 9 10	0 12 7
1870* ..	12,099,800	699,240	5·78	16 13 1	0 19 3
1880 ..	20,567,700	1,029,991	5·01	24 9 4	1 4 6
1890 ..	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900 ..	49,325,885	1,887,403	3·83	41 6 8	1 11 8
1910 ..	55,576,725	1,980,099	3·56	43 6 8	1 10 10
1920 ..	87,647,739	3,539,723	4·04	57 19 1	2 6 10
1925 ..	131,169,565	6,319,121	4·82	78 9 11	3 16 3
1930 ..	162,288,994	8,057,125	4·96	90 18 7	4 10 7
1931 ..	167,016,596	8,246,197	4·94	92 16 2	4 12 0
1932 ..	169,833,964	7,134,844	4·20	93 18 9	3 19 1
1933 ..	171,399,031	6,988,870	4·08	94 3 2	3 17 0
1934 ..	175,132,749	6,758,114	3·86	95 16 6	3 14 1
1935 ..	174,160,663	6,581,464	3·78	94 15 2	3 11 8
1936 ..	175,058,285	6,601,375	3·77	94 15 9	3 11 6
1937 ..	176,597,610	6,678,386	3·78	95 3 4	3 12 0
1938 ..	177,228,495	6,718,776	3·79	94 18 6	3 11 11
1939 ..	179,698,118	6,807,309	3·79	95 10 3	3 12 4
1940 ..	180,549,968	6,897,848	3·82	94 16 6	3 12 5
1941 ..	181,219,188	6,897,758	3·81	93 9 1	3 11 2
1942 ..	177,716,484	6,577,395	3·70	90 5 4	3 6 10
1943 ..	175,934,652	6,486,457	3·69	88 15 5	3 5 5

* Including outstanding liabilities of the Melbourne and Geelong Corporations Guarantee Loans.

Capital
Liability, etc.,
of the State.

The following table shows the capital liability of the State at 30th June, 1943, in respect of its public works and services. The apportionment of the State's equity in the National Debt Sinking Fund is also shown.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL LIABILITY UNDER THE VARIOUS WORKS AND SERVICES, TOGETHER WITH THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE'S EQUITY IN THE NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND AT 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Works or Services.	Liability.	Deduction on Account of National Debt Sinking Fund.	Net Liability.
	£	£	£
Railways*—			
As reduced	49,798,204	3,887,061	45,911,143
Transferred	30,019,510	2,453,811	27,565,699
Country Waterworks ..	28,297,202	2,246,073	26,051,129
Electricity Supply ..	18,183,348	1,489,297	16,694,051
Land Settlement	31,710,803	2,817,761	28,893,042
Grain Elevators Board ..	661,612	19,452	642,160
Housing Commission ..	1,202,194	25,210	1,176,984
Country Roads	10,069,532	979,469	9,090,063
Public Works, Buildings, &c.	5,186,883	388,777	4,798,106
Forests	1,492,689	58,246	1,434,443
Unemployment Relief ..	12,456,813	510,838	11,945,975
In Aid of Revenue	995,079	456,463	538,616
Total	190,073,869	15,332,458	174,741,411

* The *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act No. 4429* provided for the reduction of railway loan liability by the sum of £30,000,000 on 1st July, 1937, and for the transfer of that amount to the "Reduction of Railway Loan Liability Account."

A reconciliation between the Public Debt at 30th June, 1943, and the net liability shown on previous page is given hereunder:—

	£
Public Debt at 30th June, 1943.. ..	175,934,652
	£
Deduct Cash at Credit of National Debt	
Sinking Fund	325,973
Deduct Repayments to State Loans	
Repayment Fund	11,155,025
	<hr/> 11,480,998
	164,453,654
Add Expenditure from the State Loans	
Repayment Fund	10,287,757
	<hr/> 174,741,411
Net Liability for Works	

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from Loans and on account of Loan Funds. The figures in the following table include all such expenditure, whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. The table shows the details for each of the years 1939-40 to 1942-43 and the total to 30th June, 1943.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS, 1939-40 TO 1942-43.

Expenditure on—	During the Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1943.
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works—					
Railways*—					
As reduced ..	865,500	641,845	740,271	540,441	49,641,836
Transferred ..	..	..	..	..	29,134,658
Country Roads ..	6,362	1,179	2,570	593	12,202,354
Bridges ..	..	..	..	..	443,438
Harbours and Rivers ..	..	..	..	..	1,404,535
Water Supply—					
Country ..	426,825	471,369	274,845	75,479	28,512,115
Metropolitan ..	..	..	..	..	3,142,577
Sewerage (Country) ..	..	..	..	..	217,784
Electricity Supply ..	..	..	..	..	17,839,227

* Reduced under the authority of Act No. 4429 of 1936.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF
LOANS—*continued.*

Expenditure on—	During the Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1943.
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works— <i>continued.</i>					
Public Buildings—					
Schools	169,965	147,219	131,636	97,005	6,024,539
Hospitals	65,134	175,638	247,391	57,990	744,627
Other	35,717	102,456	63,487	27,220	1,417,875
Other Public Works .. ..	..	..	..	..	702,989
Immigration .. ..	..	..	..	..	20,000
Municipal Endowment .. ..	..	..	..	..	698,250
Municipalities, Loans, Grants, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	928,127
Housing	270,000	250,000	..	..	1,190,000
Unemployment Relief	1,560,346	589,820	104,897	15,432	13,138,896
Primary Production—					
Land Settlement*	1,140	245	..	..	41,570,934
Wire Netting Advances	12,325	5,065	1,008	67	879,712
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	150,682
Settlers Advances—					
Cultivation	100,842	3,191	917	1,047	2,406,611
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	80,633
Bulk Handling of					
Wheat	300,000	..	..	..	1,000,000
Forestry	116,341	278,742	285,827	216,359	1,679,080
Mining, N.E.I. .. ..	..	..	..	..	271,022
Mining—State Coal Mine	23,910	25,052	15,560	4,454	318,375
Primary Products—					
Advances to Com- panies .. ..	..	..	..	..	331,101
Cool Stores—Advances to Companies .. ..	..	35,000	..	..	613,299
Other Primary Pro- duction .. ..	..	..	..	..	152,862
Other Purposes	8,240	7,621	2,379	..	360,950
Total Works Expenditure	3,962,647	2,734,442	1,870,788	1,036,087	217,219,088
In Aid of Revenue .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,863,682
Grand Total	3,962,647	2,734,442	1,870,788	1,036,087	222,082,770

* Land Settlement—Closer Settlement and Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Fund abolished during 1938-39.

The figures in the foregoing table are "Net" in as much as they exclude discounts and flotation expenses, particulars of which are as follow:—1939-40, £19,667; 1940-41, £15,350; 1941-42, £63,742; 1942-43, Nil and aggregate to 30th June, 1943, £5,834,341.

Of the proceeds of loans and temporary advances outstanding at 30th June, 1943, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £85,911, of which £27,753, was for Country Water Supply, £3,485 for Land Settlement, and £54,673 for Public Works, Buildings, &c.

The amounts of interest and expenses paid on the Public Debt of Victoria during each of the financial years 1938-39 to 1942-43 are shown in the next table:—

**VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT,
1938-39 TO 1942-43.**

Year Ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on Loans in—		Interest Paid on Temporary Loans.	Commission on Payment of Interest in London, Expenses of Conversion Loans, etc.	Exchange on Payment of Interest in London.†	Total‡.
	London.*	Melbourne.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939 ..	2,636,406	4,003,902	12,934	46,253	668,899	7,368,394
1940 ..	2,624,861	4,119,806	23,317	45,855	700,005	7,513,844
1941 ..	2,623,177	4,173,890	17,303	66,660	719,066	7,600,096
1942 ..	2,626,816	4,127,855	16,731	230,784	719,597	7,721,783
1943 ..	2,536,818	3,941,656	32,886	48,689	696,648	7,256,697

* Includes Interest paid on Loans in New York: 1938-39, £222,310; 1939-40, £221,140; 1940-41, £221,140; 1941-42, £221,140; 1942-43, £221,140.

† Includes Exchange paid in respect of Loans raised in New York: 1938-39, £61,391; 1939-40, £94,448; 1940-41, £113,844; 1941-42, £113,461; 1942-43, £113,461.

‡ Includes £2,127,159 contributed each year by the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement."

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

The National Debt Sinking Fund was established under the provisions of the *Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1927* (No. 3554). The following table gives particulars of the receipts and disbursements during 1942-43 :—

		£
Balance at credit of Victoria at 30th June, 1942	.. ..	693,484
Contributions during 1942-43—	£	
By Commonwealth under Financial Agreement	.. 301,019	
„ „ „ Federal Aid Roads Act	.. 7,457	
„ State under Financial Agreement	.. 1,140,100	
		<hr/>
		1,448,576
Interest received .. .. .	.. ..	15,777
		<hr/>
		2,157,837
Cancellation of securities to the value of £1,831,486	.. ..	1,831,864
		<hr/>
Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1943	.. ..	325,973
Face value of securities cancelled to 30th June, 1943	.. ..	15,006,485
		<hr/>
The net credit to Victoria at 30th June, 1943	.. ..	15,332,458
		<hr/>

TRUST FUNDS.

At 30th June, 1943, the liability of the Treasurer on account of moneys lodged for investment and for securities and other lodgments amounted to £16,488,136. Investments in Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock and other securities amounted to £4,327,996, and cash advances totalled £7,959,8£8. The balance—£4,200,242—was at the credit of the Public Account.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA.

The public debts of the six Australian States aggregated £898,838,719 at 30th June, 1943. Details of the indebtedness in respect of each State are shown in the following table. Sinking Funds have not been deducted. Treasury Bills covering Revenue Deficits are included. Revenue Deficits which are not covered by Treasury Bills, overdrafts on Loan Account, and advances from Trust Funds are excluded.

Public Debts
of Australian
States.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Heading.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Public Debt	£ 175,934,652	£ 360,239,090	£ 128,568,485	£ 108,429,169	£ 96,998,206	£ 28,679,117
Debt per head of population at 30th June, 1943	£ s. d. 88 15 5	£ s. d. 126 1 6	£ s. d. 123 1 7	£ s. d. 176 18 10	£ s. d. 205 13 2	£ s. d. 118 11 2

* Including liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes, £5,000.

The public debt of the Commonwealth exclusive of **Commonwealth Public Debt.** loans raised on behalf of the States but including debts on account of the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway and the Northern Territory, amounted to £1,106,898,562 at 30th June, 1943.

The total public debt of Australia—Commonwealth and **Commonwealth and States Public Debt.** States— at the above date was £2,005,737,281, of which £1,411,466,672 was payable in Australia, £552,870,013 in London, and £41,400,596 in New York. The loan liability of the Australian public at 30th June, 1943, averaged £227 8s. 6d. per head of population.

Principal Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Features of the various Districts of the State of Victoria, Season 1942-43.

District.		Area Occupied.	Number of Holdings.	CULTIVATION.										DAIRYING AND PASTORAL.					PRODUCE.			
				Wheat (Tons).	Oats (Tons).	Barley (Tons).	Potatoes.	Onions.	Main for Grain.	Vines.	Orchards Growing Fruit for Sale.	Dairy Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Butter.	Wool.	Honey.		
Central .. .. .	.. .. .	Acres. 2,216,780	16,817	Acres. 9,660	Acres. 6,124	Acres. 9,189	Acres. 24,602	Acres. 1,709	Acres. 300	Acres. 18	No. 281,143	No. 88,232	No. 61,088	No. 54,513	No. 7,285,487	Bushels. 184,928	lb. 14,028,450	lb. 16,120,730	lb. 477,216		
North Central .. .. .	.. .. .	2,234,187	4,887	7,608	4,969	451	10,842	1	25	58	3,324	54,457	32,163	15,050	10,286	1,584,706	145,925	4,501,007	16,840,184	376,449	
Western .. .. .	.. .. .	9,961,313	13,114	12,196	19,330	2,175	7,094	3,549		1	1,432	339,364	132,088	40,612	43,168	5,854,514	216,945	28,836,812	65,289,907	606,710	
Wimmera .. .. .	.. .. .	6,483,971	6,089	712,513	138,478	22,370	349	10	1	671	2,480	42,051	11,795	36,068	19,752	3,163,866	18,935,371	1,448,500	34,892,473	1,845,609	
Mallee .. .. .	.. .. .	7,084,016	6,676	1,040,578	161,571	28,108	10	7	3	36,285	3,300	34,338	7,193	34,351	15,453	1,562,116	11,570,436	2,707,261	14,660,756	1,05,917	
Northern .. .. .	.. .. .	5,547,163	11,079	343,584	100,982	12,063	93	62	14	983	35,393	191,348	55,296	55,982	62,865	3,282,518	6,428,293	20,933,418	35,469,606	565,814	
North-Eastern .. .. .	.. .. .	4,594,638	5,184	11,236	6,014	809	1,392	12	1,338	4,318	1,825	149,107	12,636	22,287	30,668	1,584,551	274,516	15,312,597	15,742,400	116,814	
Gippsland .. .. .	.. .. .	5,322,409	8,665	1,470	595	2,762	6,575	841	5,654		961	333,829	113,769	28,016	71,804	1,116,592	37,038	35,096,578	11,359,303	415,578	
Total for State .. .. .	.. .. .	41,684,507	71,499	2,145,156	438,045	77,642	51,757	5,741	7,131	42,654	99,776	1,445,539	577,292	299,354	307,929	19,614,949	41,893,107	122,564,873	208,304,402	4,354,197	

Minor Crops of Special Interest:—Acres: Canary Seed, 525; Chicory, 500; Clops, 145; Tobacco, 1,850; Millet (Broom), 488; Sugar Beet, 955; Peas, 2,058; Grain Seed, 5,613; Mustard, 379.

Season.	Area.	Wheat.	Wool.	Live Stock.
Season.	Area.	Wheat.	Wool.	Live Stock.
1939-40	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1940-41	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1941-42	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1942-43	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000

TOTALS.									
Season.	Area.	Wheat.		Wool.	Live Stock.		Cattle.	Sheep.	No.
		Area.	Wheat.		Wool.	Live Stock.			
1939-40	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
1940-41	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
1941-42	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
1942-43	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

Season.	Area.	Wheat.	Wool.	Live Stock.
1939-40	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1940-41	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1941-42	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1942-43	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000

Season.	Area.	Wheat.	Wool.	Live Stock.
1939-40	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1940-41	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1941-42	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1942-43	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000

Season.	Area.	Wheat.	Wool.	Live Stock.
1939-40	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1940-41	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1941-42	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1942-43	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000

Season.	Area.	Wheat.	Wool.	Live Stock.
1939-40	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1940-41	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1941-42	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1942-43	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000

Season.	Area.	Wheat.	Wool.	Live Stock.
1939-40	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1940-41	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1941-42	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000
1942-43	10-20	1,000,000	10-20	10,000,000

VICTORIA

Sheeving

Location of Butter and Cheese Factories, e.g., Orbest; also Rainfall and Statistics of Wheat, Wool and Live Stock, in each District for 5 years; and Agricultural, Dairying and Pastoral Statistics in detail, for the Season 1942-43.

SCALE OF MILES

Drawn at the Department of Lands & Survey, Melbourne.

PART X.

PRODUCTION.

LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1942, this comprised :—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple	28,626,602
Lands in process of alienation	3,796,558
Crown lands	23,822,600
Total	<u>56,245,760</u>

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	4,186,782
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	717,582
State Forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act)	153,841
Water reserves	314,061
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	88,586
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	543,781
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs..	4,749,100
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	88,036
Other leases and licences	22,854
Temporary grazing licences	8,036,316
Unoccupied	2,717,443
Total	<u>23,822,600</u>

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the last six years.

A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1937
TO 1942.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.			Crown Lands alienated in Fee-simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.	Total.	Area.	Purchase Money.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1937 ..	5,472	51,636	57,108	115,572	153,350
1938 ..	7,882	64,003	71,885	231,318	214,420
1939 ..	3,577	46,063	49,640	359,144	175,025
1940 ..	4,028	36,512	40,540	350,722	215,008
1941 ..	4,912	23,882	28,794	308,882	205,293
1942 ..	3,160	26,563	29,723	205,292	129,529

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1942 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £37,253,732. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Amount
realized by
sale of Crown
lands.

**Transfer of
Land Act.**

The "Torrens System", whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transfer of land, thereby reducing the cost of dealing in real estate, and giving a title to the transferee free of any latent defect. The Crown grant issues through the Titles Office.

In order to bring under the Transfer of Land Act land that was parted with prior to 1862 (5,142,321 acres), application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1942 there were submitted 98 such applications in respect of land amounting in area to 1,410 acres, and in value to £98,486; while the land actually brought under the Act as a result of applications was 8,370 acres valued at £341,262. Up to the end of 1942 there had been brought under the Act 3,307,532 acres valued at £74,310,640. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1942 was 1,834,789 acres. A summary of dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts will be found on page 76.

**Assurance
Fund.**

In granting an application to have land brought under the *Transfer of Land Act* 1928, the Commissioner of Titles is required to issue a perfect Title save as to any circumstances of which he has had notice. To assure and indemnify the Government in a case where the Supreme Court or some higher Tribunal has decided that some person other than the applicant has an interest in the property, and it has consequently been found necessary to compensate such other person, there has been constituted an Assurance Fund which is built up of contributions of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the value of the land covered by the application. During 1942-43 receipts of the Fund comprised contributions, £2,430, and interest on stock, £3,269. One claim, amounting to £69, was paid from the Fund during the year, and the sum of £5,095 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act* 1920 to provide for the interest on loan moneys expended on University buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1943, was £115,190. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1943, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £11,386.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

The history of Closer Settlement and of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement in Victoria will be found in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

Dissolution of the Closer Settlement Commission.

The *Closer Settlement Act* 1938 which was passed in December, 1938, provided that the Closer Settlement Commission be dissolved and cease to exist, that the Board of Land and Works be deemed to be the successor in law of the Commission and that the Act be administered in the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS.

State expenditure on destruction of vermin and noxious weeds.

Active operations for the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880. Subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals are made from revenue, and advances to municipalities and farmers for the purchase of wire netting from Loan Funds. The following are the amounts spent during the last five years :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year.	From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
	£	£
1938-39	83,248	15,235
1939-40	79,477	12,325
1940-41	83,030	5,065
1941-42	51,242	1,008
1942-43	61,109	67

WATERWORKS.

State Expenditure on Waterworks.

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. The following table shows State expenditure on works under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as well as grants and loans to local bodies. In addition to free grants to local bodies, large sums have been written off their liabilities. The following information has been taken from the Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE AND LOAN LIABILITY ON WATERWORKS* TO 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Description of Works.	Capital Expenditure to 30th June, 1943.	Loan Redemption Paid.	Loan Liability at 30th June, 1943.
	£	£	£
Free Headworks	1,228,633	515	1,228,118
Capital Works and Charges not apportionable to Districts	1,713,733	346,189	1,367,544
Headworks Costs apportioned to Districts ..	10,715,388	98,593	10,616,795
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	5,945,217	98,819	5,846,398
Urban Divisions of Irrigation Districts	63,880	1,802	62,078
Waterworks Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	2,774,975	49,139	2,725,836
Urban Districts of Waterworks Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	2,501,252	41,761	2,459,491
Flood Protection and Drainage Districts ..	428,676	7,352	421,324
Waterworks Trusts and Local Governing Bodies ..	3,923,585	734,596	3,188,989
TOTAL	29,295,339	1,378,766	27,916,573†

* Excluding Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and the Ballarat Water Commission, particulars of which appear in part "Local Government" of this issue.

† The net loan liability after deducting the amount in the National Debt Sinking Fund (£1,893,197) was £26,023,376.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT.

Progress of Irrigation.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control.

In the year mentioned, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and entrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act* 1928, which consolidates the *Water Acts* of 1915, 1916, and 1918, and the *Ballarat Water Commissioners Act* 1921.

The particulars in the following statement, while not covering the whole of the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, furnish a general idea of the development of water conservation and distribution, and of drainage and flood protection in districts under its administration :—

VICTORIA—WATER CONSERVATION AND DISTRIBUTION : DRAINAGE AND FLOOD PROTECTION DISTRICTS.

	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1943.
Area of State artificially supplied with water (acres)	10,800,000	15,165,100
Capacity of reservoirs .. (acre feet)	474,000	1,975,500
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	10	28
Number of Districts having Water Rights	Nil	26
Total of such Water Rights (acre feet)	Nil	496,599
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	606,757
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	901,484
Rural Waterworks Districts (Domestic and Stock Supply)—		
Number of Districts administered ..	3	30
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,508,393
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	1	90
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,600	803,052
Coliban System (Urban, Rural, Irrigation and Mining Supplies)—	At 30th June, 1910,	
Valuation for Urban Rating purposes (£)	317,750	415,465
Flood Protection Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	..	4
Drainage Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	..	14
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	..	735,063

PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT.

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops has increased from 129,771 acres in 1909-10 to 606,757 acres in 1942-43.

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE 1942-43.

District.	Area Irrigated.
	Acres.
Katandra	7,163
North Shepparton	13,744
Shepparton	16,359
South Shepparton	5,822
Rodney	96,462
Tongala-Stanhope	39,039
Rochester	63,398
Dingee	3,815
Calivil	12,422
Tragowel Plains	45,869
Deakin	6,788
Boort	21,170

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE 1942-43—continued.

District.						Area Irrigated.
						Acres.
Cohuna .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	57,853
Koondrook .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	24,187
Swan Hill .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20,356
Third Lake .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,906
Mystic Park .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,275
Tresco .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,049
Fish Point .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,027
Kerang .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	34,316
Murray Valley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,419
Kerang North-West Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	3,994
Nyah .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,939
Red Cliffs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11,448
Merbein .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,950
Coliban .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6,770
Campaspe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	245
Western Wimmera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,851
Wimmera United .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	137
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,507
Werribee .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,667
Maffra-Sale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22,114
Lands outside constituted Districts	..	..	..	..	..	48,696
Total						606,757

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and in each of the five years, 1938-39 to 1942-43, and the purposes for which the land was utilized.

VICTORIA—IRRIGATED AREAS: HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	84,379	33,207	53,499	57,602	26,301
Lucerne	24,124	76,148	74,553	73,650	68,308	69,257
Sorghum and other annual fodders	8,094	26,942	14,528	32,159	18,951	11,572
Pastures	50,541	251,629	310,504	352,556	372,454	412,256
Vineyards, Orchards, and Market Gardens	17,524	65,137	72,969	72,403	74,739	78,419
Fallow	4,988	5,126	5,417	12,395	10,020	8,952
Miscellaneous	785	5,996	6,725			
Total	129,771	515,357	517,903	596,662	602,074	606,757

NOTE.—8,000 acres, details of which are not available, were irrigated by private diversion in 1909-10, making a total area for that year of 137,771 acres.

Of the total area irrigated in 1942-43—606,757 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follow :—Pastures, 68 ; lucerne, 11 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 13 ; cereals, 4 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 2 ; fallows and miscellaneous, 2.

**Progress in
Irrigation
Areas,
1942-43.**

Dairying is one of the principal industries in irrigation districts. Dairy herds grazed on irrigated pastures obtained prominent positions in the 1942-43 Standard Herd Test conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

The production of dried vine and tree fruits, of citrus, and of fruits for canning are established features in these districts. There has also been considerable expansion in vegetable growing and a development of the canning industry in relation thereto. The Victorian dried vine-fruit crop amounted to 55,059 tons. The Victorian production of citrus fruits during the 1942-43 season amounted to 684,710 bushels—approximately 90 per cent. of which was grown within irrigation districts.

The Victorian production of canned fruit in the season 1942-43 was 1,553,989 cases, which was 74 per cent. of the Australian output in that season.

**Supply of
water for
domestic and
stock purposes.**

Extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area so supplied is approximately 20,258 square miles—23 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion of such area is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of country centres supplied with water for domestic use is—126 by the Commission, 116 by Waterworks Trusts, and 16 by Local Government bodies.

The estimated population in country centres supplied with water in 1942-43 was 445,950 persons.

STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES.

**Water
Storages in
State.**

In 1902 the capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity is 1,975,500 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, designed to contain 2,000,000 acre feet (half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria) now has a capacity of 1,250,000 acre feet. When the final stage of this work has been completed (involving a further approval of the interested State Governments), and when the Rocklands, Glenmaggie and Lauriston Reservoirs are also completed, the combined storage capacity available to users in Victoria will be 2,664,000 acre feet.

EXISTING STORAGES.

Goulburn System—

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
Goulburn Weir	20,700
Waranga	333,400
Eildon	306,000
	<hr/> 660,100

Murray-Loddon System—

Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)	625,000
Yarrawonga Weir (half share of 95,120 acre feet) ..	47,560
Torrumbarry (half share of 28,900 acre feet) ..	14,450
Mildura (half share of 29,360 acre feet)	14,680
Wentworth (half share of 38,140 acre feet)	19,070
Euston Lock Weir (half share of 31,320 acre feet) ..	15,660
Kow Swamp	40,860
Laanecoorie	6,650
Kerang North-west Lakes	69,400
Lake Boga	29,650
	<hr/> 882,980

Wimmera-Mallee System—

Fyans Lake	17,100
Lake Lonsdale	53,300
Wartook	23,800
Taylors Lake	30,000
Pine Lake	52,000
Green Lake	6,600
Dock Lake	4,800
Moora	5,100
Lower Wimmera Weirs	2,870
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	5,000
Lake Whitton	1,300
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks	6,610
	<hr/> 208,480

Maffra-Sale System—

Glenmaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet) ..	104,500
Stratford Service Basin	20
	<hr/> 104,520

Coliban System—

Upper Coliban	25,700
Malmsbury	14,400
Lauriston	12,000
Spring Gully	2,000
Subsidiary Reservoirs	4,750
	<hr/> 58,850

Werribee System—

Pykes Creek	21,000
Melton	19,100
	<hr/> 40,100

EXISTING STORAGES—continued.

						Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Bellarine Peninsula System—</i>						
Wurdee Boluc	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	800
						<hr/> 10,800
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Lysterfield	..	..	..	..	..	3,400
Beaconsfield	..	..	..	..	..	740
Frankston	..	..	..	..	..	660
Mornington	..	..	..	..	..	260
Bittern ..	..	..	..	..	..	480
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	260
						<hr/> 5,800
<i>Otway System—</i>						
Service Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	1,080
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Eppalock	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
Wonthaggi Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	10
Newstead	..	..	..	..	..	30
						<hr/> 2,790
Total capacity of existing Storages						<hr/> 1,975,500

ADDITIONAL STORAGE BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>						
Rocklands	..	..	..	..	..	264,000

FURTHER STORAGE WHICH COULD BE PROVIDED BY COMPLETION OF EXISTING WORKS.

<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>						
Glenmaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet)	..					45,500
<i>Murray System—</i>						
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River (half share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet)	..	..				375,000
<i>Coliban System—</i>						
Lauriston (to 16,000 acre feet)	..	..	..			4,000
						<hr/> 424,500
Total capacity of storages when works are completed						<hr/> 2,664,000

Detailed descriptions of the various systems which have been instituted for irrigation and for supplying water for domestic and stock purposes appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pp. 526 to 534).

METEOROLOGY.

Particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first are shown the rainfall for each district and for the whole State for each of the years 1901 to 1943, together with the mean rainfall covering a period of 73 years.

VICTORIA RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Year.	Districts.								Whole State.
	Mallee.	Wimmera.	North-ern.	North-Central.	North-Eastern.	Western.	Central.	Gipps-land.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1901 ..	9.39	16.61	13.58	24.78	28.08	27.90	23.98	33.66	22.05
1902 ..	7.64	11.94	11.26	18.41	20.10	23.54	24.88	33.35	18.55
1903 ..	16.34	22.76	22.22	32.07	33.13	33.43	32.86	33.68	27.44
1904 ..	10.75	17.22	17.32	28.00	33.56	28.54	31.29	30.02	23.49
1905 ..	12.01	18.40	16.39	25.36	31.72	28.79	29.61	37.84	24.53
1906 ..	15.22	23.42	24.16	32.00	42.11	32.53	30.13	34.81	28.49
1907 ..	9.25	17.07	14.74	22.42	26.19	26.16	25.36	27.20	20.40
1908 ..	12.33	17.72	14.38	19.98	26.40	25.81	20.08	24.29	20.02
1909 ..	14.35	22.38	20.04	29.77	35.62	31.37	30.57	34.09	26.52
1910 ..	15.96	22.36	20.13	29.13	32.10	32.45	28.28	30.80	25.96
1911 ..	17.84	19.89	19.87	29.79	33.24	31.13	36.88	39.71	28.08
1912 ..	12.50	17.52	18.12	23.00	30.93	25.94	24.92	26.60	21.86
1913 ..	12.66	16.38	16.76	24.22	29.69	25.85	27.64	34.65	22.96
1914 ..	7.29	9.76	9.73	14.95	19.94	18.56	20.05	23.81	14.66
1915 ..	12.42	18.98	16.75	25.65	34.17	27.44	24.67	27.63	22.35
1916 ..	17.72	22.54	25.60	34.44	44.01	30.72	38.78	37.78	30.27
1917 ..	19.55	21.96	26.34	35.86	56.09	31.70	32.41	34.63	30.77
1918 ..	13.59	16.44	21.96	28.30	36.96	25.70	30.11	33.39	24.70
1919 ..	11.46	13.86	15.06	21.21	27.27	26.47	25.48	37.03	22.77
1920 ..	14.93	16.04	20.15	28.37	34.42	25.99	31.38	33.37	25.43
1921 ..	16.29	19.99	23.69	31.75	39.57	27.36	31.13	31.73	25.35
1922 ..	10.44	17.15	13.15	20.85	26.10	28.09	27.82	32.92	21.35
1923 ..	15.07	20.21	17.60	27.30	34.80	33.51	30.11	33.88	26.12
1924 ..	16.08	22.17	23.29	34.74	40.70	31.13	40.30	37.37	28.10
1925 ..	9.87	14.20	14.09	20.28	27.42	22.43	23.12	29.69	19.74
1926 ..	12.64	17.00	16.85	24.25	35.36	26.70	24.20	29.72	22.90
1927 ..	7.66	13.93	11.14	18.67	26.15	23.20	22.16	28.43	18.56
1928 ..	14.04	19.10	21.27	29.56	37.21	30.46	29.86	33.98	26.14
1929 ..	9.10	15.56	13.65	24.20	27.24	29.28	31.13	32.36	22.00
1930 ..	15.32	20.94	19.68	30.59	32.49	29.43	30.85	33.66	25.76
1931 ..	14.86	19.25	21.77	31.20	43.18	28.79	32.88	32.65	26.97
1932 ..	14.96	18.90	20.60	29.63	34.33	31.85	32.91	34.19	26.34
1933 ..	14.13	20.96	20.25	31.09	32.09	26.87	27.56	30.65	24.47
1934 ..	13.21	16.64	21.01	28.57	42.81	29.20	35.60	43.39	27.60
1935 ..	10.84	17.71	19.53	29.14	35.86	30.49	34.23	42.53	26.63
1936 ..	14.39	19.41	19.50	28.47	35.52	26.91	30.24	36.38	25.63
1937 ..	12.69	17.19	13.70	20.08	26.25	26.39	25.20	28.33	21.02
1938 ..	6.30	11.39	8.66	15.62	20.49	22.63	20.47	26.39	16.28
1939 ..	15.32	20.33	27.72	37.83	53.05	32.94	38.10	38.16	31.37
1940 ..	6.82	11.26	9.67	17.13	21.21	21.61	22.81	26.94	16.73
1941 ..	12.23	20.14	17.31	25.39	30.41	29.73	31.53	33.13	24.29
1942 ..	14.31	22.04	19.66	31.91	38.28	30.54	29.68	31.59	26.28
1943 ..	8.25	13.48	10.98	20.22	26.76	25.86	22.46	30.05	19.44
Means for 73 years	13.09	18.38	18.42	26.93	33.38	28.16	29.63	34.26	24.55

The heaviest rainfall in the State occurs in the Eastern highlands (from the Yarra watershed to the Upper Murray), in the Cape Otway Forest in the Western District and in the South Gippsland, Latrobe and Thomson Basin sections of the Gippsland District. The lightest rainfall is in the Mallee District, the northern portion of which receives on the average from 10 to 12 inches only per year.

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given in the following table.

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches ..	29·974	29·921	30·080	30·076
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·887	0·765	0·812	0·975
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·8	66·6	59·4	50·0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18·7	21·1	17·4	14·0
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	65	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches	7·20	6·04	6·59	5·86
Mean number of days of rain ..	38	25	33	44
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·24	17·22	7·96	3·73
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6·0	5·1	5·8	6·4
Mean number of days of fog	1	1	7	12

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1942 together with averages and number of years of record for each element as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter periods.

YEARLY AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Average for Year 1942.	Averages Over Period of Years.			
		Number of Years Recorded.	Average for Period.	Extremes between which the yearly average values have oscillated during the number of years shown in second column.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	29.983	85	30.013	30.106	29.945
Highest " " " ..	30.501	85	30.604	30.770	30.405
Lowest " " " ..	29.180	85	29.251	29.495	28.942
Range (inches)	1.321	85	1.356	1.719	1.074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	59.3	87	58.5	59.9	57.3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	68.1	87	67.4	69.4	65.4
Mean daily minimum	50.4	87	49.6	51.2	47.2
Absolute maximum	104.8	87	105.0	114.1	96.6
Absolute minimum	29.9	87	30.9	34.2	27.0
Mean daily range	17.7	87	17.8	20.4	15.0
Absolute annual range	74.9	87	74.1	84.1	66.0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima)	112.9	81	116.7	127.6	105.6
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima)	46.3	82	43.9	46.8	39.5
Rainfall (in inches)	29.79	87	25.69	38.04	15.61
Number of wet days	63	87	67	76	58
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	37.07	70	39.15	45.66	31.59
Percentage of humidity (saturation = 100)	63	86	67	76	58
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	6.1	85	5.8	6.4	4.8
Number of days of fog	17	85	21	50	5

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall is contained in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.						Area.
Inches.						Square Miles.
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	18,701
15 to 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,800
20 to 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,551
25 to 30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,528
30 to 40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,802
40 to 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,671
50 to 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,660
Over 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,171

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

Department of Agriculture. This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to agricultural and pastoral industries of the State, and in giving advice to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

Government Experimental Farms. Research and experimental work are conducted at the State Research Farm at Werribee, the Mallee Research Station at Walpeup, the Horticultural Research Station at Tatura, the Rutherglen State Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, the Dookie Agricultural College, the School of Dairy Technology and Dairy Research Institute, Werribee, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition, experiments and demonstrations are conducted on many selected private farms throughout the State and, in conjunction with the Victorian Pasture Improvement League, on some 80 pasture experiment plots.

At the State Research Farm, Werribee, experiments are undertaken for the improvement of wheat and other cereals, grasses, clovers and various economic plants, and investigations made into the methods and problems relating to irrigated agriculture and the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, horses, sheep and poultry. At the School of Dairy Technology the higher training of dairy factory operatives and research and investigation into problems arising in the manufacture of dairy produce are undertaken.

Work at the Rutherglen Farm, which serves as a research station for the North-East, includes various aspects of cereal growing and pasture improvement. It was here that the initial experiments were conducted (1911-1918) which resulted in the widespread practice of the

topdressing of pastures with phosphates. The Mallee Research Station was established in 1932. In addition to cereal and grazing investigations, an important feature of the work at this station is research concerning various grasses with the view to producing a pasture which will thrive under Mallee conditions. Special attention is being paid to the problem of sand drift. At Longereng and Dookie, experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation for Wimmera and north-eastern conditions respectively. At the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley, in addition to instruction in, and study of, horticultural problems, research work on the breeding and selection of grasses and clovers is carried on; a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has also been established.

The Horticultural Research Station at Tatura was recently established as a research centre for the purpose of improving varieties of fruits. Officers are now engaged in the study of irrigation and soil fertility in the Goulburn Valley in relation to the production of canning fruits.

The work at the Government experimental plots on selected farms embraces investigations into pasture improvement, grazing trials, and the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, maize, broom millet, and vegetables.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria. It is estimated that topdressing results in an increase in carrying capacity of about 50 per cent. above pastures not similarly treated. During the season 1942-43, 2,140,314 acres were topdressed as compared with 3,290,142 acres in 1941-42. The decrease was due almost entirely to the shortage of superphosphate, although manpower problems no doubt contributed.

Agricultural Colleges. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,458 acres, comprising 5,955 acres at Dookie; 2,386 acres at Longereng; 2,500 acres at Gunyah Gunyah; 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. The areas at Dookie and Longereng are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses. The fee for students in residence at the agricultural colleges is £50 per annum for maintenance. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longereng for 50 students.

Inspection of Orchards, Nurseries, &c. The orchards, nurseries and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by officers of the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture. Advice is given on the control of pests and diseases when detected, and action is taken where necessary to enforce compliance therewith.

All plant material entering Victoria, whether from other Australian States or overseas, is subject to strict inspection and measures are taken when necessary either to free such material of disease or to have it destroyed.

Melbourne University School of Agriculture. Melbourne University has a well-equipped School of Agriculture, for the maintenance of which a special grant is provided by the State. This School affords opportunity for the training of students in science as applied to practical agriculture and kindred industries. A large number of graduates of this school is employed, mostly in the Victorian Department of Agriculture, on field advisory work and laboratory investigations. The course occupies four years. The first is devoted to pure science; during the second the students are in residence at the State Research Farm, Werribee, engaged in practical farming with lectures on preparatory subjects, and the remaining two years are devoted to a more specialized study of agriculture and allied subjects on a scientific basis.

Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. One of the principal functions of the Council is to initiate and carry out scientific researches. So far as primary industries are concerned the main branches of the work of the Council are in relation to plant, soil and entomological problems, animal nutrition and diseases, forest products, food preservation and transport, and fisheries. In the field of secondary industries the attention of the Council will first be given to the establishment of—(i) an Information Section, (ii) a National Standards Laboratory, (iii) an Aeronautical Laboratory (in which engineering research other than that required by the aeronautical industry could be undertaken), and (iv) the development of laboratories for general secondary industry research.

The headquarters of the Council are located at 314 Albert-street, East Melbourne. Two of the Council's Divisions—the Division of Forest Products and the Division of Animal Health and Nutrition—also have their headquarters in Victoria. Researches into timber seasoning, preservation, identification, mechanics, physics, chemistry, and general utilization are carried out by the former Division. The Victorian work of the Division of Animal Health and Nutrition is concentrated mainly on problems of cattle diseases, e.g., pleuropneumonia, mastitis, and bovine haematuria.

At Merbein there is a station where research is conducted into the problems associated with the dried vine-fruits industry.

State Committees have been formed whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States.

AGRICULTURE.

**Progress of
cultivation.**

In all divisions of the State there are areas suitable for cultivation. The area cultivated in 1942-43 was 5,498,586 acres, as compared with 6,833,072 acres in the previous season, and an annual average of 7,179,443 acres for the seasons 1936-40, 7,862,470 acres for the seasons 1931-35, 7,616,031 acres for the seasons 1925-30, 6,446,389 acres for the seasons 1915-25, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905-15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895-1905. Notwithstanding the large increase in the area cultivated since 1915, there has been considerable growth in the dairying and pastoral industries.

The following table shows the area under cultivation from period to period during the last 88 years —

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 TO 1943.

Period or Year (ended March).	Annual average area in each quinquennium, 1855 to 1925, and actual area each year 1926-1943, under—		
	Crop.	Fallow.	Total Cultivation.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65	325,676	12,146	337,822
1865-75	624,377	57,274	681,651
1875-85	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1885-95	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1895-1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1905-15	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1915-25	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926	4,433,492	2,457,136	6,890,628
1927	4,735,173	2,569,021	7,304,194
1928	4,942,258	2,692,044	7,634,302
1929	5,505,651	2,683,462	8,189,113
1930	5,579,258	2,482,662	8,061,920
1931	6,715,660	2,590,629	9,306,289
1932	5,407,109	2,145,819	7,552,928
1933	5,115,745	2,633,287	7,749,032
1934	5,266,913	2,543,043	7,809,956
1935	4,677,683	2,216,464	6,894,147
1936	4,438,761	2,358,777	6,797,538
1937	4,407,312	2,483,163	6,890,475
1938	4,662,354	2,604,556	7,266,910
1939	5,019,299	2,543,225	7,562,524
1940	5,002,362	2,377,405	7,379,767
1941	4,467,191	1,887,418	6,354,609
1942	4,731,712	2,101,360	6,833,072
1943	3,838,415	1,660,171	5,498,586

It will be seen from these tables that the proportion of cultivation to land occupied is much larger in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern than in other districts. Of the occupied land in each of these districts, 32 per cent. in the Wimmera, 36 per cent. in the Mallee, and 21 per cent. in the Northern districts were used for agriculture in 1941-42. In that year the area cultivated in these three districts was nearly 86 per cent. of the total cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts, the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing. Gippsland, Western, and Central are the chief dairying districts, and contain 78 per cent. of the sown pastures of the State.

Size of
holdings and
how utilized,
1925, 1929,
1934, and
1938.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1925, 1929, 1934, and 1938, information relating to holdings of different sizes of privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, appears in tables given on pages 436 to 438 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres was 104 in 1938, 97 in 1934, 105 in 1929, 104 in 1925, 152 in 1919, 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the corresponding years were 1,684,969 acres, 1,562,013 acres, 1,587,345 acres, 1,576,942 acres, 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres. The reduction in the period of thirty-two years between 1906 and 1938 was equivalent to 47 per cent. in the number, and 62 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. Most of this reduction took place between the years 1906 and 1913, and 1919 and 1925, the periods of active Closer Settlement and of Soldier Settlement respectively.

Principal
Crops (Area,
Production,
and Average
Yield).

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following table shows, in respect of these products, the annual average area, production, and yield per acre during each decennium, 1855 to 1935, and the actual area, production and yield per acre for each of the five seasons, 1939-1943.

VICTORIA—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1943.

Period or Season.	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
ANNUAL AREA.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1855-65 ..	119,001	83,296	4,843	24,123	80,117
1865-75 ..	278,077	129,384	19,262	36,744	117,393
1875-85 ..	776,031	147,343	41,188	39,089	226,775
1885-95 ..	1,236,501	210,901	64,310	48,009	437,087
1895-1905 ..	1,898,280	340,957	52,829	45,243	540,472
1905-15 ..	2,190,336	390,642	60,378	56,272	848,587
1915-25 ..	2,633,945	428,372	84,205	61,195	1,122,978
1925-35 ..	3,268,656	445,987	88,358	65,677	1,057,905
1938-39 ..	2,748,362	657,999	175,891	34,396	1,104,558
1939-40 ..	2,827,417	439,555	204,239	32,177	1,204,810
1940-41 ..	2,762,728	559,200	187,649	44,195	672,955
1941-42 ..	2,757,080	421,942	204,279	33,392	1,007,979
1942-43 ..	2,145,156	428,043	77,842	51,757	788,792
ANNUAL PRODUCTION.					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1855-65 ..	2,198,874	2,068,648	103,575	62,723	111,806
1865-75 ..	4,385,814	2,636,747	390,337	111,800	153,852
1875-85 ..	8,593,308	3,297,468	799,938	135,614	276,771
1885-95 ..	12,268,905	4,649,393	1,187,007	170,905	547,092
1895-1905 ..	14,032,145	6,649,453	947,580	134,357	672,982
1905-15 ..	22,906,743	7,342,468	1,243,442	158,445	1,084,726
1915-25 ..	39,171,358	7,965,864	1,923,654	169,864	1,511,298
1925-35 ..	38,661,077	5,696,134	1,772,099	167,965	1,242,808
1938-39 ..	18,104,369	2,909,260	1,671,809	81,415	892,975
1939-40 ..	45,054,592	8,280,602	3,738,113	87,931	1,820,878
1940-41 ..	13,521,422	2,624,298	1,186,979	216,568	580,237
1941-42 ..	46,953,840	8,149,277	4,792,040	118,454	1,443,505
1942-43 ..	41,803,107	6,637,944	1,273,704	195,138	1,051,107
AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER ACRE.					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1855-65 ..	18·48	24·83	21·39	2·60	1·40
1865-75 ..	15·77	20·38	20·27	3·04	1·31
1875-85 ..	11·07	22·38	19·42	3·47	1·22
1885-95 ..	9·92	22·05	18·46	3·56	1·21
1895-1905 ..	7·39	19·50	17·94	2·97	1·25
1905-15 ..	10·46	18·79	20·59	2·82	1·28
1915-25 ..	14·87	18·60	22·84	2·78	1·35
1925-35 ..	11·83	12·77	20·06	2·56	1·17
1938-39 ..	6·59	4·42	9·50	2·37	0·81
1939-40 ..	15·93	18·84	18·30	2·73	1·51
1940-41 ..	5·06	4·69	6·33	4·90	0·86
1941-42 ..	17·03	19·31	23·46	3·55	1·43
1942-43 ..	19·49	15·51	16·36	3·77	1·33

* For grain.

Growers of
certain crops,
season
1943-44.

The following table shows the number of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1943-44.

The information has no relation to the number of rural holdings in the State, as numbers of occupiers engage in the cultivation of more than one of the crops enumerated.

VICTORIA—GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS—SEASON
1943-44.

Crops Grown.	Growers in each Statistical District.								State Total.
	Central.	North-Central.	Western.	Wimmera.	Mallee.	North-eastern.	North-eastern.	Gippsland.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	254	221	317	3,594	3,092	3,092	314	43	10,927
Oats ..	323	218	569	2,216	1,840	1,967	271	31	7,435
Barley ..	365	60	180	640	431	631	58	115	2,480
Maize ..	34	2	..	..	1	4	134	386	561
Hay—									
Wheaten ..	303	268	189	1,460	221	1,299	180	86	4,006
Oaten ..	3,398	1,422	3,426	2,285	1,305	2,831	1,549	2,062	18,278
Lucerne ..	254	225	299	65	178	1,098	205	603	2,927
Meadow ..	2,569	695	3,728	114	10	878	1,857	3,167	13,018
Green Fodder—									
Maize ..	1,724	93	307	15	11	67	111	1,593	3,921
Lucerne ..	209	49	59	27	34	179	43	117	717
Millet ..	417	30	110	14	113	425	139	433	1,681
All other ..	842	132	242	107	198	584	186	615	2,906
Other—									
Potatoes ..	3,421	822	2,039	61	4	29	372	1,971	8,719
Onions ..	634	4	447	9	3	29	12	67	1,205
Other Vegetables	3,096	70	663	153	293	919	111	738	6,043
Orchards ..	2,582	254	264	286	863	1,153	316	197	5,915
Vineyards ..	6	7	2	59	2,027	151	84	..	2,336
Grass Seed ..	21	55	108	12	..	7	2	35	240
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	1	..	3	95	..	99
Flax ..	206	37	447	1	..	5	39	125	860

Area Cultivated
1942-43.

A summary of the area under cultivation in each County

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

Districts and Counties.	Grain Crops.					Potatoes.	Onions.	Hay (Wheaten, Oaten, Lucerne, Grass, etc.).
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Peas.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Central District—								
Bourke ..	1,276	1,975	1,234	..	294	3,828	689	37,454
Grant ..	8,374	4,082	7,883	..	1,218	8,769	922	36,237
Mornington ..	19	30	15	299	684	8,015	130	26,942
Evelyn ..	..	37	48	1	65	3,990	18	5,797
North Central District—								
Anglesey ..	246	223	15	22	25	692	1	4,237
Dalhousie ..	167	322	25	..	24	2,687	..	7,822
Talbot ..	7,195	4,424	411	..	143	7,463	..	31,608
Western District—								
Grenville ..	1,730	2,703	846	..	271	874	1,480	17,471
Polwarth ..	17	184	203	..	430	1,794	1,031	8,753
Heytesbury ..	..	17	82	..	..	298	9	13,010
Hampden ..	2,792	3,817	219	..	7	230	165	14,276
Ripon ..	6,992	9,248	212	..	57	845	..	14,656
Villiers ..	136	910	218	..	1,049	2,911	859	17,584
Normanby ..	115	368	341	..	612	583	4	13,767
Dundas ..	391	1,803	45	..	546	79	1	14,115
Follett ..	25	280	9	..	..	80	..	2,191
Wimmera District—								
Lowan ..	163,245	43,911	6,914	..	3	16	3	38,358
Borong ..	434,785	52,304	13,296	1	9	182	6	54,672
Kara Kara ..	114,483	32,263	2,160	..	..	51	1	18,429
Mallee District—								
Millewa ..	71,161	3,833	82	..	..	..	1	11,171
Weeah ..	126,179	24,064	6,378	..	6	..	..	17,188
Karkaroc ..	532,122	83,908	18,565	..	4	5	3	66,122
Tatchera ..	317,116	49,766	3,077	2	30	5	3	51,584
Northern District—								
Gunbower ..	16,544	5,503	4,082	6	9	4	6	18,111
Gladstone ..	84,524	33,058	1,183	..	80	6	2	19,818
Bendigo ..	65,859	14,651	1,937	4	4	25	2	34,419
Rodney ..	33,909	14,894	3,532	..	..	29	1	33,618
Moira ..	143,058	32,856	1,319	4	1,363	29	51	42,346
North-Eastern District—								
Delatite ..	836	1,319	139	527	68	870	4	21,401
Bogong ..	10,275	4,503	540	604	9	440	7	24,678
Benambra ..	107	192	70	161	1	49	1	7,433
Wonnangatta ..	8	..	60	46	16	33	..	323
Gippsland District—								
Croajingolong ..	5	12	40	1,184	99	98	6	1,064
Tambo ..	5	..	10	1,225	176	109	2	1,479
Dargo ..	39	35	194	1,346	61	108	..	1,672
Tanjil ..	1,355	417	1,976	1,655	64	224	4	15,660
Buln Buln ..	66	131	482	44	110	6,336	329	43,276
Total for State ..	2,145,156	428,043	77,842	7,131	7,538	51,757	5,741	788,792

of the State for the season 1942-43 is given in the following table :—

FOR THE SEASON 1942-43.

Green fodder.	Grass and Clover for Seed.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Area Sown to Vegetables (other than Potatoes and Onions).	Orchards.	All Other Crops.	Total Area under Crops.	Land in Fallow.	Total Area under Cultivation.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5,384	23	..	..	13,925	10,611	4,230	80,923	22,492	103,415
4,764	211	..	17	3,417	1,598	3,244	80,786	14,805	95,591
10,583	137	..	..	9,687	11,982	2,365	70,888	5,119	76,007
1,489	..	..	1	4,361	6,961	278	23,046	1,278	24,324
835	..	..	..	156	98	5	6,555	500	7,055
692	429	..	30	117	60	356	12,731	1,011	13,742
1,693	2,070	..	28	180	3,166	826	59,207	11,993	71,200
687	1,332	..	1	368	290	1,087	29,140	2,614	31,754
2,199	1,784	..	..	976	206	2,207	19,784	547	20,331
872	..	..	..	95	48	387	14,819	669	15,488
375	188	..	..	70	18	3,079	25,236	995	26,231
185	150	..	..	82	48	2,026	34,501	5,854	40,355
970	359	..	..	639	13	1,364	27,012	1,453	28,465
1,392	115	..	..	2,234	741	1,723	21,995	1,693	23,688
481	351	..	..	296	18	1,953	20,079	2,608	22,687
113	..	..	..	29	50	108	2,885	415	3,300
1,903	783	..	35	55	402	360	255,988	144,743	400,731
893	..	5	587	625	1,751	129	559,245	362,036	921,281
772	..	..	49	7	327	55	168,597	101,201	269,798
20	..	..	35	33	36	..	86,372	32,350	118,722
1,260	..	..	..	1	..	1,073	176,149	99,441	275,590
2,440	..	..	29,298	1,440	1,800	2,155	737,862	384,557	1,122,419
6,386	14	..	7,252	1,924	1,473	582	439,214	203,220	642,434
12,858	28	60	26	312	1,123	607	59,279	13,851	73,130
1,392	..	..	13	111	265	126	140,578	66,002	206,580
3,712	93	..	58	1,863	2,372	18	125,017	46,064	171,081
5,329	191	5	292	948	11,142	45	103,935	21,305	125,240
3,333	43	49	594	5,781	10,391	504	241,721	95,323	337,044
2,620	81	860	80	300	592	1,078	30,775	1,892	32,667
1,480	..	868	4,237	499	1,147	999	50,286	6,330	56,616
829	..	..	1	129	74	..	9,047	339	9,386
16	..	..	..	21	12	4	539	6	545
431	..	..	..	1,225	33	597	4,794	259	5,053
792	..	..	..	1,646	61	723	6,228	274	6,502
2,102	..	..	..	2,193	167	839	8,756	370	9,126
9,461	..	3	..	2,015	197	3,223	36,254	2,285	38,539
12,855	230	..	..	1,522	503	2,308	68,192	4,277	72,469
103,598	8,612	1,850	42,634	59,282	69,776	40,663	3,838,415	1,660,171	5,498,586

Yields of
Principal Crops.

The table which follows shows the yields, in Counties,

VICTORIA—YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL

Districts and Counties.	Grain Crops.					Potatoes.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Peas.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.
Central District—						
Bourke	21,394	53,914	31,534	..	5,245	14,417
Grant	173,066	102,986	217,760	..	23,945	34,398
Mornington	468	698	394	10,896	14,015	33,015
Evelyn .. ..	..	424	1,336	8	927	15,693
North Central District—						
Anglesey	5,074	4,460	270	840	608	2,537
Dalhousie	2,787	7,543	428	..	257	7,431
Talbot	138,064	86,139	9,760	..	1,463	25,345
Western District—						
Grenville	369,62	75,925	27,391	..	6,498	3,110
Polwarth	490	1,275	5,600	..	8,950	9,196
Heytesbury .. ..	..	81	1,268	..	25	1,034
Hampden	45,952	78,520	4,001	..	F	932
Ripon	126,093	205,064	6,410	..	930	2,665
Villiers	1,414	14,817	6,252	..	21,408	9,866
Normanby	1,640	7,201	7,754	..	7,797	1,835
Dundas	3,935	13,425	1,115	..	6,633	240
Follett	459	1,565	263	..	..	197
Wimmera District—						
Lowan	3,879,186	724,564	106,684	..	F	37
Borung	12,288,171	832,027	198,046	10	251	558
Kara Kara	2,768,214	554,934	33,657	..	..	113
Mallee District—						
Millewa	794,180	36,659	1,144	..	..	..
Weeah	1,760,832	253,472	85,898	..	19	..
Karkaroc	8,207,400	887,714	205,325	..	124	10
Tatchera	4,817,024	634,109	41,996	50	F	8
Northern District—						
Gunbower	243,576	85,621	68,256	50	171	7
Gladstone	1,684,353	635,436	17,452	..	620	12
Bendigo	1,206,402	286,831	30,907	110	93	39
Rodney	609,892	265,145	66,430	..	..	30
Molra	2,684,060	635,733	22,504	99	4,284	53
North-Eastern District—						
Delatite	12,913	31,547	2,626	10,039	1,215	1,768
Bogong	259,192	109,474	9,259	18,525	440	1,319
Benambra	2,166	4,264	1,485	6,089	16	126
Wonnangatta	245	..	1,040	1,155	468	98
Gippsland District—						
Croajingalong	92	183	390	57,721	1,795	286
Tambo	122	..	98	50,070	2,237	241
Dargo	722	466	3,943	58,154	772	389
Tanjil	25,618	3,743	45,344	56,300	524	690
Buln Buln	949	1,985	9,684	1,205	2,000	27,443
Total for State ..	41,803,107	6,637,944	1,273,704	271,321	113,730	195,138

NOTE.—The letter "F" signifies that the crop was a failure.

of the principal crops for the season, 1942-43.

CROPS FOR THE SEASON, 1942-43.

Onions.	Hay (Wheaten, Oaten, Lucerne, Grass, etc.).	Grass and Clover for Seed.	Tobacco.	Wine Made.	Dried Vine-Fruits.		
					Raisins.	Sultanas.	Currants.
Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
4,936	58,831	53	County particulars not available.				
5,746	57,421	149					
984	41,106	121					
78	8,855	..					
4	6,035	..					
..	10,221	1,082					
..	48,139	2,774					
8,833	27,672	1,880					
7,186	13,712	3,071					
39	18,574	..					
1,096	22,138	314					
..	23,739	126					
4,830	27,394	779					
13	17,625	227					
1	15,820	734					
..	2,972	..					
5	46,886	1,663					
19	73,383	..					
1	24,115	..					
3	10,008	..					
..	14,341	..					
4	52,787	..					
6	47,440	13					
6	24,177	43					
3	26,557	..					
16	48,430	160					
3	41,909	125					
189	53,205	333					
2	33,732	276					
11	40,872	..					
5	12,610	..					
..	426	..					
45	1,917	..					
4	2,299	..					
..	2,496	..					
8	25,019	..					
2,424	67,244	281					
36,500	1,050,107	14,204	9,084	1,381,936	5,743	40,696	8,620

Area, Yield
and Gross
Value of
Crops, Season
1942-43.

The following table shows the area under, the yield from, and the gross value of each of the principal crops in Victoria for the season 1942-43.

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1942-43.

Crop.	Area.	Yield.	Gross Value.*
	Acres.		£
Wheat	2,145,156	41,803,107 bushels	9,057,340†
Oats	428,043	6,637,944 "	940,375
Barley—			
Malting (2 row) ..	62,413	997,952 "	231,816
Other (6 row) ..	15,429	275,752 "	49,406
Maize	7,131	271,321 "	101,745
Rye	4,414	39,276 "	6,219
Hay—			
Wheaten	67,759	91,069 tons	451,684
Oaten	518,040	642,760 "	2,740,828
Lucerne, &c. ..	38,375	65,162 "	409,973
Meadow	164,618	251,116 "	828,551
Straw .. ..	..	20,000 "	85,800
Grass Seed	8,612	14,204 cwt.	49,110
Canary Seed	525	1,139 "	2,161
Beans for grain ..	2,058	25,841 bushels	39,084
Peas for grain ..	7,538	113,730 "	60,656
Green Fodder	103,598	.. ..	258,349
Potatoes	51,757	195,138 tons	2,162,955†
Onions	5,741	36,500 "	533,812
Other Vegetables ..	59,282	.. ..	4,149,455
Sugar Beet	955	5,997 tons of beet valued at factory at £14,393. (Sugar extracted amounted to 678 tons)	14,393
Turnips, Beet, &c., for fodder	1,665	9,402 tons	75,216
Mangolds	244	2,450 "	6,125
Tobacco	1,850	9,084 cwt.	112,786
Hops	148	1,434 "	17,394
Broom Millet	488	{ 2,746 " fibre	9,780
Chicory	500	{ 2,076 " seed	1,153
Flax	(Included in other crops)	625 tons	43,153
Orchards—			
Productive	56,084	.. ..	2,512,355
Unproductive ..	13,692	.. ..	..
Grapes—			
Table	1,504	4,123 tons	92,768
Wine	5,675	8,885 " valued at winery at £62,792. Wine made amounted to 1,381,936 gallons	62,792
Drying	34,028	217,483 tons producing:—	
		40,696 tons of sultanas ..	2,174,744
		5,743 tons of raisins ..	284,556
		8,620 tons of currants ..	386,258
Vines, unproductive ..	1,427	.. ..	..
Other Crops	29,666	.. ..	381,151
Total Crops	3,838,415	.. ..	23,333,943

* The gross value is based on the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. The places where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw material for a secondary industry are presumed to be the principal markets.

† Includes amount allocated from Flour Tax £323,211.

‡ Includes Subsidies.

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR SYSTEM FOR THE BULK HANDLING OF WHEAT IN VICTORIA.

The *Grain Elevator Act* 1934 provided for the handling of grain in bulk, for wheat within defined areas to be delivered to elevators, and for the constitution of the Grain Elevators Board. It also empowered the Board to borrow money to the extent that the money owing at any one time shall not exceed £2,000,000. Amending legislation passed in 1940 increased the borrowing powers to £2,500,000.

Except for the Williamstown Terminal, the construction of elevators has been completed. The scheme comprises 138 country elevators, with a total storage capacity of 14,951,000 bushels, serving terminals at Geelong and Williamstown. These terminals, which have storage capacities of 4,050,000 bushels and 2,600,000 bushels respectively, are designed to receive wheat from railway trucks at the rate of 20,000 bushels per hour and to load into ships at 64,000 bushels per hour.

In addition to the elevators within the scheme nine mill silos were leased by the Board in 1942-43 and these provided a further storage capacity of 1,688,000 bushels. The total country storage capacity was therefore increased to 16,639,000 bushels.

The Geelong section, which embraces the western portion of the State bounded on the east by the Melbourne-Mildura railway line, came into operation at the beginning of the 1939-40 season.

Receipts for the season 1942-43 amounted to 25,113,366 bushels.

**Wheat
Licences—
Season
1941-42.**

From data obtained from the Wheat Industry Stabilization Board, the Commonwealth Statistician has compiled tables showing the number of licences issued to wheat growers within various acreage groups.

The table which follows shows the number of licences issued in Victoria and the area licensed for wheat for grain. Although the area licensed is shown as 2,878,000 acres, the actual area sown was 2,757,080 acres. The number of licences issued does not necessarily indicate the total number of wheat growers as original licences only were tabulated, the share-farming licences being omitted. The actual number of holdings on which wheat for grain was grown was not tabulated for the season 1941-42.

VICTORIA.—WHEAT (FOR GRAIN) LICENCES AND AREA LICENSED—SEASON 1941-42.

	Acreage Groups.									Total.
	Under 50 Acres.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 150.	150 and under 200.	200 and under 250.	250 and under 300.	300 and under 500.	500 and under 1,000.	1,000 and over.	
Number of Licences Issued	1,929	2,043	2,045	1,648	1,918	1,125	2,507	760	53	14,028
Area Licensed (1,000 Acres)	50	146	241	269	410	296	927	466	73	2,878

**Wheat
Deliveries
in Size
Groups—
Season
1942-43.**

The number of growers who delivered wheat from the 1942-43 season's harvest and their deliveries in Victoria are classified in the following table according to size groups.

Wheat grown in one State and delivered in another has been tabulated according to state of delivery, hence particulars of a number of growers in New South Wales are included therein. Wheat grown in New South Wales and delivered in Victoria amounted to 1,529,000 bushels. The statement shows that 58 per cent. of the growers delivered wheat up to 3,000 bushels and that such wheat was approximately 26 per cent. of total deliveries. For the whole of Australia the percentages were 62 and 30 respectively.

VICTORIA.—GROWERS DELIVERING WHEAT AND QUANTITY DELIVERED—SEASON 1942-43.

	Size Groups in Bushels.									Total.
	Up to 1,000 Bushels.	1,001 to 1,500.	1,501 to 2,000.	2,001 to 2,500.	2,501 to 3,000.	3,001 to 4,000.	4,001 to 5,000.	5,001 to 6,000.	6,001 Bushels and over	
Number of Growers ..	2,692	1,312	1,240	1,000	1,069	1,749	997	650	1,798	12,507
Wheat delivered (1,000 bush.)	1,521	1,632	2,155	2,254	2,959	5,943	4,482	3,574	16,402	40,922

**Wheat
growing in
counties.**

The principal wheat-growing areas are in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. In the season 1942-43 these districts were responsible for nearly 98 per cent. of the total wheat production of the State. Although other districts

provided only small proportions of the total area, they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The yield in 1942-43 was 41,803,107 bushels, or an average yield per acre of 19·49 bushels in comparison with an average of 17·03 bushels in 1941-42 and an average of 5·06 bushels in 1940-41. The area sown and the production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the three seasons, 1941-43, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES
FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1941-1943.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	5,250	2,276	1,276	71,023	40,505	21,394	13·53	17·80	16·77
Grant ..	14,504	11,677	8,374	147,706	229,874	173,066	10·18	19·68	20·87
Mornington ..	76	64	19	1,723	1,106	468	22·67	17·28	24·63
Evelyn ..	46	1	..	647	27	..	14·07	27·27	..
Total ..	19,876	14,018	9,669	221,104	271,512	194,928	11·12	19·37	20·16
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	457	369	246	8,513	8,336	5,074	18·63	22·60	20·63
Dalhousie ..	782	702	167	10,644	14,032	2,787	13·61	19·98	16·69
Talbot ..	15,986	15,398	7,195	127,014	376,586	138,064	7·95	24·45	19·19
Total ..	17,225	16,469	7,608	146,171	398,954	145,925	8·49	24·42	19·18
Western—									
Grenville ..	9,371	3,994	1,730	108,217	63,321	36,962	11·55	15·85	21·37
Polwarth ..	40	25	17	625	148	490	15·62	5·93	28·82
Heytesbury ..	30	..	..	256	..	..	8·53	..	..
Hampden ..	8,305	5,965	2,792	119,298	97,930	45,952	14·36	16·42	16·46
Ripon ..	22,813	15,441	6,992	332,363	308,975	126,093	14·57	20·01	18·03
Villiers ..	774	440	136	10,452	6,414	1,414	13·50	14·58	10·40
Normanby ..	305	160	115	4,526	2,324	1,640	14·84	14·52	14·26
Dundas ..	1,926	1,271	391	28,554	15,526	3,935	14·83	12·21	10·06
Follett ..	116	45	25	1,903	306	459	16·41	6·80	18·36
Total ..	43,680	27,341	12,198	606,194	494,944	216,945	13·88	18·10	17·79
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	208,231	197,254	163,245	2,916,443	4,167,532	3,879,186	14·01	21·13	23·76
Borong ..	472,532	528,894	434,785	3,000,038	12,410,289	12,288,171	6·35	23·46	28·26
Kara Kara ..	140,581	173,485	114,483	384,471	4,186,412	2,768,214	2·73	24·13	24·18
Total ..	821,344	899,633	712,513	6,300,952	20,764,233	18,935,571	7·67	23·08	26·58

VICTORIA—WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1941-1943—continued.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	101,491	97,256	71,161	42,660	902,937	794,180	0·42	9·28	11·16
Weeah ..	166,617	149,109	126,179	884,982	2,057,352	1,760,832	5·31	13·80	13·96
Karkaroc ..	611,663	629,974	532,122	1,671,293	8,127,266	8,207,400	2·73	12·90	15·42
Tatchera ..	386,247	402,378	317,116	620,883	3,389,282	4,817,024	1·61	8·42	15·19
Total ..	1,266,018	1,278,717	1,046,578	3,219,818	14,476,837	15,579,436	2·54	11·32	14·89
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	22,195	22,491	16,544	28,390	279,339	243,576	1·28	12·42	14·72
Gladstone ..	111,128	124,561	84,524	269,092	2,430,554	1,684,353	2·42	19·51	19·93
Bendigo ..	97,406	95,841	65,859	381,540	1,594,449	1,206,402	3·92	16·63	18·32
Rodney ..	53,898	57,152	33,909	252,988	1,154,109	609,892	4·69	20·19	17·99
Moir ..	200,395	206,227	143,058	1,800,705	4,757,376	2,684,060	8·99	23·07	18·76
Total ..	485,022	506,272	343,894	2,732,715	10,215,827	6,428,283	5·63	20·18	18·69
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	1,599	1,217	836	28,880	29,382	12,913	18·06	24·14	15·45
Bogong ..	14,912	11,269	10,275	229,863	262,131	259,192	15·41	23·26	25·23
Benambra ..	131	93	107	2,175	1,627	2,166	16·60	17·49	20·24
Wonnangatta ..	..	2	8	..	73	245	..	36·36	30·63
Total ..	16,642	12,581	11,226	260,918	293,213	274,516	15·68	23·31	24·45
Gippsland—									
Croajingolong ..	..	..	5	..	..	92	..	..	18·40
Tambo ..	26	8	5	403	212	122	15·50	26·51	24·40
Dargo ..	46	54	39	640	1,363	722	13·91	25·25	18·51
Tanjil ..	2,723	1,759	1,355	30,701	34,045	25,618	11·27	19·35	18·91
Buln Buln ..	126	228	66	1,806	2,700	949	14·33	11·84	14·38
Total ..	2,921	2,049	1,470	33,550	38,320	27,503	11·49	18·70	18·71
Total (State)	2,672,728	2,757,080	2,145,156	13,521,422	46,953,840	41,803,107	5·06	17·03	19·49

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1942-43 was as follows:—New South Wales, 51,693,045 bushels; South Australia, 36,525,459 bushels; Western Australia, 20,600,000 bushels; Queensland, 5,005,065 bushels; and Tasmania, 73,320 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 155,727,983 bushels.

Monthly Rainfall and Average Yields of Wheat 1932 to 1943.

In the following table the average yield per acre in each of the main wheat growing counties for the seasons 1932-33 to 1943-44 is shown in conjunction with the approximate mean rainfall recorded each month. The rainfall during the growing season is shown separately to indicate its effect on wheat production. While the table is useful as a general reference in respect of the relationship of wheat yields to rainfall, it should be remembered that temperatures, winds, and other factors such as the extent to which fallowing, rotational cropping, and fertilizing are practised have also considerable effect on average yields, as do also the varieties of wheat used.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE SEASONS 1932-33 TO 1943-44.

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.											Total for Year.	Total Wheat- growing- Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Wheat-growing Months.									Dec.
						June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.				
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.
Lowan—															
1932	1	263	186	248	105	253	232	232	126	146	58	83	1,988	1,052	17·59
1933	137	2	82	135	367	104	92	194	286	82	337	225	2,043	1,095	17·01
1934	36	37	39	203	5	79	149	190	229	362	267	38	1,634	1,276	15·35
1935	64	10	167	129	158	232	258	237	239	92	97	72	1,785	1,185	20·12
1936	161	11	68	42	157	287	401	260	98	220	34	265	2,004	1,300	22·01
1937	226	87	114	55	155	93	107	256	205	152	43	247	1,740	856	23·92
1938	119	152	33	236	27	212	189	88	78	27	80	20	1,261	674	12·44
1939	161	123	28	187	201	194	122	389	126	115	253	50	1,949	1,199	20·05
1940	85	16	30	257	115	67	200	82	92	72	177	109	1,302	690	14·01
1941	436	29	223	171	56	174	317	117	313	146	77	41	2,100	1,144	21·13
1942	87	88	38	117	385	306	266	335	282	242	184	59	2,389	1,615	23·76
1943	57	123	18	163	85	206	227	242	256	109	95	52	1,633	1,135	22·60
Borung—															
1932	1	245	197	291	105	199	211	231	97	144	67	80	1,868	949	21·63
1933	178	..	71	127	281	113	188	186	270	87	219	299	2,019	1,063	20·78
1934	55	95	20	168	5	50	172	171	171	360	345	32	1,644	1,269	17·60
1935	36	26	118	147	92	144	299	201	281	136	48	71	1,599	1,109	23·29
1936	224	5	45	29	215	190	471	219	55	180	28	268	1,929	1,143	24·41
1937	193	99	87	21	114	128	77	187	145	291	42	278	1,662	870	25·67
1938	168	89	13	132	38	183	211	62	42	15	59	7	1,019	572	10·59
1939	97	208	12	261	267	172	120	308	95	76	273	25	1,914	1,044	18·01
1940	69	9	15	236	70	38	147	50	88	48	145	97	1,012	516	6·35
1941	343	28	180	126	44	218	259	103	322	165	133	45	1,966	1,200	23·46
1942	93	55	44	142	356	262	179	360	222	237	198	51	2,199	1,458	28·26
1943	68	90	16	119	78	150	178	200	184	102	42	38	1,265	856	15·65
Kara Kara—															
1932	1	189	256	346	98	242	222	294	94	120	56	89	2,007	1,028	18·17
1933	160	..	53	132	261	120	277	175	245	104	295	424	2,246	1,216	19·25
1934	66	159	20	163	1	51	206	187	167	395	307	50	1,772	1,313	15·53
1935	76	43	113	212	98	142	377	189	294	226	37	71	1,878	1,265	25·08
1936	227	3	21	46	151	168	500	252	47	199	36	269	1,919	1,202	23·14
1937	222	95	42	19	129	98	76	229	135	332	26	258	1,661	896	21·99
1938	132	86	13	123	28	225	201	68	37	16	55	4	988	602	8·38
1939	93	293	32	518	279	191	118	323	107	88	280	25	2,347	1,107	22·91
1940	83	12	16	197	42	49	157	43	135	47	81	84	946	512	2·73
1941	306	34	167	90	33	189	265	155	326	192	176	49	1,982	1,303	24·13
1942	100	50	77	96	373	260	188	371	214	240	181	44	2,197	1,454	24·18
1943	79	96	14	104	81	146	203	193	187	84	52	31	1,270	865	12·87

Production.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE SEASONS 1932-33 TO 1943-44—*continued.*

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County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.
	Wheat-growing Months.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.
Millewa—															
1932 ..	17	220	131	110	151	233	98	215	59	45	22	81	1,382	801	12·05
1933 ..	153	1	19	21	114	23	121	144	143	59	213	142	1,153	604	5·76
1934 ..	57	61	56	48	..	31	71	63	84	239	146	29	935	538	1·23
1935 ..	51	5	74	110	40	62	100	71	121	130	4	59	827	524	3·23
1936 ..	426	16	43	58	114	64	245	55	19	74	12	162	1,288	571	7·20
1937 ..	196	10	47	30	71	185	68	191	36	163	30	127	1,154	714	9·67
1938 ..	122	37	2	63	34	26	186	45	5	29	10	..	559	325	9·95
1939 ..	6	367	37	34	126	118	69	154	67	87	259	1	1,325	621	9·20
1940 ..	34	7	4	131	22	10	64	34	89	22	54	34	505	241	4·42
1941 ..	284	9	49	10	18	154	140	101	90	157	92	35	1,139	660	9·28
1942 ..	19	43	9	121	174	178	112	179	36	211	45	29	1,156	890	11·16
1943 ..	7	36	3	38	23	33	43	93	81	52	59	66	534	325	..01
Weeah—															
1932 ..	7	292	139	143	104	192	148	200	64	80	15	88	1,472	788	9·36
1933 ..	141	..	45	48	192	33	122	147	150	68	127	185	1,258	712	8·36
1934 ..	69	64	34	95	..	31	105	105	114	323	191	32	1,163	678	6·52
1935 ..	26	2	67	98	72	121	142	114	138	183	31	52	1,046	770	10·03
1936 ..	431	11	50	64	101	122	334	95	24	160	18	207	1,617	836	11·08
1937 ..	139	43	101	11	63	135	92	211	63	215	36	196	1,305	779	12·75
1938 ..	123	85	..	158	6	85	189	57	10	7	44	8	772	354	6·87
1939 ..	32	214	6	103	119	131	77	187	36	27	221	5	1,158	577	7·71
1940 ..	45	17	12	246	35	13	84	40	118	25	62	72	769	315	5·31
1941 ..	275	12	100	51	23	225	171	64	198	194	82	32	1,427	875	13·80
1942 ..	66	32	13	103	186	187	158	220	123	129	139	33	1,389	1,003	13·96
1943 ..	41	70	8	85	35	101	83	132	107	151	82	62	957	609	7·84
Karkaroc—															
1932 ..	5	259	137	157	97	205	125	186	80	64	16	84	1,415	757	10·30
1933 ..	117	..	27	33	154	40	200	134	148	66	163	252	1,339	742	8·96
1934 ..	41	144	46	100	1	41	111	78	100	305	214	16	1,197	636	5·75
1935 ..	38	9	70	93	46	107	136	74	145	173	18	69	978	681	9·65
1936 ..	315	4	23	54	120	132	329	93	25	128	11	186	1,420	827	13·26
1937 ..	179	36	55	12	83	175	62	179	41	285	26	176	1,309	825	13·97
1938 ..	102	49	4	60	20	78	175	61	6	25	17	1	598	365	3·89
1939 ..	24	375	34	135	169	149	85	173	59	45	234	2	1,484	680	12·93
1940 ..	48	15	8	151	26	11	67	34	153	16	74	55	658	307	2·73
1941 ..	239	15	73	23	21	139	159	64	163	162	117	39	1,214	708	12·90
1942 ..	40	37	20	110	216	199	140	224	75	165	130	26	1,382	1,019	15·42
1943 ..	34	42	5	61	38	88	88	133	99	94	56	35	773	540	7·13

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE
SEASONS 1932-33 TO 1943-44—continued.

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat- growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.
	Wheat-growing Months.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.
Tatchera—															
1932	1	250	167	243	97	185	160	222	111	69	29	89	1,623	844	13·02
1933	121	1	37	29	153	97	235	138	181	84	119	316	1,511	888	11·25
1934	47	226	40	135	..	43	120	116	89	323	266	29	1,434	691	6·42
1935	73	59	60	150	41	90	194	66	202	287	29	41	1,292	880	12·39
1936	210	10	6	43	138	144	393	113	25	142	8	189	1,421	955	15·44
1937	156	43	14	11	82	128	46	148	38	302	11	91	1,070	744	11·32
1938	100	49	1	42	17	117	165	68	5	15	13	1	593	387	2·46
1939	19	394	34	165	247	154	99	178	87	54	220	4	1,655	819	17·03
1940	48	15	11	130	15	22	84	40	187	9	62	28	651	357	1·61
1941	211	19	69	13	27	77	175	62	168	137	120	32	1,110	646	8·42
1942	41	89	48	93	219	213	119	230	59	134	142	32	1,419	974	15·19
1943	15	36	4	63	27	90	88	121	93	107	43	28	715	526	4·42
Gunbower—															
1932	1	199	213	254	123	200	195	229	84	94	67	97	1,756	925	14·48
1933	91	..	72	30	157	183	236	199	193	109	186	286	1,742	1,077	14·82
1934	110	261	51	153	..	54	149	166	83	314	261	51	1,653	766	8·59
1935	87	121	68	190	69	109	250	89	240	254	30	79	1,586	1,011	17·45
1936	168	24	12	83	121	164	431	162	38	158	16	271	1,648	1,074	16·37
1937	138	46	5	44	89	95	44	158	77	215	11	79	1,001	678	10·79
1938	104	66	1	39	17	157	184	60	9	6	27	1	671	433	1·94
1939	12	400	85	200	192	176	105	203	96	94	235	8	1,806	866	18·14
1940	35	10	14	155	10	29	112	36	199	18	76	62	756	404	1·28
1941	300	13	95	12	35	98	236	58	158	123	69	22	1,219	708	12·42
1942	65	76	142	54	252	191	146	249	96	138	106	35	1,550	1,072	14·72
1943	88	32	7	66	46	78	105	79	94	91	50	34	770	493	3·72
Gladstone—															
1932	2	186	291	364	127	222	222	283	109	106	60	91	2,063	1,069	14·99
1933	153	..	44	103	226	145	315	200	236	105	259	419	2,205	1,227	17·01
1934	79	188	22	173	..	60	223	156	142	416	293	53	1,805	997	12·06
1935	90	62	87	185	92	146	371	161	275	247	22	73	1,811	1,292	22·29
1936	196	5	13	44	157	143	548	191	40	194	24	207	1,762	1,273	19·20
1937	209	75	27	34	103	93	57	196	103	333	21	193	1,444	885	19·33
1938	103	56	8	91	30	193	211	72	25	13	39	4	845	544	6·19
1939	72	350	38	431	293	208	127	272	97	76	303	15	2,282	1,073	20·05
1940	73	21	18	173	24	45	122	41	187	31	52	60	847	450	2·42
1941	270	34	143	60	27	147	226	109	288	190	123	34	1,601	937	19·51
1942	74	57	78	68	358	261	168	335	156	173	198	35	1,961	1,451	19·93
1943	88	54	10	89	62	120	199	158	134	87	50	36	1,087	760	10·97

Production.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE SEASONS 1932-33 TO 1943-44—*continued.*

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Victorian Year-Book, 1942-43.

County and Year.		Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.
		Wheat-growing Months.														
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.	
Bendigo—																
1932	2	151	306	370	121	222	205	286	104	122	37	100	2,026	1,060	16.44	
1933	173	74	43	200	185	327	228	205	106	249	311	2,101	1,251	17.13		
1934	128	184	28	127	2	64	160	136	94	390	292	66	1,680	855	10.60	
1935	120	116	66	237	63	114	335	119	259	308	34	66	1,837	1,198	19.84	
1936	127	19	10	78	164	147	454	177	40	192	29	261	1,698	1,174	19.09	
1937	128	93	8	111	116	94	61	176	97	192	13	99	1,188	736	16.34	
1938	98	63	6	54	30	208	188	49	10	7	35	2	750	492	3.36	
1939	55	400	109	412	221	231	104	261	93	106	244	17	2,253	1,016	18.46	
1940	49	24	27	186	24	51	145	38	196	26	50	56	872	480	3.92	
1941	245	31	157	41	23	121	208	59	211	153	120	28	1,397	775	16.63	
1942	82	130	133	70	352	242	152	293	116	232	155	25	1,982	1,387	18.32	
1943	150	41	5	76	55	96	167	101	130	119	57	38	1,035	668	9.39	
Rodney—																
1932	1	63	298	415	69	277	217	265	160	119	54	66	2,004	1,107	16.66	
1933	89	104	13	210	209	303	170	226	171	134	228	1,857	1,289	18.46		
1934	290	265	58	151	1	65	181	186	102	403	332	122	2,156	938	12.74	
1935	107	173	78	346	63	138	324	142	301	270	35	45	2,022	1,238	21.37	
1936	182	28	6	176	86	179	451	225	67	217	49	281	1,947	1,225	21.75	
1937	164	73	19	51	159	131	78	163	107	203	14	94	1,256	841	17.29	
1938	120	104	5	55	32	275	151	80	14	10	30	2	878	562	3.62	
1939	45	481	212	621	200	311	139	388	132	153	236	25	2,943	1,323	17.30	
1940	24	16	48	191	47	50	167	55	204	32	52	89	975	555	4.69	
1941	516	28	234	28	85	113	226	73	169	159	114	47	1,792	825	20.19	
1942	87	260	166	70	371	213	180	293	120	208	117	55	2,140	1,385	17.99	
1943	168	34	4	100	73	127	169	136	164	116	64	24	1,179	785	13.58	
Molra—																
1932	2	59	278	369	39	242	236	280	192	115	105	90	2,007	1,104	18.91	
1933	93	2	70	37	194	202	247	163	261	149	142	296	1,856	1,216	17.83	
1934	431	221	163	218	77	207	234	118	436	391	140	2,636	1,072	14.29		
1935	115	133	106	380	57	153	300	160	253	316	24	113	2,110	1,239	22.67	
1936	165	36	23	228	81	256	454	271	79	191	50	256	2,090	1,332	20.97	
1937	206	68	33	58	145	148	91	204	121	278	43	102	1,497	987	19.13	
1938	96	71	3	83	54	292	170	149	27	13	9	3	970	705	8.72	
1939	22	548	297	676	120	401	165	459	150	271	221	20	3,350	1,566	12.94	
1940	24	5	19	260	65	55	159	64	224	85	74	127	1,111	602	8.99	
1941	539	46	432	18	81	155	243	76	156	150	99	56	2,051	861	23.07	
1942	108	176	143	82	355	236	143	255	102	177	237	69	2,083	1,268	18.76	
1943	140	32	12	129	72	114	153	154	168	126	58	12	1,170	787	12.72	

**Wheat
Growing in
conjunction
with Sheep
Grazing and
Dairying.**

On pages 455 and 456 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*, tables appeared showing (a) the extent to which mixed farming was practised in conjunction with wheat growing and (b) the wheat productivity of the State in bag series per acre for the season 1935-36.

**Varieties of
Wheat.**

The following statement shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1939-40 to 1941-42, since when the information has not been collected. Varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last-mentioned season. The percentages shown indicate the fluctuation which has taken place amongst the popular varieties.

Over 100 varieties of wheat were sown. The number which was tried in the Mallee greatly exceeded that experimented with in any other district. A more extended list showing the area and percentage of each variety, and the ten principal varieties grown in the wheat-growing districts, may be obtained on application to the Government Statist.

VICTORIA—VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN EACH OF THE SEASONS, 1939-40, 1940-41, AND 1941-42.

Variety (in order of Popularity, Season 1941-42).	1939-40.		1940-41.		1941-42.	
	Area Sown.	Percentage of Total Area Sown.	Area Sown.	Percentage of Total Area Sown.	Area Sown.	Percentage of Total Area Sown.
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Ghurka ..	1,383,327	47·33	1,317,786	47·58	1,521,877	52·66
Ranee (incl. 4H) ..	657,418	22·49	559,198	20·19	526,544	18·22
Dundee ..	273,934	9·37	236,810	8·55	179,024	6·20
Bencubbin ..	108,388	3·71	145,680	5·26	147,786	5·11
Free Gallipoli ..	208,887	7·15	161,190	5·82	144,951	5·02
Regalia ..	6,986	·24	52,365	1·89	73,129	2·53
Bobin ..	45,080	1·54	57,350	2·07	56,304	1·95
Magnet ..	..	..	10,544	·38	42,973	1·49
Sepoy ..	49,780	1·70	39,625	1·43	41,982	1·45
Baldmin ..	12,655	·43	23,294	·84	25,270	·87
Rajah ..	34,925	1·19	37,686	1·36	24,917	·86
Nabawa ..	18,349	·63	16,380	·59	10,240	·35
Nizam ..	17,465	·60	11,949	·43	9,947	·34
Mac's White ..	8,176	·28	11,825	·43	9,028	·31
Major ..	14,609	·50	11,652	·42	8,648	·30
Turvey ..	10,753	·37	9,426	·34	8,017	·28
Glueclub ..	2,400	·08	4,037	·15	6,586	·23
Quadrat ..	..	..	..	..	4,269	·15
C.M.G. ..	2,444	·08	3,396	·12	3,973	·14
Federation ..	9,223	·32	5,991	·22	3,875	·13
Waratah ..	7,513	·25	6,103	·22	3,760	·13
Ghurka-C.M.G. ..	..	..	63	..	3,600	·12
Ford ..	2,523	·09	3,835	·14	2,874	·10
Baringa ..	5,005	·17	4,121	·15	2,562	·09
Warden ..	6,772	·23	5,836	·21	2,248	·08
Mogul ..	5,241	·18	4,180	·15	2,197	·08
Seagull ..	1,520	·05	1,596	·06	2,087	·07
Penny ..	1,438	·05	1,769	·06	1,692	·06
Gular ..	2,572	·09	5,360	·19	1,684	·06
Sword ..	2,182	·07	1,971	·07	1,677	·06
Pindar ..	..	..	..	..	1,384	·05
Joffre ..	2,250	·08	950	·03	1,260	·04
Other Varieties ..	21,432	·73	17,612	·65	13,488	·47
Total ..	2,923,027	100·00	2,769,580	100·00	2,889,853	100·00

It will be noted from the foregoing statement that changes have occurred in the leading varieties during the seasons shown. Bencubbin, the leading variety in all other States, now occupies fourth place on the list. Ranee and Dundee, although still second and third respectively, appear to be losing popularity with growers.

Many changes have also taken place in the leading varieties of wheat in other Australian wheat-growing States during recent years. In New South Wales, Bencubbin has displaced Ford as the leading variety. In 1935-36 only 0·6 per cent. of the area was sown with Bencubbin. In Western Australia Bencubbin has also displaced Nabawa, which was the leading variety with 47 per cent. of the total area sown in 1929. Nabawa has now declined to seventh place on the list, with only 3·44 per cent. of the area sown in 1941. In South Australia the area sown with the varieties Bencubbin, Ranee, and Dundee was only 19·02 per cent. of the total area sown in 1935-36, but the area now sown with these varieties amounts to 45·59 per cent. of the total area sown. Free Gallipoli became the leading variety in Victoria in 1929-30, and continued as such until the season 1934-35, when it was superseded by Ghurka.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1941-42.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Western Australia.	
Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.	Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.	Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.	Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.
Not tabulated, 1941-42		Ghurka ..	52·66	Bencubbin	18·45	Bencubbin	35·63
		Ranee ..	18·22	Ranee ..	15·15	Glucub ..	20·67
		Dundee ..	6·20	Dundee ..	11·99	Meredin ..	6·04
		Bencubbin	5·11	Sword ..	6·12	Noongaar ..	4·66
		Free Gallipoli	5·02	Nabawa ..	5·48	Ranee ..	4·29
		Regalia ..	2·53	Waratah ..	5·25	Dundee ..	4·11
		Bobin ..	1·95	Ghyas ..	5·00	Nabawa ..	3·44
		All others	8·31	All others..	32·56	All others..	21·16
		Total ..	100·00	..	100·00	..	100·00

VICTORIA—DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA
UNDER WHEAT, AND ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF
SEED AND FERTILIZERS USED PER ACRE, 1941-42.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Fertilizers Used.
		lb.	lb.
Central	69	88	113
North-Central	75	80	96
Western	107	85	130
Wimmera	32.75	70	73
Mallee	45.18	54	51
Northern	18.89	68	80
North-Eastern	55	73	104
Gippsland	12	82	89
Total State .. .	100.00	63	68

The total seed used for grain and hay areas amounted to 3,022,365 bushels, and total superphosphates to 84,611 tons. The average rate of sowing for the season 1941-42 in the principal wheat-growing counties, ranged from 40 lb. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 88 lb. in Ripon. Manure used varied from 31 lb. per acre in Millewa to 133 lb. in Ripon. On 117,148 acres sown to wheat, of which 97,989 acres were in the Mallee district, no manure at all was used.

Fallow. The large area of land fallowed for the next season's cropping operations is a feature of the three wheat-growing districts. Of the 1,660,171 acres in fallow during the season 1942-43, 719,568 were in the Mallee, 607,980 in the Wimmera, and 242,545 in the Northern districts. The total area of fallow in these three districts—1,570,093 acres—represented 94 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The following table shows the acreage in fallow in various years, together with the area sown to wheat in each succeeding season :—

VICTORIA—LAND IN FALLOW AND WHEAT SOWN.

Season.			Land in Fallow.	Season.			Area Sown to Wheat.
			Acres.				Acres.
1901-02	..	..	681,778	1902-03	..	..	2,155,928
1911-12	..	..	1,469,608	1912-13	..	..	2,471,586
1921-22	..	..	2,052,964	1922-23	..	..	2,857,533
1930-31	..	..	2,590,629	1931-32	..	..	3,705,555
1931-32	..	..	2,145,819	1932-33	..	..	3,320,504
1932-33	..	..	2,633,287	1933-34	..	..	3,208,619
1933-34	..	..	2,543,043	1934-35	..	..	2,576,019
1934-35	..	..	2,216,464	1935-36	..	..	2,401,548
1935-36	..	..	2,358,777	1936-37	..	..	2,466,664
1936-37	..	..	2,483,163	1937-38	..	..	2,776,301
1937-38	..	..	2,604,556	1938-39	..	..	3,007,201
1938-39	..	..	2,543,225	1939-40	..	..	2,923,027
1939-40	..	..	2,377,405	1940-41	..	..	2,769,580
1940-41	..	..	1,887,418	1941-42	..	..	2,889,853
1941-42	..	..	2,101,360	1942-43	..	..	2,212,915
1942-43	..	..	1,660,171	1943-44	..	..	1,864,895
1943-44	..	..	1,719,363				

The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lb.,
Wheat standard. but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of fair average quality standard is determined annually by the Chamber of Commerce.

The following table shows the standard determined in Victoria for each of the ten seasons, 1934-35 to 1943-44 :—

Season.			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.	Season.			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
			lb.				lb.
1934-35	..	..	60	1939-40	..	..	63½
1935-36	..	..	63½	1940-41	..	..	64½
1936-37	..	..	62	1941-42	..	..	63½
1937-38	..	..	63½	1942-43	..	..	64½
1938-39	..	..	64½	1943-44	..	..	65

**Farmers
growing Wheat
for Grain.**

The following statement shows the number of farmers engaged in the growing of wheat for grain.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH TWENTY OR MORE ACRES OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, SEASONS 1937-38 TO 1942-43.

1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
12,936	12,305	12,065	11,972	Not tabulated.	Not tabulated.

Oats.

Oats are grown in Victoria mainly as a hay crop. The area harvested (season 1942-43) for hay was 518,040 acres, and for grain 428,043 acres, which produced 642,760 tons of hay, and 6,637,944 bushels of grain respectively. About 91 per cent. of the area for grain was in the Mallee, Northern, and Wimmera districts; but the area for hay was spread over all districts. More than 60 varieties of oats are generally sown, but Algerian, with nearly 88 per cent. of the area, predominates.

Hay.

Of the total area under hay in 1942-43, as shown in the table on page 428, 518,040 acres under oats produced 642,760 tons; 67,759 acres under wheat produced 91,069 tons; 36,123 acres under lucerne produced 62,703 tons; 2,252 acres under barley and rye produced 2,459 tons; and 164,618 acres under grass produced 251,116 tons; the yields per acre of these kinds of hay were 1.24, 1.34, 1.74, 1.09, and 1.53 tons respectively.

Barley.

The area under barley for grain in 1942-43 was 77,842 acres, of which 62,413 were under malting (2 row), and 15,429 under feed (6 row) barley. Although barley is grown generally throughout the State, 46,658 acres, or 60 per cent. of the total area for the season 1942-43, were sown in the counties of Grant, Lowan, Borung, and Karkarooc. The average yield per acre in Grant was 27.62 bushels. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the five seasons 1938-39 to 1942-43:—

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting (2 row).	Other (6 row).	Malting (2 row).	Other (6 row).	Malting (2 row).	Other (6 row).	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1939 ..	150,984	24,907	1,411,139	260,670	9.35	10.47	9.50
1940 ..	179,552	24,687	3,205,069	533,044	17.85	21.59	18.30
1941 ..	161,733	25,916	955,454	231,525	5.91	8.93	6.33
1942 ..	179,125	25,154	4,175,468	616,572	23.31	24.51	23.46
1943 ..	62,413	15,429	997,952	275,752	15.99	17.87	16.36

Maize. Maize for grain is cultivated mainly in Gippsland, but one or two thousand acres are regularly grown in the Mornington and the North-Eastern districts. It is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder. The areas for 1942-43 were 7,131 acres for grain, and 17,051 acres for green fodder. The area, production, and average yield for each of the five seasons, 1938-39 to 1942-43, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Season.	For Green Fodder.	For Grain.		
		Area.	Production.	Yield per Acre.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1938-39	26,114	18,485	416,578	22·54
1939-40	20,457	18,963	380,698	20·08
1940-41	25,848	15,382	702,956	45·70
1941-42	20,693	9,594	305,875	31·88
1942-43	17,051	7,131	271,321	38·05

The annual average yield of the last five seasons was 29·86 bushels per acre, as compared with 45·0 in 1910-15, and 65·4 in 1900-05. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas, which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown exclusively in earlier periods.

Potatoes. Victoria is the largest potato-producing State in the Commonwealth. Out of a total area of 140,209 acres planted in 1942-43 to potatoes, 51,757 acres were grown in this State.

The cultivation of the potato crop in Victoria is confined mainly to the central highlands, the South-western district and the Gippsland district. These districts are favoured with good average rainfall, varying from 30 to 50 inches per annum, which is fairly well distributed throughout the year.

The following table shows the area, yield and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons, 1938-39 to 1942-43 :—

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Season.	Area.	Production.*	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1938-39	34,396	81,415	2·37	1,095,032
1939-40	32,177	87,931	2·73	934,267
1940-41	44,195	216,568	4·90	958,313
1941-42	33,392	118,454	3·55	1,773,849
1942-43	51,757	195,138	3·77	2,162,955

* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, &c., as follow :—18,380 tons in 1938-39; 21,919 tons in 1939-40; 55,144 tons in 1940-41; 23,997 tons in 1941-42, and 43,062 tons in 1942-43.

Onions. Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for the season 1942-43 show that in Grenville the yield was 8,833 tons from 1,480 acres; in Villiers, 4,830 tons from 859 acres; in Polwarth, 7,186 tons from 1,031 acres; in Grant, 5,746 tons from 922 acres; in Bourke, 4,936 tons from 689 acres; in Buln Buln, 2,424 tons from 329 acres; and in Morningson, 984 tons from 130 acres. The following statement shows the area, yield, and value for each of the last five years:—

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Season—				Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
				acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1938-39	..	..	..	4,898	10,404	2.12	197,676
1939-40	..	..	..	4,503	27,400	6.08	203,445
1940-41	..	..	..	5,004	25,004	5.00	350,056
1941-42	..	..	..	4,497	23,420	5.21	374,880
1942-43	..	..	..	5,741	36,500	6.36	533,812

Wholesale prices of agricultural and pastoral products.

The prices which appear below are the average prices realized for the marketed produce of the seasons enumerated. Average monthly prices, but not taking into account the quantities sold, are shown on pages 478 and 479.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES REALIZED FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1933-34 TO 1942-43.

Average Prices Realized for Produce of Season—		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley (Malting).	Maize.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Wool.* (Clipped, and on Skins.)
		per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per lb. s. d.
1933-34	..	2 11½	2 2½	2 7	3 6	106 0	85 0	1 2.71
1934-35	..	3 3¼	2 3½	2 10½	4 4	175 0	143 9	0 9.52
1935-36	..	4 1	2 2½	2 9½	5 1	158 9	180 0	1 1.96
1936-37	..	5 5½	2 8	4 3½	5 6	72 6	146 0	1 4.39
1937-38	..	4 1	3 3½	3 10	4 11¼	145 0	109 6	1 0.77
1938-39	..	2 7½	3 6	3 4	5 3½	289 0	380 0	0 10.59
1939-40	..	3 8¾	2 1	3 7½	6 0	230 0	148 6	1 2.06
1940-41	..	3 9	3 6	4 2½	4 3½	105 0	280 0	1 2.21
1941-42	..	4 0½	2 7	3 3½	8 4	320 0	320 0	1 2.20
1942-43	..	3 11¼	2 10	4 7¾	8 1	214 5	292 6	1 4.40

* Victorian production only.

Vine Production. The production of dried vine-fruits for the season 1942-43 amounted to 55,059 tons, as compared with 56,258 tons for the previous season. This far exceeds the requirements for home consumption. Overseas exports of these Victorian products for the season 1942-43 amounted to 39,968 tons.

Australian production of dried vine-fruits for the season 1942-43 amounted to approximately 90,881 tons, of which the Victorian portion represented over 60 per cent.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1938-39 to 1942-43 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—VINE-FRUIT PRODUCTION, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Season.	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Dried Fruits.		
						Raisins.		Currants.
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1938-39..	2,424	39,640	2,796	3,707,783	825,056	102,016	571,156	206,022
1939-40..	2,405	40,321	2,273	4,869,991	1,126,350	108,403	838,149	212,841
1940-41..	2,398	40,980	2,258	4,066,343	1,208,452	115,137	711,700	132,580
1941-42..	2,418	40,778	1,776	4,629,926	1,161,888	103,191	847,197	174,764
1942-43..	*	41,207	1,427	4,609,829	1,381,936	114,860	813,920	172,400

* Not compiled.

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1942-43, it is estimated that 177,709 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 4,349,660 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 82,460 cwt. for table consumption.

Tobacco.

The imposition of emergency tariff rates about 1931 greatly stimulated the growing of tobacco in Victoria and, as a result, the area planted increased in the 1932-33 season to 13,418 acres. Due, however, to economic circumstances and to disease in the crops, the acreage subsequently declined. The 1942-43 crop amounted to 9,084 cwt., which was obtained from 1,850 acres.

The following table furnishes details of the area, production, and average yield in each of the five seasons, 1938-39 to 1942-43:—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Season—		Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.	Gross Value.
		acres.	cwt. (dry).	cwt. (dry).	£
1938-39	..	2,559	6,432	2·51	59,620
1939-40	..	2,018	9,805	4·86	99,449
1940-41	..	1,926	10,689	5·55	135,757
1941-42	..	2,232	19,877	8·91	250,456
1942-43	..	1,850	9,084	4·91	112,786

The production of flax is confined mainly to the Central, Western, and Gippsland Districts.

The following table shows the area, the quantity of straw delivered at mills, and the produce obtained therefrom for each of the seasons 1937-38 to 1942-43. Australian imports of certain flax products for each of the years ended 30th June, 1938, to 1942 are also shown.

VICTORIAN FLAX PRODUCTION AND AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF FLAX PRODUCTS, 1937-38 TO 1942-43.

Season.	Area.	Straw delivered at Mills.	Produce Obtained.		Australian Imports (year ended 30th June).		
			Fibre.	Linseed.	Fibre.	Linseed.	Linseed Oil.
	acres.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1937-38 ..	1,086	1,705	2,401	2,981	3,958	577,447	150,828
1938-39 ..	1,260	950	1,080	960	3,286	635,196	188,629
1939-40 ..	2,116	2,487	4,080	5,340	3,595	721,137	75,513
1940-41 ..	12,086	8,622	6,500	17,560	40	687,112	21,352
1941-42 ..	25,527	31,657	15,180	48,760	..	793,686	5,823
1942-43 ..	26,173	27,529	15,000	35,500	..	647,858	312

Orchards. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit on holdings of one acre and upwards during the seasons 1937-38 and 1940-41 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS, 1937-38 AND 1940-41.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1937-38.			1940-41.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples	2,295,155	400,777	2,695,932	2,063,809	309,800	2,373,609
Pears	908,593	289,965	1,198,558	955,409	338,910	1,294,319
Quinces	52,306	13,280	65,586	55,126	14,913	70,039
Plums	248,536	65,846	314,382	247,640	44,194	291,834
Prunes	47,087	3,396	50,483	38,068	6,071	44,139
Cherries	76,388	54,274	130,662	90,806	44,838	135,644
Peaches	921,630	427,769	1,349,399	982,991	400,649	1,383,640
Apricots	317,656	95,463	413,119	335,673	106,346	442,019
Nectarines	14,388	6,993	21,381	15,525	13,201	28,726
Oranges	365,948	50,424	416,372	334,498	76,777	411,275
Lemons	107,369	46,202	153,571	99,678	63,651	163,329
Loquats	1,918	527	2,445	1,794	455	2,249
Figs	25,131	8,531	33,662	26,254	3,818	30,072
Persimmons	432	19	451	466	56	522
Total Large Fruits	5,382,537	1,463,466	6,846,003	5,247,737	1,423,679	6,671,416
Raspberries	322,572	..	322,572	279,558	..	279,558
Loganberries	108,845	..	108,845	114,229	..	114,229
Strawberries	4,777,003	..	4,777,003	4,422,122	..	4,422,122
Gooseberries	137,633	7,685	145,318	82,988	5,106	88,094
Mulberries	659	62	721	635	67	702
Currants (Red, White, and Black)	18,014	2,773	20,787	9,296	3,144	12,440
Olives	2,498	234	2,732	2,441	376	2,817
Passion-fruit	100,530	44,700	145,230	67,665	11,925	79,590
Almonds	30,195	10,670	40,865	30,308	12,144	42,452
Walnuts	7,965	2,067	10,032	7,254	2,556	9,810
Filberts	1,924	78	2,002	3,067	217	3,284
Chestnuts	569	257	826	459	126	585
Total Nuts	40,653	13,072	53,725	41,088	15,043	56,131

Fruit growing 1937-38 to 1942-43. The principal fruits grown in the State are apples, pears, peaches, and citrus. The apple and pear crops for the season 1942-43 amounted to 845,184 and 1,581,841 bushels respectively.

A considerable quantity of apricots, peaches, and pears is grown, mostly in irrigated areas, for canning purposes. The total output of 1,553,989 cases of canned fruits for the 1943 season comprised apricots, 121,293 cases; peaches, 843,146 cases; and pears, 589,550 cases. This output represented 74 per cent. of the total Australian pack. In addition to the fruits shown in the subjoined table, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes are produced in orchards. The gross value of all fruit grown in the season 1942-43 was £2,512,355 as compared with £1,893,893 in 1941-42.

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING, 1937-38 TO 1942-43.

	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Number of Growers ..	6,514	6,476	6,318	6,221	6,220	6,155
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area	75,007	71,300	70,315	69,756	69,413	69,776
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Kind of Fruit—						
Apples	2,454,471	1,574,916	1,603,043	2,497,277	1,603,273	845,184
Pears	1,527,032	1,204,340	1,298,787	1,677,504	1,232,723	1,581,841
Quinces	52,733	45,415	43,814	60,791	72,151	55,131
Apricots	409,417	251,028	485,612	388,361	434,552	422,100
Cherries	41,987	40,888	23,891	47,741	48,285	47,081
Nectarines	17,134	18,371	9,965	8,935	20,374	12,577
Peaches	1,695,094	1,653,792	1,201,378	1,479,866	1,291,756	1,178,242
Plums	190,320	106,650	150,385	240,351	189,778	210,383
Prunes	58,967	39,597	51,230	41,702	46,834	37,032
Lemons	187,828	162,428	121,134	130,670	163,378	128,210
Oranges	691,563	700,990	544,208	729,970	614,670	556,500
Figs	19,528	15,019	17,382	17,220	17,565	15,686
Passion-fruit	33,290	21,094	11,512	26,520	14,971	10,779
Other Large Fruits ..	3,455	2,737	5,119	2,445	4,059	4,649
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Blackberries	1,019	315	881	1,136	1,402	732
Cape Gooseberries ..	112	167	95	124	96	113
Currants	233	171	156	142	104	86
Gooseberries	3,786	2,762	2,250	2,787	3,204	2,257
Loganberries	2,825	1,290	2,417	2,932	3,067	2,527
Mulberries	37	17	35	27	23	20
Raspberries	3,166	1,520	1,544	3,133	2,908	2,690
Strawberries	6,711	2,772	5,216	6,768	6,302	3,372
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Almonds	171,617	98,498	92,717	87,068	163,819	128,737
Chestnuts	19,362	21,954	16,855	15,580	17,257	18,885
Filberts	1,203	518	3,321	3,512	4,612	4,625
Walnuts	71,346	74,807	39,056	68,444	96,802	76,111

Dried fruit
(exclusive of
Raisins and
Currants).

The production of the various kinds of dried tree-fruits for each of the last five seasons is shown in the following statement. Particulars in respect of dried vine-fruits appear on page 450.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUITS, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Apricots.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939 ..	1,283	54,995	2,436	690	158,505	39,499	603,650	861,058
1940 ..	2,855	135,597	2,903	104	148,135	40,460	659,736	989,790
1941 ..	13,790	124,319	3,594	322	290,024	100,076	581,863	1,113,988
1942 ..	16,241	201,028	3,779	484	300,807	156,800	970,801	1,649,940
1943 ..	189	203,840	3,543	1,033	255,360	150,080	638,400	1,252,445

Prior to the season 1942-43, statistics relating to vegetable growing were collected only from those market gardeners who cropped an area of 1 acre or more. Only the surface area employed for vegetable growing was tabulated and, as a consequence, due to double-cropping, the actual area utilized was understated. Furthermore, vegetables grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards were not recorded.

For the season 1942-43, however, particulars were obtained of all vegetables grown on areas of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre and upwards, including those grown in orchards and vineyards, and allowance was made for double cropping. These changes in practice therefore invalidate any comparison with previous years.

Excluding potatoes and onions, which are shown under separate headings in this issue of the *Year-Book*, the area sown to vegetables in Victoria for the season 1942-43 was 59,282 acres and the gross value of the estimated production therefrom was £4,149,455.

The areas sown to the different kinds of vegetables were:—

	acres.		acres.
Carrots	3,198	Beans, French ..	5,458
Parsnips	1,719	Beans, Navy ..	3,098
Beetroot	2,354	Peas, green ..	13,545
Cabbage	4,363	Peas, blue ..	2,496
Cauliflower ..	2,874	Silver beet ..	337
Lettuce	2,307	Cucumber ..	183
Tomatoes	6,439	Marrows ..	558
Pumpkins	6,077	Melons	518
Turnips	3,758		

Minor Crops.

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 430 and 431. The most important of these are:—Nursery products, cut flowers, sweet corn, mustard, sunflowers, garlic, scent plants, and agricultural seeds.

Fertilizers.

The following table shows the number of holdings upon which fertilizers were applied and the quantities used in the various seasons. The fertilizer mainly used on wheat areas is "Superphosphate 22 per cent." It is also used on 90 per cent. of the oat areas fertilized:—

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED.

Season.				Number of Holdings.	Area Fertilized.	Quantity Used.
					Acres.	Tons.
1901-02	Crops and Pastures			11,439	556,777	23,535
1911-12				26,159	2,676,408	82,581
1921-22				37,835	3,848,184	150,012
1931-32				38,844	3,927,208	163,234
1934-35				43,482	4,939,170	211,657
1938-39	Crops .. ..	..	..	36,174	4,427,573	184,866
	Pastures .. ..	..	..	29,290	3,974,938	210,297
1939-40	Crops .. ..	..	..	34,901	4,119,706	169,092
	Pastures .. ..	..	..	25,615	3,218,761	171,541
1940-41	Crops .. ..	..	..	33,013	3,671,693	151,345
	Pastures .. ..	..	..	25,302	3,305,382	170,869
1941-42	Crops .. ..	..	..	{ Not tabulated }	3,650,339	145,245
	Pastures .. ..	..	..		3,290,142	167,418
1942-43	Crops .. ..	..	..	{ Not tabulated }	2,444,332	90,033
	Pastures .. ..	..	..		2,140,314	94,762

Machinery used on Holdings.

The numbers of the different kinds of serviceable farming implements, &c., on rural holdings in Victoria on 31st March, 1943, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS IN USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS AT 31st MARCH, 1943.

	Number.
Milking machines—Number of stands	31,832
Shearing machines—Number of stands	14,203
Ploughs—	
Single furrow	35,579
Multiple furrow	44,362
Cultivators (including scarifiers, harrows, &c.)—	
Disc	25,233
Spring tooth	15,208
Rigid tine	10,367
Harrows—Number of leaves	171,724
Other	5,745
Fertilizer distributors and broadcasters	10,950
Grain drills—	
Combine type	16,716
Other types	10,515
Maize or cotton planters	1,135
Harvesting machinery—	
Headers, strippers, and harvesters	15,510
Reapers and binders	19,051
Mowers	16,570
Hay rakes	13,322
Hay presses	1,666
Chaff cutters	23,338
Spraying plants	3,899
Fruit graders	841
Motor trucks, utilities or motor lorries	16,198
Tractors—	
Wheeled type	10,519
Crawler or track type	689
Stationary engines—	
Oil burning	22,659
Other	10,847
Producer gas units, fitted to—	
Tractors	175
Motor trucks, utilities or motor lorries	1,248
Stationary engines	622

**Persons
employed on
Rural
Holdings.**

Information is collected annually as to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in farm work on rural holdings of one acre or more. Persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are excluded from the tabulation. In respect of female employees, it is evident that numbers of occupiers misinterpret the questions and wrongly include those who, though they may give some assistance out-doors, are primarily engaged in domestic duties. The large increase in the number of females employed as at 31st March, 1943, is due to war-time conditions causing a shortage of male labour. Particulars for the years 1936-37 to 1942-43 are as follow :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS PERMANENTLY ENGAGED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS, ETC., BUT EXCLUDING CASUAL AND SEASONAL WORKERS, 1936-37 TO 1942-43.

Year ending March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
1937	100,381	8,672	109,053
1938	100,338	8,296	108,634
1939	100,155	8,026	108,181
1940	100,184	8,126	108,310
1941 and 1942 ..	Not tabulated.		
1943	84,045	16,352	100,397

NOTE.—The number of persons temporarily employed on 31st March, 1943, was collected in addition to those permanently engaged. These were males 7,849, females 1,610. This is a departure from previous practice.

**Rates of
Wages—
Rural
Holdings.**

In the next table will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon rural holdings during 1942-43. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

VICTORIA—RATES OF WAGES ON RURAL HOLDINGS, 1942-43.

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen	67s. 6d. per week	40s. to 150s. per week
Farm labourers	64s. per week ..	30s. to 120s. per week
Threshing machine hands ..	1s. 11d. per hour	1s. to 2s. 9d. per hour
Harvest hands	18s. per day ..	10s. to 30s. per day
Milkers	57s. per week ..	20s. to 100s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	11d. per bag of cobs	5d. to 2s. per bag of cobs
Married couples	91s. 6d per week	60s. to 120s. per week
Female servants	35s. per week ..	20s. to 70s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	41s. per 100 sheep	29s. 6d. to 60s. per 100 sheep
.. machine (without rations)	43s. 9d. per 100 sheep	35s. to 60s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market	80s. per week ..	40s. to 100s. per week
.. orchard	83s. 3d. per week	36s. to 110s. per week
Vineyard hands	78s. 6d. per week	45s. to 100s. per week

Financial
Assistance to
Primary
Producers.

In recent years legislative provision has been made by both the Commonwealth and State Parliaments for granting financial relief to primary producers. These provisions have been described in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

Live Stock.

The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing values in recent years indicate that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The next table, which shows the number of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, illustrates the progress of stock breeding in Victoria.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1943.

At 1st March—	Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1861	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1939	343,828	889,259	808,036	17,007,352	252,462
1940	326,217	917,051	870,546	18,251,870	297,655
1941	318,441	942,107	980,229	20,412,362	397,945
1942	302,401	954,493	1,032,051	20,598,201	285,227
1943 (at 31st March)	292,534	2,022,892*		19,614,040	307,929

* Shown in greater detail in table on page 460.

While the preceding table shows the actual number of live stock each year, it is difficult to determine the progress or otherwise of the pastoral industry unless the total number of live stock is brought to a common denomination. In the table which follows an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of the larger kinds of live stock has been adopted and the total live stock grazed expressed as sheep :—

VICTORIA—LIVE STOCK GRAZED, 1861-1943.

Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.	Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.
	No.		No. .
1861	13,769,576	1931	34,575,915
1871	20,335,496	1939	37,418,582
1881	25,978,115	1940	39,390,030
1891	34,886,343	1941	42,820,132
1901	30,788,000	1942	43,487,651
1911	33,079,155	1943	42,768,300
1921	32,797,704		

When making comparisons of the figures in the foregoing table, consideration should be given to the varying acreage under cultivation as shown on page 425.

Size of
holdings and
numbers of
live stock.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of live stock thereon as at March, 1938, appeared on page 472 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

Live stock
in Australia.

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australian States at 31st March, 1943:—

LIVE STOCK IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1943.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Victoria	292,534	2,022,892	19,614,040	307,929
New South Wales	483,277	3,036,546	56,043,598	486,960
Queensland	392,639	6,466,316	25,650,231	409,348
South Australia	164,855	424,253	10,370,565	156,243
Western Australia	112,782	831,231	10,424,385	151,958
Tasmania	27,077	244,681	2,226,906	49,251
Northern Territory	43,663	978,434	34,603	532
Australian Capital Territory	1,143	6,967	250,344	779
Total	1,517,970	14,005,320	124,614,672	1,563,000

Agriculture in
Victoria and
Great Britain.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1938 are, for comparative purposes, given in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

	Victoria. (1938-39.)	Great Britain. (1937-38.)
Total area acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat bushels	18,104,369	73,136,000
Oats "	2,909,260	95,312,000
Barley "	1,671,809	40,365,000
Peas "	43,332	1,126,000
Potatoes tons	81,415	4,404,000
Turnips and Swedes "	2,093*	10,605,000
Mangolds "	3,537	3,689,000
Hay "	892,975	5,302,000
Horses No.	343,828	1,001,500
Cattle "	1,697,295	8,030,000
Sheep "	17,007,352	25,882,000
Pigs "	252,462	3,821,650

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

**Distribution
of Live Stock.**

The next table contains particulars of Live Stock

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION

Statistical Districts and Counties.	Horses.	Dairy Cattle.				
		Cows.		Heifers for Dairying.	Calves.	Bulls.
		Milking.	Dry.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Central District—						
Bourke	28,851	34,151	14,122	11,629	10,566	1,709
Grant	12,893	16,804	7,093	7,920	8,479	1,256
Mornington	14,529	72,494	19,634	23,453	24,156	3,771
Evelyn	4,815	9,755	3,965	5,080	4,346	650
North Central District—						
Anglesey	2,855	5,500	3,154	3,000	3,941	497
Dalhousie	4,011	4,503	2,031	2,264	3,460	375
Talbot	8,164	19,288	3,975	4,133	6,534	802
Western District—						
Grenville	6,028	12,081	10,523	5,868	5,269	911
Polwarth	3,801	22,852	7,828	7,937	7,496	1,340
Heytesbury	3,913	35,541	14,071	12,711	14,898	1,957
Hampden	5,402	24,594	14,448	11,837	9,177	1,658
Ripon	4,508	3,914	2,066	1,947	2,559	400
Villiers	6,038	25,281	14,455	10,799	9,328	1,619
Normanby	5,380	15,109	10,803	7,768	7,661	1,122
Dundas	4,239	4,945	6,002	3,042	3,595	593
Pollett	1,303	1,761	1,927	893	1,267	171
Wimmera District—						
Lowan	12,403	5,021	3,143	2,289	3,925	666
Borung	16,694	7,035	3,357	2,780	3,093	866
Kara Kara	6,971	2,896	1,889	1,139	2,158	294
Mallee District—						
Millewa	2,170	432	365	207	384	52
Weeah	4,201	1,266	564	424	738	123
Karkaroc	15,232	4,609	1,741	1,330	3,156	415
Tatchera	12,748	8,020	2,359	3,160	4,386	607
Northern District—						
Gunbower	6,594	22,834	5,353	8,309	12,526	1,300
Gladstone	6,659	3,020	1,404	1,149	2,063	249
Bendigo	10,492	12,896	3,756	4,845	7,058	824
Rodney	11,007	27,687	6,998	10,748	14,032	1,652
Moira	20,330	13,329	8,881	7,568	11,329	1,538
North-Eastern District—						
Delatite	7,584	16,358	9,274	7,518	11,378	1,315
Bogong	9,738	29,287	11,088	11,800	14,477	1,635
Benambra	4,536	16,308	3,130	5,203	7,907	681
Wonnangatta	429	604	358	284	450	52
Gippsland District—						
Croajingolong	1,366	5,216	780	2,102	1,743	224
Tambo	1,781	5,589	1,525	2,126	2,528	279
Dargo	1,735	4,736	1,314	1,869	2,141	235
Tanjil	6,453	31,546	8,766	11,922	11,866	1,408
Buln Buln	16,681	123,848	23,392	40,321	42,232	6,114
Total for State	292,534	642,110	235,054	247,374	281,512	39,480

in each County of the State as at March, 1943.

OF LIVE STOCK, 1943.

Beef Cattle.				Total Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.		
Cows.	Calves (under Twelve Months).	Other Cattle.	Total Beef Cattle.			Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
8,468	2,686	8,541	19,695	91,962	18,150	443,451	87,634	531,085
7,627	3,637	10,080	21,344	62,896	8,962	608,362	159,673	768,035
16,650	4,574	14,801	36,025	179,553	22,056	185,984	51,256	237,240
4,288	2,172	4,908	11,368	35,164	5,345	45,553	13,574	59,127
3,926	2,167	7,978	14,071	30,163	3,452	429,060	70,336	499,396
2,295	1,182	3,529	7,066	19,639	1,664	427,302	94,273	521,575
3,522	2,567	4,997	11,086	36,818	5,170	437,975	125,760	563,735
2,543	996	3,485	7,024	41,676	7,224	573,069	149,194	722,263
3,379	1,090	5,205	9,674	57,127	9,899	130,471	42,130	172,601
2,222	1,116	2,726	6,064	82,152	7,685	49,561	9,435	58,996
8,638	3,663	15,161	27,462	89,206	4,481	740,697	244,335	984,942
2,673	1,519	2,925	7,117	18,303	1,479	770,524	208,796	979,320
13,967	7,545	13,787	35,299	96,781	2,687	765,948	240,114	1,006,062
8,116	4,748	7,158	20,022	62,485	6,870	579,735	135,789	715,524
4,641	2,844	4,682	12,167	30,344	2,125	757,340	170,486	927,826
3,267	2,003	1,989	7,259	13,278	718	247,251	39,729	286,980
1,256	1,162	1,388	3,806	18,850	6,311	1,062,162	255,884	1,318,046
912	1,116	2,744	4,772	23,903	10,228	919,289	227,900	1,147,189
996	696	1,525	3,217	11,093	3,213	557,625	141,006	698,631
110	49	193	352	1,792	852	109,009	39,042	148,051
61	209	171	441	3,556	1,595	140,117	31,090	171,207
766	748	933	2,447	13,698	5,665	508,908	116,104	625,012
1,214	825	1,914	3,953	22,485	7,341	461,875	95,971	557,846
3,006	2,121	6,609	11,736	62,058	16,962	330,173	71,096	401,269
522	510	1,116	2,148	10,033	2,834	427,272	125,016	552,288
2,491	1,959	3,349	7,799	37,178	8,553	492,032	115,472	607,504
4,905	3,354	6,646	14,905	76,022	20,577	481,345	114,550	595,895
4,743	3,551	10,404	18,698	61,343	13,939	966,773	158,489	1,125,262
13,169	7,657	22,628	43,454	89,297	6,630	592,266	141,713	733,979
15,858	7,350	17,092	40,300	108,587	15,688	354,344	73,338	427,682
19,254	10,783	17,514	47,551	80,780	7,226	256,654	57,779	314,433
2,211	1,028	2,092	5,331	7,079	544	36,519	11,618	48,137
3,881	1,396	5,284	10,561	20,626	4,296	46,387	8,574	54,961
6,178	2,664	3,031	11,873	23,920	4,811	98,460	25,578	124,038
3,313	1,862	2,526	7,701	17,996	3,650	83,230	23,184	106,414
7,741	4,409	14,023	26,173	91,681	11,834	305,915	79,432	385,347
16,966	8,689	31,806	57,461	293,368	47,213	356,984	79,158	436,142
205,775	106,647	264,940	577,362	2,022,892	307,929	15,779,532	3,834,508	19,614,040

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The gross value of dairy produce in the season 1942-43 was £15,351,192 as compared with £15,567,176 in 1941-42, £15,529,932 in 1940-41, £14,854,336 in 1939-40, and 12,682,076 in 1938-39. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows and the estimated total production of milk for each of the last five years:—

VICTORIA—DAIRYING, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

As at 1st March—			Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Total Milk Produced for all Purposes (Year ended 30th June).
					gallons.
1939	..	..	55,812	889,259	377,881,599
1940	..	..	55,438	917,051	456,918,000
1941	..	..	55,297	942,107	447,874,000
1942	..	..	Not tabulated.	954,493	428,691,000
1943 (as at 31st March)	..	..	..	877,164*	381,640,000

* Excludes springing heifers, which numbered 54,000 in 1942.

Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk and Casein. The quantities of butter, cheese, concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk and casein made during the last five years were as follows:—

VICTORIA — BUTTER, CHEESE, (CONCENTRATED, CONDENSED, AND POWDERED MILK) AND CASEIN MADE, 1939-1943.

Year Ended 30th June—			Butter.*	Cheese.*	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk, etc.	Casein.
			lb.	lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1939	..	..	130,573,918	19,554,061	52,475	4,463
1940	..	..	164,826,094	24,495,121	67,093	5,331
1941	..	..	156,345,602	18,376,904	81,114	4,493
1942	..	..	140,816,692	22,518,272	119,163	4,593
1943	..	..	125,675,000	25,266,000	97,944	4,097

* Including that made on farms.

The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to size, during each of the seven years, 1938-44 :—

VICTORIA—DAIRY HERDS, CONTAINING FIVE COWS OR MORE, GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

As at March—	Number of Herds.							Total.
	5 to 9 cows.	10 to 14 cows.	15 to 19 cows.	20 to 29 cows.	30 to 49 cows.	50 to 99 cows.	100 and over	
1938 ..	10,553	5,655	3,453	5,153	6,253	3,637	669	35,373
1939 ..	10,048	4,965	3,048	4,647	5,750	3,465	599	32,522
1940 ..	9,792	5,032	3,193	4,674	5,920	3,651	650	32,912
1941 ..	9,911	4,984	3,101	4,830	6,080	3,987	639	33,532
1942-43 ..	Not tabulated.							
1944 ..	9,381	4,569	2,787	4,282	6,117	4,352	683	32,171

The number of farmers with less than five cows was :—21,756 in 1938, 23,290 in 1939, 22,526 in 1940, 21,765 in 1941, and 21,200 in 1944. These numbers were excluded from the foregoing table as the groups were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

The initial step towards the organization of the Metropolitan Milk supply was taken with the passing of the *Milk Board Act* 1932 (No. 4104), which made provision for the appointment of a Board to report and make recommendations on the regulation, control and distribution of the metropolitan milk supply.

Regulation, Control and Distribution of the Metropolitan Milk Supply.

This legislation was followed by the *Milk Board Act* 1933 (No. 4183), which, whilst repealing the Act of 1932, provided for the appointment of a Milk Board of three members. The Board was given power to investigate the methods in use for the collection, transport and distribution of milk; to determine (quarterly) the minimum price to be paid to owners of dairy farms for milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis; to define, from time to time, areas in the metropolis and to specify the dairies from which milk might be distributed by retail in any area so defined; to cancel the licences of those dairies not so specified and to assess compensation therefor.

Amendments, mainly for the purpose of strengthening disclosed weaknesses in the principal Act, were made by the *Milk Board Act* 1934 (No. 4276). An amending Act of 1936 (No. 4463), extended the scope of the principal Act by empowering the Board to determine minimum prices to be paid to owners of Milk Depots and—in the case of sales other than sales by retail—dairymen.

The *Milk Board Act* 1939 (No. 4676) requires the Milk Board to determine the maximum price at which milk may be sold by retail in the metropolis and the maximum charge for pasteurizing or cooling milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis. The Board is given wider powers to withhold approval of contracts for the purchase of milk by dairymen and owners of milk depots, may determine the maximum average daily quantity of milk to be forwarded to the metropolis from any milk depot, and may allocate to milk depots areas from which milk may be obtained. The standardization of milk by any metropolitan milk distributor, owner of a milk depot, or producer distributing milk to the metropolis, and the possession of separators, &c., and/or condensed, concentrated, dried or desiccated milk or any milk powder or colouring or preservative matter are prohibited. A penalty is prescribed for the sale, transfer or disposal of any retail delivery milk business in the metropolis without the approval in writing of the Board.

Sheep. The numbers of sheep in Victoria in various years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 458. Sheep are depastured in practically all districts of the State, but are relatively more numerous in the Wimmera, Western and Northern districts. The distribution of all live stock is shown in table on page 460.

Factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton and lamb and, to a less degree, wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be reduced by mortality due to lack of fodder or water, by the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock or by the decrease in lambing. Decreased imports from other States is another factor. In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales and South Australia for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from those States for slaughtering purposes.

Lambing. Seasonal conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of lambs dropped to ewes mated, and thus a wide variation from the average natural increase may be experienced in any particular season. The following table shows the percentage of lambs marked in each of the five years, 1938 to 1942.

VICTORIA—LAMBING PERCENTAGE, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.					Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
					%
1938	..	..	..	..	68·1
1939	..	..	..	..	81·5
1940	..	..	..	..	81·2
1941	..	..	..	..	70·7
1942	..	..	..	..	74·3

**Flocks of
Sheep in
Districts.**

The following table contains a classification of the flocks of sheep in each district of Victoria as at March, 1943. Sheep travelling on roads or located in cities or towns are excluded. The classification discloses that, although the four groups with sheep under 500 comprise 63·53 per cent. of the owners, the number of sheep in those groups was only 20·43 per cent. of the total sheep in the State.

FLOCKS OF SHEEP IN

Size of Flock.	Total in Victoria.				Districts.			
	Flocks.		Sheep.		Central.		North-Central.	
	No.	Per- centage to Total.	No.	Per- centage to Total.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
					No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 50	3,734	11·91	82,321	·42	571	12,085	246	5,990
50 and under 100	2,398	7·65	172,557	·88	363	26,291	245	18,036
100 „ 250	6,385	20·37	1,078,400	5·51	869	141,993	568	95,938
250 „ 500	7,397	20·60	2,663,592	13·62	660	235,912	611	220,557
500 „ 1,000	6,557	20·91	4,554,785	23·28	530	361,975	550	336,910
1,000 „ 2,000	3,266	10·42	4,442,366	22·71	253	319,845	274	367,826
2,000 „ 3,500	1,024	3·27	2,622,986	13·41	70	180,454	99	246,764
3,500 „ 5,000	257	·82	1,057,207	5·40	18	73,468	25	100,613
5,000 „ 7,500	171	·54	1,033,427	5·28	11	65,341	13	72,983
7,500 „ 10,000	74	·24	640,870	3·28	5	44,618	4	33,392
10,000 „ 15,000	58	·19	676,412	3·46	3	31,377	3	37,175
15,000 „ 20,000	13	·04	216,769	1·11	2	33,399	..	..
20,000 and over	12	·04	320,558	1·64	..	..	..	..
Totals	31,346	100·00	19,562,250	100·00	3,355	1,556,758	2,638	1,584,184

Breeds of
Sheep.

Although the principal breed of sheep in the State is the “Merino,” the percentage of pure Merino sheep is only 39, as compared with 85 in New South Wales. Merino-Comebacks, the progeny of Crossbred ewes mated to Merino rams, number 34 per cent., other crossbreeds 24 per cent. and other British and Australasian breeds 3 per cent. of the sheep of Victoria.

Australasian breeds are the Polwarth and the Corriedale. The Polwarth is a Merino-Lincoln cross (approximately three-quarters Merino and one-quarter Lincoln). It was evolved to meet the conditions of light wool growing localities found to be too wet and cold for the pure merino. The Corriedale was evolved by heavily culling the progeny of

VICTORIA AS AT MARCH, 1943.

Districts—continued.

Western.		Wimmera.		Mallee.		Northern.		North-Eastern.		Gippsland.	
Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,018	21,420	240	6,068	113	2,517	415	9,867	427	9,032	704	15,342
460	32,555	270	19,979	125	8,612	379	27,633	274	19,826	282	19,625
857	139,873	940	162,555	817	141,010	1,313	225,643	531	90,439	490	80,949
842	304,561	1,220	441,318	1,145	413,081	1,772	637,394	703	252,476	444	158,293
1,182	843,247	1,180	817,189	692	462,762	1,429	985,628	625	442,098	369	256,976
858	1,182,884	583	793,723	214	280,672	616	827,791	292	393,281	176	246,344
363	934,223	192	492,487	34	87,480	108	276,518	83	214,003	75	191,057
116	480,989	37	152,779	12	50,637	24	97,415	11	45,386	14	55,920
101	620,077	18	105,251	3	18,770	12	72,567	6	36,029	7	42,409
42	364,945	15	132,248	..	..	5	41,785	1	8,185	2	15,697
43	504,799	2	22,377	1	11,532	3	32,767	1	12,380	2	24,005
9	152,215	1	15,943	..	..	1	15,212	..	..	..	..
10	269,171	..	..	1	24,874	1	26,513	..	..	..	..
5,901	5,850,959	4,698	3,161,917	3,157	1,501,947	6,078	3,276,733	2,954	1,523,135	2,565	1,106,617

Lincoln rams and Merino ewes and by judicious mating over several years. The Corriedale is a dual purpose sheep, being favoured by many breeders both for lamb raising and for wool production.

A table showing the breeds of sheep for the years 1932 to 1936 appears on page 480 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

Rams, Ewes,
&c., in
Counties at
March, 1943.

The following table sets out the numbers of rams, ewes, wethers and lambs depastured on rural holdings in each county of the State as at March, 1943, also the numbers of ewes mated, classified according to whether the progeny is intended for wool or fat lamb production. The breeds of rams are also shown.

VICTORIA — RAMS, EWES, ETC.; EWES MATED; TRAVELLING SHEEP AND SHEEP

Statistical Districts and Counties.	Rams.	Ewes.		Wethers.	Lambs.	Total Sheep and Lambs.
		Breeding.	Dry (Not mated or intended to be bred from).			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Central District—						
Bourke	10,009	280,607	16,326	106,160	82,501	495,603
Grant	9,231	361,963	56,697	178,399	158,825	765,115
Mornington	4,851	146,041	10,286	24,688	51,208	237,074
Bvelyn	1,689	30,896	4,585	8,257	13,539	58,966
North Central District—						
Anglesey	4,918	203,260	31,195	189,599	70,330	499,302
Dalhousie	7,404	261,714	23,091	135,042	94,238	521,489
Talbot	8,330	320,161	20,206	89,046	125,650	563,393
Western District—						
Grenville	9,339	283,575	69,170	209,946	148,920	720,950
Prolwath	3,581	83,027	12,397	30,933	42,110	172,048
Heytesbury	1,406	39,021	2,227	6,887	9,435	58,976
Hampden	14,049	421,536	96,021	208,972	244,325	984,903
Ripon	11,220	361,103	115,260	282,825	208,693	979,101
Villiers	10,996	354,974	129,980	269,891	240,068	1,005,909
Normanby	6,622	246,512	74,202	251,531	135,535	714,402
Dundas	7,709	299,285	115,935	334,332	170,451	927,712
Follett	2,308	78,082	17,251	149,590	39,727	286,958
Wimmera District—						
Lowan	11,974	496,803	123,072	430,268	255,864	1,317,981
Borung	13,274	592,585	63,107	249,335	227,636	1,145,937
Kara Kara	8,887	346,074	45,245	156,899	140,894	697,999
Mallee District—						
Milewa	1,752	88,926	1,375	16,956	39,042	148,051
Weeah	2,416	119,322	1,914	16,465	31,090	171,207
Karkaroc	8,554	456,189	3,160	40,990	116,090	624,983
Tatchera	7,851	396,942	3,007	53,970	95,936	557,706
Northern District—						
Gunbower	7,231	268,425	7,179	47,336	71,088	401,259
Gladstone	6,575	315,678	15,314	89,685	124,995	552,247
Bendigo	8,611	377,374	12,932	91,108	114,945	604,970
Rodney	10,478	407,803	13,050	47,908	114,269	593,508
Moir	19,886	830,710	24,109	91,687	158,357	1,124,749
North-Eastern District—						
Delatite	10,373	437,576	36,304	107,688	141,462	733,403
Bogong	6,817	275,910	18,307	53,242	73,305	427,581
Benambra	3,526	157,500	16,984	78,631	57,773	314,414
Wonnangatta	459	19,535	5,726	10,599	11,418	47,737
Gippsland District—						
Croajingolong	727	21,476	7,446	16,732	8,574	54,955
Tambo	1,250	58,062	9,110	30,024	25,562	124,008
Dargo	933	44,864	9,861	27,539	23,166	106,363
Tanjil	3,912	177,209	27,966	96,802	79,422	385,311
Bulu Bulu	5,574	182,632	19,643	149,032	79,099	435,980
Total	254,722	9,843,352	1,259,640	4,378,994	3,825,542	19,562,250

BREEDS OF RAMS IN EACH COUNTY (EXCLUSIVE OF IN TOWNS) AS AT MARCH, 1943.

Ewes Mated (for Lambing during Season 1943).		Breeds of Rams (As at March, 1942).						
To Merino, Corriedale or Polwarth Rams (Wool Production).	To Rams of British Breeds (Fat-Lamb Production).	Merino.	Corriedale.	Polwarth.	Border Leicester.	South-down.	Dorset Horn.	Other.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
37,868	242,739	175	977	438	1,508	2,518	1,802	1,275
160,909	201,054	1,607	1,874	818	1,484	716	1,733	1,395
11,243	134,798	22	436	7	760	2,410	505	1,159
5,752	25,144	31	564	18	428	650	196	714
78,800	124,460	1,086	815	169	316	1,791	149	942
83,270	178,444	1,189	853	71	1,456	1,894	1,228	902
131,500	188,661	1,994	1,418	51	1,793	730	998	1,137
185,196	98,379	6,668	1,099	901	1,052	504	271	448
28,612	54,415	7	190	1,509	478	517	135	603
1,808	37,213	4	25	30	249	775	34	362
289,771	131,765	4,825	2,884	2,556	686	1,444	524	1,528
277,337	83,766	8,342	1,144	273	840	206	774	325
268,442	86,532	3,706	2,535	2,679	788	573	202	1,251
159,294	87,218	1,511	2,344	465	619	429	414	1,120
218,429	80,856	3,713	2,079	266	750	443	444	393
36,917	41,165	535	537	6	408	228	194	461
361,350	135,444	8,122	1,574	77	895	280	898	329
240,413	352,172	4,008	1,578	214	1,997	599	2,126	770
168,012	178,062	3,998	763	415	1,678	205	670	215
43,918	45,008	1,004	198	12	423	13	275	31
40,680	78,642	130	659	26	329	17	917	57
59,276	396,913	185	866	44	3,165	220	2,348	279
22,805	374,137	101	342	13	3,839	525	901	536
36,855	231,570	656	395	57	2,215	595	2,227	359
128,892	186,786	1,849	1,105	46	1,714	288	412	629
83,901	293,473	888	844	58	2,933	764	1,143	914
49,248	358,555	730	1,006	58	3,450	1,746	2,120	1,037
74,773	755,937	496	1,360	101	5,388	7,097	2,892	1,812
111,255	326,321	807	1,740	264	2,769	2,851	370	2,411
82,787	193,123	629	848	194	3,366	975	326	612
79,057	78,443	1,123	432	49	578	310	355	426
11,360	8,175	54	154	49	63	24	..	119
17,653	3,823	99	150	6	44	4	..	94
35,117	22,945	464	414	40	216	52	6	239
28,311	16,553	319	169	..	178	29	..	189
78,632	98,577	1,146	632	55	278	313	889	763
41,408	141,224	445	604	130	1,437	1,144	851	1,285
3,770,860	6,072,492	62,668	35,607	12,165	50,570	33,879	29,340	27,121

**Production
of Wool.**

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from the growers, from fellmongeries and, in respect of wool exported on skins, from the Customs Department.

The output of wool is stated in the grease as, except in the case of fellmongered wool, scoured weights are not available.

**VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN (IN DISTRICTS)
SEASON 1942-43.**

Statistical District.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crutchings).		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Central	1,417,620	343,782	12,544,332	931,531	8·85	2·71
North-Central ..	1,538,102	334,145	13,298,322	786,478	8·65	2·35
Western	5,803,553	1,388,651	51,075,792	3,485,517	8·80	2·51
Wimmera	3,021,145	711,982	27,326,862	1,840,961	9·04	2·59
Mallee	1,257,349	298,903	11,506,021	749,403	9·15	2·51
Northern	2,986,111	673,399	26,252,269	1,676,033	8·79	2·49
North-Eastern ..	1,470,126	343,865	12,371,332	788,259	8·42	2·29
Gippsland	1,023,669	252,258	8,875,248	536,803	8·67	2·13
State Totals ..	18,517,675	4,346,985	163,250,178	10,794,985	8·82	2·48

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED.

Season.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crutchings).		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1938-39	16,319,184	3,368,603	124,666,402	6,799,493	7·64	2·02
1939-40	15,724,115	3,532,198	139,334,257	8,422,321	8·86	2·38
1940-41	17,458,106	4,932,852	143,969,249	11,124,590	8·25	2·26
1941-42	18,152,605	4,231,230	160,868,792	10,007,780	8·86	2·37
1942-43	18,517,675	4,346,985	163,250,178	10,794,985	8·82	2·48

VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE.

Season.	Clip.	Stripped from and Exported on Skins, &c.	Total Quantity.	Gross Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	d.
1938-39	131,465,895	34,363,287	165,829,182	7,315,016	10·59
1939-40	147,756,578	31,368,948	179,125,526	10,497,141	14·06
1940-41	155,093,839	32,737,525	187,831,364	11,120,160	14·21
1941-42	170,876,572	42,042,469	212,919,041	12,593,512	14·20
1942-43	174,045,163	34,159,329	208,204,492	14,223,964	16·40

The annual collection of statistics is carefully and efficiently carried out by the police. It is realized, however, that the wool clip as recorded is not likely to cover the whole clip, which was shorn some months prior to the collection. After investigation, and examination of the results of investigations elsewhere, it is considered that the quantity not recorded does not exceed 5 per cent. of the Victorian clip.

There is some uncertainty also associated with skin wool. Allowance is made for skins from other States which are exported from Victoria, so that they are not included in Victorian production. The Victorian figures do, however, include skin wool from all sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria, even though some of such sheep were brought over from other States for slaughter.

**Marketing
of Wool.**

Under normal conditions of marketing, wool is sold by public auction at established "selling centres". These sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively and also by buyers representing local woollen mills.

Wool is sold on a clean scoured basis. A light conditioned, high quality fleece would weigh a good deal less than a heavy conditioned, sandy, burry one. The extra weight compensates to some extent for the lower price received per lb. Some woolgrowers place importance on the price per lb. obtained for wool and others on the return per sheep.

When wool is sold at auction it is subject to the vagaries of fashion and competition, which make fluctuations inevitable. As a result, prices are sometimes more and sometimes less than the true market value. Some growers value their wool and set reserves thereon. Their valuations can only be approximations as the individual grower cannot be aware of all the factors which determine the prices realized.

Auction sales arranged for the sale of the 1939 clip were postponed owing to the international situation and, following the outbreak of war on the 3rd September, 1939, the Commonwealth Government two days later announced that the British Government would purchase the Australian wool clip for the duration of the war and for one full year thereafter.

A Central Wool Committee was appointed to control the receivals, storage, appraisalment and shipment of wool to the United Kingdom and other destinations arranged by the United Kingdom. After negotiations, a flat price of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. sterling, equivalent to 13·437d. per lb. Australian currency, in store at seaboard, was agreed upon. This purchase price operated until the 1942 clip when the purchase price was raised to 12·3625d. per lb. sterling or 15·453d. per lb. Australian currency. Since a flat price per lb., irrespective of type or quality would obviously be unfair, the clip receivals are being appraised by experts selected by the Wool Committee. Each type is given a standard specification and, if this is not fulfilled, the wool is reduced to a lower type level and consequently appraised at a lower price. As a result the factors which govern sales by auction cannot operate.

Approximately 1,500 different types or grades of wool have been established throughout Australia and, having regard to the fact that prices vary from a few pence to over thirty pence per lb., it is impossible, at the time of appraisalment, to determine values so that the fixed average price over all would be obtained and therefore a conservative value is given which permits of a reasonable margin of safety. A final adjustment is then made at the end of each season.

The interests of Australian mills are safeguarded under the purchase arrangement and manufacturers have first choice of appraised wools to meet their full requirements for military and civil purposes and for combing for export by Australian topmakers. Manufacturers are charged appraisalment prices plus a surcharge to cover any probable undervaluation at the time of appraisalment. Up to the present time the surcharge made has not been sufficient to meet the actual value and consequently mills have obtained their supplies at a discount. In order to make up these deficiencies the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner determined that the surcharge for the 1943-44 season should be 10 per cent. for shorn and 5 per cent. for fellmongered wool. When supplies are obtained for export purposes a further charge of 25 per cent. is made.

**Prices of
Wool.**

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the last three seasons has been obtained from Victorian wool brokers. These prices are for wool *appraised*—not only for wool *grown*—in Victoria. Wool from the Riverina and the south-east of South Australia is included in Victorian appraisalments.

**PRICES OF WOOL APPRAISED IN VICTORIA,
1940-41 TO 1942-43.**

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1940-41.*	1941-42.*	1942-43.*
GREASY MERINO.			
	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
Extra Super (Western District) ..	27 to 33	27 to 33	33 to 39
Super	22 to 26	22 to 26	26 to 32
Good	18 to 21	18 to 21	21 to 25
Average	14 to 17	14 to 17	17 to 20
Wasty and Inferior	9 to 13	9 to 13	12 to 16
Extra Super Lambs	26 to 29	26 to 29	29 to 32
Super Lambs	20 to 25	20 to 25	25 to 28
Good Lambs	16 to 20	16 to 20	20 to 24
Average Lambs	12 to 15	12 to 15	15 to 19
Inferior Lambs	7 to 11	7 to 11	11 to 14
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	21 to 24	21 to 24	24 to 28
Super Comebacks	17 to 20	17 to 20	20 to 24
Fine Crossbred	16 to 19	16 to 19	14 to 22
Medium Crossbred	15 to 18	15 to 18	13 to 21
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ..	13 to 16	13 to 16	13 to 24
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ..	16 to 19	16 to 19	20 to 24
Good Crossbred Lambs	12 to 14	12 to 14	15 to 19
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs ..	11 to 13	11 to 13	13 to 14
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	29 to 31	29 to 31	31 to 35
Super Fleece	24 to 28	24 to 28	27 to 30
Good Fleece	21 to 23	21 to 23	22 to 26
Average Fleece	18 to 20	18 to 20	19 to 21
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
„ Comeback Fleece	24	25	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Merino Lambs	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Comeback Lambs	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Scoured Fleece	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Appraisalment prices—subject to addition of 11 per cent. in 1940-41; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1941-42; and 11 per cent. in 1942-43.

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and of the range of prices of live stock ruling in metropolitan saleyards at Newmarket during the years 1941-42 and 1942-43. The averages stated are the mean of the

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**Prices of
Live Stock.**

monthly prices realized. Prices of live stock vary each year under the influence of seasonal conditions, prices of wool, &c. During periods of dry weather, stock are hastened to market and consequently prices decline but, with the advent of relief rains, stock are withheld for fattening, breeding, &c., and prices rise.

VICTORIA—PRICES OF LIVE STOCK, 1941-42 AND 1942-43.

Stock.	1941-42.			1942-43.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bullocks—						
Extra prime ..	19 13 6	17 18 0 to	24 6 7	21 5 9	18 14 0 to	26 10 4
Prime ..	18 3 8	16 10 0 to	22 14 5	19 11 9	17 2 6 to	24 12 4
Good ..	15 15 2	13 19 6 to	18 6 11	17 17 6	15 13 9 to	21 8 2
Good light and handy weights	13 13 0	11 5 6 to	15 11 3	15 4 11	13 6 3 to	18 11 11
Second ..	11 2 7	8 5 0 to	13 2 6	12 9 6	11 3 9 to	16 2 6
Cows—						
Best ..	13 3 1	11 6 11 to	17 11 3	14 9 5	12 10 5 to	18 0 2
Others ..	8 3 9	6 13 2 to	11 0 4	8 10 6	6 17 6 to	10 12 0
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>						
Milkers (best) ..	14 10 10	12 18 9 to	17 7 6	17 8 10	13 3 9 to	23 6 3
Springers (best) ..	11 11 2	10 0 5 to	12 13 5	13 1 9	11 2 6 to	16 10 0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
Crossbred Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 6 5	0 19 6 to	1 16 7	1 10 1	1 4 0 to	1 18 8
Prime ..	1 3 4	0 16 8 to	1 12 11	1 7 5	1 2 2 to	1 15 6
Good ..	1 0 4	0 15 5 to	1 8 2	1 3 10	0 19 6 to	1 11 3
Crossbred Ewes—						
Extra prime ..	0 18 5	0 10 11 to	1 8 8	1 0 7	0 13 8 to	1 9 0
Prime ..	0 15 10	0 9 5 to	1 4 9	0 18 0	0 12 6 to	1 5 4
Good ..	0 12 8	0 6 8 to	0 19 0	0 14 5	0 10 1 to	1 0 8
Merino Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 3 1	0 15 0 to	1 13 0	1 6 3	0 18 5 to	1 16 9
Prime ..	1 0 10	0 13 6 to	1 10 2	1 3 9	0 17 2 to	1 12 11
Good ..	0 17 6	0 10 7 to	1 5 2	0 19 4	0 14 2 to	1 7 6
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 4 1	1 1 0 to	1 10 0	1 8 3	1 4 1 to	1 17 0
Prime ..	1 1 2	0 18 4 to	1 7 0	1 5 4	1 2 0 to	1 13 2
Good ..	0 18 7	0 16 1 to	1 3 8	1 2 3	0 19 3 to	1 9 3
<i>Pigs.</i>						
Back Fatters—						
Extra heavy prime ..	8 16 4	7 17 9 to	11 12 9	12 12 1	10 19 3 to	15 2 4
Prime medium and weighty ..	7 2 6	6 6 5 to	9 9 8	10 10 1	8 12 9 to	13 6 3
Baconers—						
Medium and heavy ..	4 3 8	3 13 11 to	5 4 3	5 11 8	5 2 11 to	6 3 2
Light ..	3 7 5	2 19 0 to	4 2 8	4 10 9	4 2 10 to	4 19 11
Porkers ..	2 10 0	2 1 0 to	3 2 8	3 16 1	3 7 11 to	4 2 5

Stock Slaughtered. The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and of the stock slaughtered in the State during each of the five years, 1939-43 :—

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1939 TO 1943.

Kind of Stock,	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.				
	Year Ended June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep	3,699,366	3,265,666	3,785,848	4,006,368	4,272,102
Lambs	4,028,208	3,725,080	4,587,329	4,628,241	5,458,718
Bullocks	167,826	175,350	159,707	155,461	182,612
Cows	195,426	169,328	167,183	232,685	239,980
Young cattle	81,157	61,746	64,039	68,329	51,782
Calves	367,294	330,636	331,675	297,342	278,550
Pigs	434,368	422,535	571,006	570,419	439,917
Number of Slaughterhouses ..	721	687	642	615	581

Frozen Mutton and Lamb Exported. The importance of the mutton and lamb export trade to sheep owners is indicated by the export figures for the years 1937 to 1944 as shown in the statement hereunder.

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS.

(Exports from all Australian ports are shown in parenthesis.)

Year Ended 30th June.	Carcasses Exported (exclusive of certain service requirements consumed outside Australia).			
	Mutton.		Lamb.	
	Number.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Weight.
		lb.		lb.
1937	258,178 (927,315)	43 (42)	3,210,123 (5,141,370)	33 (32)
1938	321,709 (1,038,040)	41 (39)	3,178,92 (5,194,819)	31 (31)
1939	349,995 (880,700)	40 (40)	2,764,031 (4,959,360)	30 (31)
1940	119,030 (896,039)	51 (48)	2,933,079 (5,659,110)	38 (36)
1941	76,964 (391,766)	53 (46)	3,286,685 (7,053,976)	31 (31)
1942	88,947 (207,259)	53 (49)	2,740,423 (5,176,722)	33 (32)
1943	151,283 (429,623)	48 (45)	2,747,120 (5,307,531)	35 (35)
1944	287,331 (609,767)	43 (43)	2,382,018 (4,162,862)	32 (32)

Cattle. Cattle-raising has always been one of the more important primary industries in this State, despite the gradual increase in the areas devoted to dairy farming, sheep-raising, and cultivation. This has been due mainly to the considerable improvement in methods of pasture management, including the practice of top-dressing. Vigilant inspection of stock and the rigid quarantine of stock imported from overseas have kept herds in Victoria free from many forms of contagious diseases and animal pests with which stock in other countries are afflicted. The numbers of live stock in each county of the State will be found on page 460 of this issue.

Silage. Ensilage, an economical and safe method of conserving fodder in a succulent form, is relished by stock during dry periods. Expensive precautions against damage by fire, rodents and stock, required for other fodders, are not necessary in the case of silage.

The following table gives particulars of the silage made in Victoria during the seasons 1938-39 to 1942-43:—

SILAGE IN VICTORIA, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Season ended March.	Farms on which Silage Made.	Silage Made.	Districts in which Made.							
			Central.	North Central.	Western.	Wimmera.	Mallee.	Northern.	North Eastern.	Gippsland.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1939	549	28,716	6,675	389	3,696	438	152	952	7,847	8,567
1940	1,292	78,193	19,673	1,989	9,503	859	1,045	3,450	22,318	19,356
1941	648	30,520	6,685	1,033	2,163	522	1,512	3,341	6,551	8,713
1942	*	34,109	8,814	1,113	4,021	916	502	4,242	5,890	8,611
1943	*	32,099	5,276	368	3,880	648	2,806	2,231	5,222	11,668

* Not tabulated.

Apiculture.

Prior to the season 1936, the statistics of honey and beeswax were based on returns received from apiarists who were permanent occupiers of holdings of one acre and upwards. As a consequence, production was understated because of the exclusion of (a) hives on areas of less than one acre, and (b) travelling beekeepers who were not occupiers of rural holdings. Commencing with the season 1935-36, all beekeepers have been required to furnish returns. Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1939-43 are given in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—BEE-HIVES, HONEY AND BEESWAX, 1938-39
TO 1942-43.**

Season Ended May—			Bee-keepers.	Hives.	Production.		Gross Value.	
					Honey.	Beeswax.	Honey.	Beeswax.
			No	No.	lb.	lb.	£	£
1939	..	..	2,445	63,986	1,340,046	22,285	27,918	1,300
1940	..	..	2,281	70,092	2,752,125	35,630	74,537	2,969
1941	..	..	2,197	69,969	4,503,927	56,850	107,907	6,158
1942	..	..	2,414	85,744	5,496,851	64,484	148,873	7,523
1943	..	..	2,093	87,224	4,554,107	60,587	142,316	7,753

Poultry Census.

A table showing the number of poultry owners and of poultry in Victoria, as at the date of the Census in each of the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1933 was published on page 488 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

Establishment of Marketing Boards.

A summary of the principal legislative provisions of the *Marketing of Primary Products Act* 1935 was published on pages 446 to 448 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1934-35.

Pursuant to such Act, Marketing Boards have been constituted for onions, chicory, maize, and eggs and egg pulp.

The following table gives the average of the Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for each month of the year ended June, 1943:—

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1943.

	1942.						1943.					
	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural—												
Wheat .. per bushel	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½
Barley—												
English	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Cape	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
Oats, Milling ..	2 9½	2 8½	2 8½	2 9½	2 9½	2 5½	2 6	2 7½	2 9	2 10	2 11	2 11
Maize	4 6	4 6	4 6	8 5½	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 7½	7 0	7 1½
Peas	9 0½	9 3	9 8½	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 6½	11 2½	11 11	12 0	12 2
Bran per ton	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pollard	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Flour (first quality)* ..	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6
Oatmeal (bulk) ..	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 5 4	20 5 4	20 5 4
Potatoes	16 16 1	16 17 6	16 17 6	16 17 6	16 17 6	13 0 8	6 19 3	9 16 0	13 0 0	12 10 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Onions	19 12 5	20 5 0	20 5 0	20 12 3	19 10 8	14 12 6	14 12 6	14 12 6	14 11 0	14 12 6	14 12 6	14 12 6
Butchers' Meat—												
Beef, prime .. per 100 lb.	2 17 2	3 0 1	2 17 11	2 13 4	2 8 0	2 8 3	2 5 8	2 6 9	2 7 3	2 7 2	2 8 2	2 8 10
Mutton per lb.	5·23	5·29	4·92	3·91	3·87	3·89	3·87	4·10	4·12	4·17	4·24	4·58
Pork	5·47	5·37	5·06	4·98	4·92	5·37	5·69	5·66	5·75	5·52	5·34	5·37
Veal	11·54	11·88	12·24	12·28	11·89	12·95	10·97	10·11	11·38	11·17	11·07	10·26
Lamb	7·17	7·29	7·32	6·62	6·81	6·89	7·23	8·16	8·00	8·00	7·97	8·43
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—												
Butter per lb.	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½
Bacon	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½
Ham	1 6½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7
Cheese (matured) ..	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
Honey	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
Eggs	1 11½	1 5½	1 4	1 4	1 5½	1 7	1 8	1 10½	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0

* Price quoted includes Flour tax.

Retail
Prices.

The following table gives the average of the Melbourne retail prices of certain items of Groceries, &c., for each month of the year ended June, 1943 :—

MELBOURNE—RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1943.

Article.	Unit.	1942.						1943.					
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Groceries, &c.—													
Bread	2 lb.	5·53	5·53	5·55	5·50	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·55
Flour, self-raising ..	..	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·40	7·40	7·40	7·40	7·40
Tea	lb.	41·00	41·00	40·80	40·80	40·95	41·00	41·00	41·00	41·00	41·00	41·00	41·00
Jam, plum	1½ lb.	10·15	10·10	10·10	10·10	10·15	10·15	10·05	10·55	10·70	11·05	11·05	11·15
Oats, flaked	lb.	3·33	3·33	3·36	3·33	3·36	3·36	3·33	3·31	3·28	3·31	3·36	3·28
Raisins, seeded .. ..	..	11·60	11·60	11·60	11·65	11·60	11·69	11·89	11·78	11·78	11·94	11·83	12·06
Peaches, canned	30 oz.	11·25	11·30	11·70	12·15	12·39	12·61	12·67	12·63	12·63	12·63	12·63	12·63
Pears, canned .. ..	..	12·05	12·05	12·56	12·94	13·15	13·39	13·56	13·56	13·56	13·56	13·56	13·56
Salmon, in tins	lb.	21·80	21·83	21·81	..	..	..	21·25	21·25	21·25	21·25	21·25	21·25
Potatoes	7 lb.	18·31	17·53	17·06	17·06	17·27	16·13	7·83	10·09	13·59	13·59	13·14	13·14
Onions, brown	lb.	3·72	3·40	3·50	3·50	3·50	3·00	2·63	2·57	2·63	2·63	2·63	2·63
Dairy Produce—													
Butter, factory	lb.	20·50	20·50	20·50	20·50	20·50	20·50	20·50	20·50	20·50	20·50	20·50	20·50
Eggs, new laid	doz.	29·50	21·90	19·30	19·00	20·10	22·20	22·60	26·20	27·90	28·00	28·00	28·00
Bacon, rashers	lb.	21·60	23·40	24·25	24·10	24·20	24·10	24·05	24·10	24·25	24·55	24·55	24·90
Milk, fresh	quart	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35
Meat—													
Beef, sirloin	lb.	13·40	13·50	13·50	13·40	13·30	13·30	13·30	13·40	13·60	13·70	13·70	13·80
" rib .. ..	..	10·95	11·05	11·15	10·95	10·85	10·85	10·95	11·05	11·25	11·25	11·25	11·35
" steak, rump .. ..	..	19·80	20·10	20·35	20·40	20·40	20·30	20·30	20·60	20·60	20·60	20·60	20·60
" chuck .. ..	..	9·30	9·60	9·80	9·75	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·50	9·55	9·55	9·55	9·65
" sausages .. ..	..	7·00	7·30	7·30	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35	7·35
" corned silverside .. ..	..	11·35	11·55	11·85	12·00	11·85	11·85	11·65	11·85	12·00	12·10	12·10	11·95
" brisket .. ..	..	8·45	8·80	8·80	8·75	8·85	8·85	8·75	8·80	8·80	8·85	8·85	8·85
Mutton, leg .. ..	..	9·45	9·55	9·35	9·20	9·20	9·05	9·10	9·20	9·35	9·30	9·35	9·45
" forequarter .. ..	..	6·00	6·15	6·00	5·65	5·40	5·35	5·40	5·40	5·30	5·40	5·35	5·50
" loin .. ..	..	8·65	8·50	8·50	8·50	8·50	8·30	8·30	8·25	8·35	8·35	8·35	8·50
" chops, loin .. ..	..	10·00	10·05	10·00	10·00	9·90	9·90	9·90	10·10	10·30	10·30	10·30	10·30
" leg .. ..	..	10·70	10·60	10·60	10·70	10·60	10·50	10·65	10·85	10·75	10·75	10·75	10·80
Pork, leg .. ..	..	15·60	16·60	16·95	17·15	16·80	16·85	16·00	16·30	16·60	16·40	16·50	16·55
" chops .. ..	..	17·20	18·25	18·50	18·90	18·60	18·60	17·60	17·50	17·70	17·70	17·70	17·75

Production.

FORESTRY.

Administration. The State forests comprise both reserved and protected forests and are controlled by a Commission of three which was first appointed in 1919. Pursuant to the *Public Service (Transfer of Officers) Act* 1937 the staff of the Commission was transferred to the State Public Service.

For the purposes of administration, the State forests are divided into five inspectorates and 52 forest districts.

Area of Permanently Reserved Forest. At the 31st December, 1942, the forest area of the State was 4,904,364 acres, of which 4,186,782 acres were classified as permanent forests, and 717,582 acres as timber reserves. Of this area, 2,739,657 acres have been assessed by survey, of which 1,267,366 acres have been brought under working plans for more intense management. The area of indigenous forest improved or regenerated was 1,046,824 acres.

Protected Forests. In addition to the 4,904,364 acres aforementioned, there were 153,841 acres reserved as State Forests and Timber Reserves under the Land Acts. Including these reserves, but excluding areas reserved as sites for Gardens, Parks, and Recreation Purposes, all remaining Crown lands have been proclaimed "Protected Forests." It should not be assumed, however, that all of these lands are "forests" as the term is generally understood, as over 6,000,000 acres comprise roads, water frontages, beds of rivers and lakes, and unsold land in cities, towns and boroughs. In addition, on the area of more than 8,000,000 acres in occupation under grazing and other leases, much of the timber is of little or no commercial value because of remoteness, inaccessibility, or other causes.

Nurseries. To encourage the growth of softwoods or conifers in both State and private plantations, three large nurseries have been established at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies, and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

**Forestry
Fund.**

The Forestry Fund was established in 1918 by Act No. 2976, and made applicable only to expenditure on the improvements and reforestation of State Forests and the development of forestry. In each year the Treasurer makes a grant to the Fund of £40,000 (reduced to £32,000 under the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931) out of the Consolidated Revenue, and also transfers half of the amount in excess of £80,000 received from royalties, leases, licences, and permits.

**Revenue and
Expenditure.**

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1942-43 was £630,018, and the expenditure £1,088,020—£72 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £736,925 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £216,359 out of loan funds, and the balance—£134,664—from the Forestry Fund.

**Forests
Output.**

The output of sawn timber from State Forests in 1942-43 was 14,300,000 cubic feet. In addition, 19,089,000 cubic feet of fuel timber and 2,178,000 cubic feet of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on pages 508 and 512 of this volume.

**Silviculture of
Indigenous
Forests.**

The various types of silvicultural operations in the indigenous forests over the period 1939-40 to 1942-43 are indicated in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN STATE
FORESTS, 1939-40 TO 1942-43.**

Nature of Work.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
First thinning	6,823	5,326	4,843	4,274
Second or subsequent thinning ..	4,823	3,632	5,091	1,836
Regeneration or liberation treatment by ring-barking	360	1,755	900	..
Artificial regeneration by sowing ..	369	..	..	..
Removal of surplus coppice ..	49,138	70,437	17,842	3,737
Total area treated ..	61,513	81,150	28,676	9,847

**Plantations
of Exotic
Timbers.**

The total area planted during the 1942 planting season was 904 acres, comprising extensions to existing plantations, 9 acres; restocking cut-over areas, 8 acres; restocking burned areas, 181 acres; and renewals and conversion, 706 acres. The area planted according to species during the 1942 season and the total area of coniferous plantations at the end of that season are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—CONIFEROUS PLANTATIONS, 1942.

	Area Planted 1941 Season.	Total Area of Coniferous Plantations
	Acres.	Acres.
Monterey Pine (<i>Pinus Radiata</i>)	822	29,113
Western Yellow Pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	43	5,870
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>) .. ..	..	2,712
Corsican Pine (<i>Pinus laricio</i>)	20	4,265
Maritime Pine (<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>) .. ..	..	2,852
Prickle Pine (<i>Pinus Muricata</i>) .. ..	..	} 1,370
Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>) .. ..	..
Other species	19	
	904	46,182

**Plantation
Output.**

The plantation output of felled softwood timber, including pulpwood obtained from tops and small thinnings, in 1942-43, amounted to 13,084,962 superficial feet. The corresponding total for 1941-42 was 12,619,563 superficial feet. Approximately 97 per cent. of the 1942-43 output consisted of thinnings and the balance of clear fellings.

**Other
Commercial
Softwood
Plantations.**

There are not many private commercial plantations of softwoods in Victoria. The largest is at Dartmoor, near the South Australian border, where a company holds 11,361 acres (approximately 9,000 acres in Victoria) of which 7,000 acres have been planted. The same company holds 1,225 acres at Rosebud (403 acres planted).

The Ballarat Water Commission has an area of approximately 3,500 acres available for afforestation, of which 1,000 acres are planted with conifers. Its present planting programme provides for 25,000 trees (50 acres) per annum.

Trees and forest thinnings, down to a diameter of about 5 inches, are utilized in the Commission's case-making plant, the output of which amounts approximately to £10,000 per annum. Smaller diameter thinnings are disposed of for paper pulping purposes.

Severe damage to the plantations was caused by the bush fires of 1939, about 240,000 trees being destroyed. The loss, after making allowance for the timber salvaged, has been estimated at £10,000.

The Wood-Pulp Agreement Act. The *Wood-Pulp Agreement Act* 1936 (No. 4451) passed on 27th December, 1936, is "an Act to ratify validate approve and otherwise give effect to an agreement between the Minister of Forests, the Forests Commission, and Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited with respect to the establishment of the wood-pulp industry." The agreement which is for fifty years provides *inter alia* that the Company (Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited) on its part shall, within three years of date of agreement, expend £300,000 in establishing the wood-pulp manufacturing industry and, on the part of the Forests Commission, the terms and conditions on which the Commission will provide the minimum annual supply to the Company of the variety of pulp-wood timber prescribed in the agreement. The Commission is required to provide and the Company to take, on an ascending yearly scale, such supply of pulp-wood as will produce, in the first year of commercial production, 10,000 tons of wood-pulp, increasing to 25,000 tons in the fifth year and thereafter.

Production of wood-pulp. The first manufacturing unit—the Pilot Mill—erected in accordance with the above-mentioned agreement came into production in January, 1938, with a capacity production of 3,000 tons of air-dried pulp per annum. The main mill, which commenced production in October, 1939, has a capacity output of approximately 30,000 tons of kraft pulp per annum.

Supply of pulp-wood from State forests. Consignment of pulp-wood from the State forests to the mill at Maryvale commenced in October, 1937. During the year 1942–43, deliveries to the mill, from State forests only, totalled 1,198,765 cubic feet as compared with 350,808 cubic feet in 1941–42.

Eucalyptus Oil. Eucalyptus oil is not an exclusive product of the State forests, a large proportion of the annual Victorian output being distilled from the leaves of trees grown on private lands. Only a small proportion of the crude oil is refined by the stills by which it is produced.

Details of the production of crude eucalyptus oil are shown in the table hereunder :—

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF CRUDE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

Year Ended 30th June.				Number of Distillers.	Crude Oil Produced.	Value.
					lb.	£
1942	..	..	..	67	487,596	56,789
1943	..	..	..	69	587,853	86,541
1944	..	..	..	67	518,010	72,731

**Timber
salvage from
burnt-out
areas.**

Following upon the disastrous bush fires of 1939 (references to which appeared on pages 5, 286, 494, and 495 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*) it was estimated that, of the 2,000,000,000 superficial feet of fire-killed timber, 916,000,000 superficial feet could be recovered. Under the provisions of the *State Forests (Timber Salvage) Loan and Application Act 1939*, salvage of Mountain Ash and Alpine Ash timber is proceeding. Up to the 30th June, 1944, the quantity salvaged amounted to 713,512,000 superficial feet.

**Production of
charcoal.**

The necessity for maintaining essential road transport in operation in the face of drastically curtailed supplies of petrol has resulted in an increased demand for charcoal. To insure that adequate charcoal should be available to meet all demands, the Commission has installed plant capable of sustaining an output of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons per annum.

Charcoal, which was produced from State Forests and on which a royalty was received, amounted to 38,922 tons during the year 1942-43, as compared with 17,421 tons in 1941-42.

FISHERIES.

Certain particulars relating to the fishing industry in Victoria are given hereunder.

**VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED ;
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF VICTORIAN FISH SOLD
IN VICTORIAN MARKETS DURING EACH OF THE
YEARS 1938-39 TO 1942-43.**

Year Ended 30th June.	Number of Men.	Boats Employed.		Value of Nets and Other Plant.	Victorian Fish Sold in Victorian Markets.			
		Number.	Value.		Fish.		Crayfish.	
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£	£	lb.	£	doz.	£
1939 ..	1,572	893	88,075	19,541	12,839,783	222,621	6,436	7,210
1940 ..	1,377	852	89,834	19,531	11,886,178	245,485	5,901	6,786
1941 ..	1,564	1,007	128,935	25,097	11,785,088	294,627	4,867	7,260
1942 ..	1,501	969	131,595	26,654	12,843,152	454,862	4,496	8,992
1943 ..	1,682	994	134,094	38,841	11,388,160	443,663	2,508	4,307

Melbourne Fish Market. The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1941-42 and 1942-43 are shown in the next table :—

**FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1941-42 AND 1942-43.**

		Year Ended 30th June.			
		1942.		1943.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian)	lb.	12,514,146	443,209	10,842,930	422,006
Crayfish ..	doz.	31,224	62,448	19,554	33,731
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) ..	lb.	2,804,308	147,293	2,075,850	134,148
Oysters ..	bags	15,026	55,833	10,761	46,770
Total ..	..	..	708,783	..	636,655

Prawns (34,740 lb.) were also sold in this market during 1942-43.

**Victorian
fish sold.**

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and in other towns in Victoria in 1942-43 were:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1942-43.

Markets	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lb.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	10,842,930	2,258	422,006	3,895
Ballarat	118,614	250	3,410	412
Other towns in Victoria ..	426,616	..	18,247	..
Total	11,388,160	2,508	443,663	4,307

**Fish
imported.**

Particulars of imports of fish into Victorian Ports from overseas countries in each of the two years 1941-42 and 1942-43 are given in the following statement. Later figures are not available for publication.

**VICTORIA—FISH IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA,
1941-42 AND 1942-43.**

	Year Ended 30th June.			
	1942.		1943.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—	lb.	£	lb.	£
Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process	2,121,076	73,583	1,902,659	74,267
Smoked or Dried (not Salted) ..	10,618	617	..	..
Potted or Concentrated, &c. ..	2,469	208	20	1
Preserved in tins, &c.	1,273,307	58,444	2,522,886	115,913
N.E.I.	1,792	155	..	..
Oysters in the Shell	27,440	253	44,800	223
Total	3,436,702	133,260	4,470,365	190,404

RABBITS, ETC.

Frozen rabbits, &c., exported.

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins are exported from Victorian Ports to oversea countries. The following table shows the quantities and values so exported during each of the years 1940-41 to 1942-43. Later figures are not available for publication.

VICTORIA—RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA 1940-41 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June—	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pairs.	£	lb.	£
1941	714,459	45,327	5,338,498	1,106,954
1942	58,144	4,334	4,274,365	1,648,356
1943	95,793	10,283	3,234,179	988,346

Rabbits, &c., sold at Melbourne Fish Market.

The quantities of rabbits and hares and of wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market in each of the past five years were as shown in the following statement:—

RABBITS AND HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.

Year ended 30th June—					Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
					Pairs.	Brace.
1939 .. ..	..	..	..	..	502,560	1,020
1940 .. ..	..	..	..	..	559,428	6,444
1941 .. ..	..	..	..	..	527,916	192
1942 .. ..	..	..	..	..	291,516	4,537
1943 .. ..	..	..	..	..	251,928	Nil

MINES AND MINERALS.

The rights of the Crown to all minerals on or below the surface of the ground were matters of dispute in English law over a very long period. By the time of Elizabeth, however, those rights, so far as pure gold and silver were concerned, were firmly established,⁽¹⁾ and the only remaining doubt was whether, if gold or silver was found intermixed with the baser metals, the whole became a royal mine. "Pure gold and silver, wherever found, whether in the demesnes of the Crown, in public roads, highways, in waste or unappropriated lands, or in the lands and tenures of private persons, are the absolute property of the Crown."⁽²⁾

On 22nd May, 1851, just prior to the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, the Crown's prerogative in respect of gold was asserted, for the first time in Australia, in the following preamble of a proclamation by Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy:—

"Whereas by Law, all mines of Gold and all gold in its natural place of deposit within the Territory of New South Wales, whether on the lands of the Queen or of any of Her Majesty's subjects, belong to the Crown....."

The establishment in English law of the Crown's right to gold and silver and the doubt in respect of other minerals is apparently the reason for the distinction to be observed in Section 330 of the *Victorian Mines Act* 1928. Whilst sub-section 1 maintains the Crown's rights to gold and silver "on or below the surface of all land whatsoever in Victoria whether alienated or not alienated from the Crown, and if alienated whensoever alienated," sub-section 2 limits the Crown's rights, in respect of minerals, to lands not alienated from the Crown on or before the 1st March, 1892. As, at that date, the Crown had parted with some sixteen million acres of the public estate in Victoria, or roughly two-sevenths of the area of the State, it will be seen that quite a considerable portion of Victoria is exempt from the Crown's rights to minerals other than gold or silver.

So far as minerals on the lands alienated on or before 1st March, 1892, are concerned, the position of the Crown in respect thereof has been clarified by the *Mines (Minerals) Act* 1944, which provides—

that a person may petition the Minister of Mines to bring land alienated on or before the 1st March, 1892, under the *Mines Act* 1928, for the purpose of the mining of minerals (other than silver and petroleum) thereon;

that the Minister upon such petition or of his own motion may direct a geological survey of any such land;

that where such survey discloses a reasonable probability of the land containing any such mineral in payable quantities the Minister may require the owner and occupier within six

(1) Arundel Rogers—The Law of Mines, Minerals, and Quarries.

(2) Ibid.

months to make suitable arrangements for its mining; and that, if such arrangements are not made, the land may be brought under the operation of Part III. of the *Mines Act* 1928 by a declaration of the Governor in Council, upon which the minerals therein or thereon will be vested in the Crown and the provisions of the *Mines Act* 1928 relating to mineral leases will apply thereto, but so that the petitioner, if any, shall have a preferential right to the grant of a mineral lease. Compensation to be paid to the owner shall be on the higher scale provided in the *Mines Act* 1928, and 90 per cent. of the rents and royalties paid to the Crown under the lease shall be paid by the Crown to the owner.

Since the passing of the *Land Act* 1891, the rights of the Crown to the minerals in the earth are safeguarded by the inclusion, in all Crown Grants of land issued after the commencement of such Act, of a special "depth condition," which limits the title of the land to the surface and, usually, to 50 feet below the surface thereof. The same Act, in Section 12, provided that:—

"so far as regards any metal or mineral declared by any Act to be the property of the Crown, no grant or lease or licence (not being solely a mining lease or licence) made after the passing of this Act of any land of the Crown shall purport to or shall pass or convey the property in or right to any metal or mineral on, in or under such land, but the same shall remain the property of the Crown."

Regulation of mining.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament.

Miners' rights.

The taking out of a "Miner's Right" entitles the holder to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The "Right" may be had for any number of years not exceeding fifteen on payment of a fee at the rate of 2s. 6d. per annum. The holder is entitled to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands which is called a "claim." "Claims" may also be taken up under certain conditions on private land. The authority to occupy Crown land under a Miner's Right as a residence area was withdrawn in 1935 by Act No. 4319. The revenue in 1942-43 from "Miners' Rights" was £147.

Mining leases.

Leases of Crown land and of private land for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre, except for land that was alienated before 29th December, 1884, where the rental is 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing, the yearly rental is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal-mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1942-43 was £4,850.

**Petroleum
leases and
licences.**

Under the Mines (Petroleum) Acts petroleum mineral leases of not more than 100 square miles and petroleum prospecting licences covering a maximum area of 200 square miles are granted, over Crown lands and land alienated since 1st March, 1892, at yearly rentals of 6d. and 1d. per acre, respectively. The revenue from these two sources in 1942-43 was £282.

The preparation and execution of schemes for the development as one unit of oil fields extending over lands comprised in more than one licence or lease, are also provided for in an Act passed in 1939.

**Area
occupied for
mining.**

The area of Crown and of private lands occupied under the Mines Acts on 31st December, 1943, was 648,256 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals under such Acts.

**VICTORIA—AREA OCCUPIED UNDER THE MINES ACTS,
31st DECEMBER, 1943.
(Crown Land and Private Land.)**

Nature of Lease or Licence.	Area.	Nature of Lease or Licence.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold	26,327	Limestone	104
Coal (black)*	9,481	Magnesite	57
Coal (brown)†	3,271	Marble	6
Coal (black and brown)	100	Mineral Water and Gas	1
Antimony	221	Molybdenite	62
Antimony and Gold	28	Oil and Gas‡	605,335
Barytes	45	Pigment	12
Basalt	3	Sand	20
Bauxite	133	Silica	9
Bluestone	13	Silver, Lead and Fluorspar	28
Clay	82	Tailings Licences	1,337
Granite	19	Water Right Licences	429
Gypsum	891	Wolfram	180
Kaolin	56		
Kaolin and Gold	6	Total	648,256

* Includes State Coal Mine Area, 7,575 acres.

† Includes State Electricity Commission Area, 2,800 acres.

‡ Includes Petroleum Prospecting Licences, 604,806 acres.

Certain gold mining leases include the right to mine for other minerals.

Certain mineral leases include the right to mine for gold.

**Mining
development.**

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies under the provisions of the Mining Development Acts to 30th June, 1930, when assistance under these Acts was discontinued, totalled £285,705.

Advances to mining companies have since been made under the joint Commonwealth-State scheme for the development of metal-liferous mining, the amount so expended between 1st July, 1935, and 31st December, 1943, being £97,512.

**VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE
CONNECTED WITH MINING, 1938-39 TO 1942-43.**

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue				
	Year ended 30th June.				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department	30,413	29,531	28,936	28,959	27,799
State Coal Mine	318,949	270,186	380,079	438,317	475,188
Boring for Gold, Coal, Oil, &c.	2,100	2,446	4,456	6,225	7,263
State Batteries—Expenses of Operation and Maintenance ..	9,773	8,213	9,698	6,537	4,235
Geological and underground surveys of mines	1,372	1,407	1,500	1,444	1,355
Laboratory Expenses, &c. ..	596	638	550	514	168
Contribution towards Lakes Entrance Oil Development ..	..	..	..	..	12,263
Miscellaneous	296	655	567	1,511	3,340
Total	363,499	313,076	425,786	483,507	531,611
REVENUE.					
State Coal Mine	189,583	213,504	263,991	337,361	410,466
All other	23,562	20,990	20,130	17,317	14,083
Total	213,145	234,494	284,121	354,678	424,549

**Total
mineral
production.**

The mineral production of the State from lands occupied under the Mines Act (excluding stone raised in quarries and salt) for the year 1943 is summarized in the subjoined statement:—

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1943.

Metals and Minerals.					Recorded during 1943.	
					Quantity.	Value.
					Fine Oz.	£
Gold	..	..	..	..	56,511	590,544
Silver	..	..	..	..	17,423	2,278
					Tons (2,240 lb.)	
Coal, black	..	..	..	..	287,100	429,358
„ brown	..	..	..	..	5,091,729	528,666
Tin*	...	..	..	..	60	14,162
Antimony*	..	..	..	..	45	2,096
Wolfram	..	..	..	..	14	5,041
Gypsum	..	..	..	..	8,930	5,303
Kaolin	..	..	..	..	3,740	6,482
Diatomaceous earth	..	..	..	..	1,164	4,047
Fluorspar	..	..	..	..	461	922
Bauxite	..	..	..	..	1,826	1,799
Molybdenite	..	..	..	..	10	5,098

* Concentrates.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint.

Gold
production
in Victoria.

The quantities of gold produced in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

GOLD PRODUCTION IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1943.

Period.	Quantity • (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60	23,334,263	1931	43,637
1861-70	16,276,566	1932	47,745
1871-80	10,156,297	1933	58,183
1881-90	7,103,448	1934	70,196
1891-1900	7,476,038	1935	87,609
* 1901-10	7,095,061	1936	117,596
1911-15	2,161,349	1937	145,799
1916-20	905,561	1938	144,243
1921-25	421,250	1939	156,522
1926	49,078	1940	180,567
1927	38,538	1941	149,769
1928	33,917	1942	101,497
1929	26,275	1943	56,511
1930	24,119		

* Gross ozs. 1851-1900, fine ozs. from 1901 inclusive.

From 1906 until 1930 the yield of gold continued to decrease, that for 1930 being the lowest since 1851. In 1930 both the State and Commonwealth Governments undertook a campaign to encourage prospecting and mining, particularly amongst the unemployed, and this resulted in a gradual increase in the production of gold throughout the State. A steady increase in the world price of gold and the depreciation of the Australian Currency in terms of gold further stimulated the mining industry until 1941 when, owing to manpower restrictions due to the necessities of the war effort, production declined.

The two main headings under which financial assistance is rendered to mining parties and companies are, (a) grants to small parties which are paid to each member at the rate of £1 per week, and (b) loans to approved mining companies and syndicates.

The yields in fine ounces in the other principal gold-producing States in 1943 were 546,475 ounces in Western Australia, 62,838 ounces in Queensland, and 63,779 ounces in New South Wales.

The total production of the Commonwealth in fine ounces was 830,332 in 1933, 887,490 in 1934, 914,736 in 1935, 1,178,581 in 1936, 1,381,135 in 1937, 1,592,034 in 1938, 1,645,697 in 1939, 1,643,999 in 1940, 1,495,367 in 1941, 1,155,086 in 1942 and 751,279 in 1943.

The total production of gold in the world in fine ounces, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 25,400,295 in 1933, 27,372,374 in 1934, 29,999,245 in 1935, 32,930,554 in 1936, 35,118,298 in 1937, 37,703,334 in 1938, 39,534,430 in 1939, 41,067,101 in 1940, and 40,332,204 in 1941. No information is available for later years.

**Mining
district
gold yields.**

The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1942 and 1943 in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD (ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ) 1942 AND 1943.

Mining District.	1942.			1943.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)
Ararat and Stawell ..	66	618	684	13	50	63
Ballarat ..	1,578	4,242	5,820	859	2,150	3,009
Beechworth ..	7,563	14,819	22,382	4,255	13,948	18,203
Bendigo ..	610	43,931	44,541	527	15,089	15,616
Castlemaine ..	13,336	12,273	25,609	12,599	8,104	20,703
Gippsland ..	70	4,403	4,473	28	4,293	4,321
Maryborough ..	374	10,443	10,817	130	2,266	2,396
Total ..	23,597	90,729	114,326	18,411	45,900	64,311

**Government
batteries,
cyanidation,
and dredging
and sluicing.**

Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, all cyanide works, and of dredging and sluicing plants for the years 1939 to 1943 are as follows:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1939 TO 1943.

Year.	Government Batteries.			Cyanidation.			Dredging and Sluicing.		
	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Yield of Gold.
		tons.	oz.		tons.	oz.		cub. yds.	oz.
1939 ..	31	12,161	4,328	150	1,358,304	43,458	31	5,349,845	32,093.
1940 ..	29	9,864	4,986	188	1,225,301	38,759	24	8,634,641	36,515.
1941 ..	29	7,593	4,226	165	1,176,936	37,050	38	7,242,316	26,601
1942 ..	29*	2,848†	2,556	85	626,643	19,869	22	7,160,936	25,035
1943 ..	29*	1,108‡	1,054	36	78,716	6,626	15	4,660,474	16,563

* Includes nine not in operation during the year.

† Excludes 344 tons crushed for other than gold.

‡ Excludes 2,219 tons crushed for other than gold.

The first Government battery was erected in 1897. Since that date Government batteries have crushed 243,265 tons of ore for 133,606 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1943, 24,892,449 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,587,048 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of mechanical dredge and sluice mining 2,112,405 ounces of gold have been won by these systems.

Bituminous coal was mined during 1943 at Wonthaggi, Coal. Korumburra and Kileunda, and brown coal at Parwan, Dean Marsh, Gelliondale, Yallourn and Wensleydale. The coal resources of Victoria have been described in detail in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

The average annual production and value per ton of black coal, black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1943 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Black Coal.		Brown Coal.		
	Annual Production.	Value per Ton at Pit's Mouth.	Annual Production.	Cost of Production per Ton at Mine.	Briquettes—Annual Production.
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.
Prior to 1892	77,914	18 8	81,748†	6 10	..
1892-1900 ..	184,517*	9 11			
1901-10 ..	168,548*	11 8			
1911-15 ..	608,512*	9 2			
1916-20 ..	437,833*	15 11	76,514*	6 9	..
1921-25 ..	520,705*	22 8	258,094*	4 9	77,945‡
1926 ..	591,001	22 3	957,935	3 11	95,477
1927 ..	684,245	22 4	1,455,482	3 0	121,644
1928 ..	658,323	22 2	1,591,858	2 6	131,349
1929 ..	703,828	23 1	1,741,176	2 1	146,548
1930 ..	703,487	23 0	1,831,507	1 11	180,905
1931 ..	571,342	12 8	2,194,452	2 3	290,558
1932 ..	432,353	12 9	2,612,512	2 1	319,979
1933 ..	523,000	12 7	2,580,060	2 5	310,767
1934 ..	356,958	12 1	2,617,534	2 0	316,594
1935 ..	476,495	11 10	2,221,515	2 3	317,200
1936 ..	426,725	11 11	3,044,897	2 2	355,088
1937 ..	257,945	12 0	3,393,919	1 11	390,493
1938 ..	307,258	12 3	3,675,450	1 11	414,059
1939 ..	364,895	12 10	3,651,014	2 1	414,598
1940 ..	267,694	15 3	4,280,275	2 0	427,530
1941 ..	326,441	17 2	4,565,638	1 10	419,104
1942 ..	312,854	24 7	4,933,861	1 11	416,928
1943 ..	287,100	27 5	5,091,729	2 1	411,355

* Average annual production. † Total production to 1916. ‡ 1,392 tons in 1924, 76,553 tons in 1925.

The quantities of coal which were produced in the other States in 1942 were as follows:—New South Wales, 12,205,935 tons; Queensland, 1,637,148 tons; South Australia, 1,650 tons; Western Australia, 581,176 tons; and Tasmania, 134,442 tons.

Tin Production in Victoria. According to returns supplied to the Mines Department by the various Mining Companies, the amount of tin concentrates obtained in Victoria up to 31st December, 1942, was 18,283 tons, valued at £1,204,024. A large proportion of this yield was obtained as an incidental return from gold-mining operations.

The principal tin-bearing districts are in the north-east portion of the State, including Eldorado, Chiltern, Beechworth, Omeo, Granya, Mitta Mitta, Mount Wills, and Rutherglen. Tin is also found at Foster and Toora in South Gippsland; other known tin-bearing districts include Bunyip, Wilson's Promontory, and Gembrook.

Mining Accidents. The numbers of fatal and of non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the past five years are shown in the following table. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

VICTORIA—MINING ACCIDENTS, 1938 TO 1942.

Year.			Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
			Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1938	..	..	6,315	7	11	1,766	2	5
1939	..	..	6,169	10	5	1,825	..	2
1940	..	..	4,783	1	11	1,757	..	7
1941	..	..	2,801	1	8	1,915	5	10
1942	..	..	1,101*	1	8	1,850†	..	7

* 1942, Alluvial, 292; Quartz, 809.

† 1942, Surface, 946; Underground, 904.

Quarries. The recorded quantities and values of the principal kinds of stone raised in Victoria during the past five years are as set forth in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—QUARRIES AND STONE-CRUSHING PLANTS,
1938-39 TO 1942-43.**

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Returns.	Main kinds of stone extracted.				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.*
		Bluestone.	Sand-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		cub. yds.	cub. yds.	tons.	tons.	£
1939 ..	81	1,150,303	32,069	7,383	305,904	414,311
1940 ..	86	1,222,818	24,808	12,830	354,722	466,834
1941 ..	103	1,087,071	43,530	9,046	345,989	469,349
1942 ..	108	902,079	29,562	16,764	381,719	437,185
1943 ..	98	666,405	16,697	9,479	280,830	393,090

* Wholesale selling value of stone at the works, exclusive of delivery charges therefrom.

In former years the recorded production of stone was confined to that of registered quarries, i.e., those quarries with a fixed plant in regular and permanent production. In recent years, however, an endeavour has been made to record the production by contractors who require material from a source as adjacent as possible to the work for which they are suppliers and who open up quarries for this purpose or exploit stone outcrops, mine tailings, heaps, &c.

Much of the sand and gravel used in road, railway and general building is obtained from sources other than regular sand and gravel pits; limestone rubble extensively used on roads in the north-western portion of the State is usually obtained from adjacent outcrops. It has been found impracticable to obtain quantities and values of all such materials.

The Municipalities, Country Roads Board, and Railways Department have furnished returns from which the table which follows has been compiled.

VICTORIA—QUANTITY OF STONE, ETC., USED FOR ROAD MAKING, REPAIR, AND MAINTENANCE.

Material.	Municipalities.		Railways.		Country Roads Board.	
	1941-42.	1942-43.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	cub. yds.	cub. yds.	cub. yds.	cub. yds.	cub. yds.	cub. yds.
Bluestone, basalt, &c. . .	237,777	146,791	65,162	91,800	191,080	80,179
Salamander . .	7,133	2,682	..	..	80,260	19,686
Scoria . .	37,274	31,671	..	..	2,090	2,816
Sandstone . .	11,827	5,744	3,975	2,303	13,410	14,654
Limestone . .	49,715	39,291	..	..	5,830	6,060
Quartzite-Quartz	11,110	8,587	..	..	19,280	19,610
Toscanite . .	4,450	..	..	..	..	..
Ironstone . .	10,148	4,793	..	..	1,140	..
Shale . .	6,655	620	..	..	5,300	..
Schist . .	..	5,556	..	..	..	..
Granite . .	8,050	3,975	5,638	7,876	3,120	720
Other stone . .	7,476	12,409	..	..	1,250	4,136
Gravel . .	363,918	239,056	70,367	36,811	500,760*	298,265
Sand . .	114,637	101,559	..	..	81,500	222,303
Total . .	870,170	602,734	145,142	138,790	905,020*	668,429

* Includes gravel used in construction of aerodrome runways and taxiways.

THE SEARCH FOR OIL IN VICTORIA.

The history of the search for oil in Victoria, is recorded in the *Year Book* 1937-38, page 504.

The search was continued during 1944, when the bore commenced at Nelson in South-western Victoria, in 1942 was further extended. Still incomplete, it has reached the depth of 6,731 feet. At Lakes Entrance the Commonwealth and State Governments are jointly carrying out a scheme of shaft sinking for the development of the Lakes Entrance oil deposits.

At the end of 1944, the total number of bores drilled under the Commonwealth-State scheme was 48 for a total footage exceeding 73,125 feet.

The total quantity of oil produced to 31st December, 1944, from oil wells drilled in the Lakes Entrance and Metung areas was 115,283-gallons.

MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA.

Industrial Progress.

Statistical records of factories in Victoria date from 1850, when the number of factories was 68. In 1900 the total had reached 3,097 and 64,207 persons were employed therein. Fairly regular expansion has since taken place, concurrent with the increase in the population and consequent extension of the home market. A temporary check in this expansion occurred at the onset of the world depression, and the factory statistics from 1927-28 until 1931-32 show clear evidence of the effect of gradually declining prices and restricted activity.

A constant upward trend then obtained until 1938-39 when export prices began to fall and, unfortunately, at the same time, Victoria experienced a severe drought. This combination of circumstances adversely affected manufacturing industries and there was a consequent decline in employment. With the outbreak of war, however, this trend was reversed and, during the four years 1939-40 to 1942-43, while the number of factories progressively declined as a result of the organizing of industries to meet war requirements, there was outstanding expansion in factory production.

The exigencies of the world war have made unprecedented demands on the industrial capacity of the State both in regard to the equipment of the armed forces and the provision of civilian needs.

In 1941 the Commonwealth Government established the Department of War Organization of Industry to which was entrusted *inter alia* the responsibility of the allocation of raw materials, the disposition of manpower and the regulation of the production capacity of the manufacturing industries—briefly the task of organizing the nation's industries for war.

When consideration is given to the many advantages possessed by this State as a manufacturing field, it is reasonable to anticipate that, with continued efficient organization both of production and of the markets therefor, progress should continue. Victoria has a comparatively compact territory producing a variety of raw materials, a temperate climate, an intelligent labour supply, large power resources, a growing home market, an extensive network of State-owned railways served by constantly improving feeder roads, and a good

system of highways and main roads. The Commonwealth Government's policy of protection, by tariffs, for local industries has no doubt been of assistance in attracting capital for investment in manufacturing industries in this State.

In the table below particulars indicating the development of the manufacturing industries of Victoria during the twenty-year period 1923-24 to 1942-43 are given.

Attention is especially drawn to the fact that statistics of the baking industry were included for the first time in the year 1927-28.

VICTORIA—GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials used (including Containers).	Value of Output.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
			£	£	£	£
1924 ..	7,289	156,162	53,196,475	27,472,084	62,217,874	113,921,927
1925 ..	7,425	154,158	61,031,975	29,057,052	65,205,233	118,177,398
1926 ..	7,461	152,959	60,396,500	29,329,400	67,164,445	119,986,439
1927 ..	7,690	161,639	63,850,005	31,822,589	69,816,935	127,397,951
1928 ..	8,245	160,357	67,507,020	32,087,851	69,637,778	128,465,317
1929 ..	8,197	156,568	69,909,370	31,533,586	70,100,456	127,897,463
1930 ..	8,195	151,009	72,011,020	30,517,535	66,770,302	122,811,099
1931 ..	8,194	126,016	70,990,071	23,279,689	50,380,110	93,425,795
1932 ..	8,204	128,265	68,350,575	21,258,599	51,727,685	93,388,617
1933 ..	8,612	144,428	67,827,428	23,096,512	56,757,681	102,085,429
1934 ..	8,896	156,334	68,834,279	24,819,143	59,776,270	108,496,310
1935 ..	9,100	169,691	70,591,677	27,318,815	63,387,061	117,182,857
1936 ..	9,160	183,390	71,872,906	30,593,707	74,568,265	134,043,170
1937 ..	9,165	191,383	75,161,894	33,192,904	78,233,032	142,692,192
1938 ..	9,241	201,789	77,207,830	37,228,543	85,926,478	157,050,725
1939 ..	9,250	201,831	80,596,625	38,305,885	80,721,680	152,967,611
1940 ..	9,215	212,461	84,553,699	41,920,726	93,390,751	174,304,401
1941 ..	9,121	237,636	92,050,326	52,294,673	112,024,332	209,348,845
1942 ..	8,918	258,400	98,157,370	67,158,613	136,058,136	257,281,080
1943 ..	8,738	262,357	104,605,310	76,033,111	144,778,354	277,678,940

NOTE:—Prior to 1924-25 the amounts taken by working proprietors as drawings were not included in the figures in column 5 (Salaries and Wages paid).

**Factories and
Wages Board
Legislation.**

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873 and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards" are further referred to in Part VI., "Social Condition," of this *Year-Book*.

Statistics Act
1928.

Statistics relating to the manufacturing industries of Victoria are collected by the Government Statist in accordance with the provisions of the *Statistics Act 1928*.

In the year 1902, Australian statisticians adopted a uniform classification of industries for statistical purposes in all States. A factory was then defined as "any establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or any establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail) or for export." In 1930, a new classification, based upon that used in Great Britain for census purposes, was adopted. The definition of a factory was unchanged.

Added Value. In estimating the relative importance of various industries, or the value of manufacturing industry as a whole, the method used is to calculate the value added in the process of manufacture, termed "added value." This is arrived at in the following way:—From the value of output of each industry are deducted the most important items of manufacturing expense such as costs of raw materials, containers, fuel and light, repairs to plant and machinery, replacement of tools, and any other important costs of manufacture, the difference being the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and representing the fund available for the payment of wages, rent, interest, minor expenses, and profit.

It is considered that, owing to the duplication of materials used, the finished product of one process of manufacture forming, as it often does, the raw material for another, an inaccurate impression would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the woolscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

The concept of "Added value" prevents this double counting, gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries, and also provides a good basis for estimating and comparing productive efficiency in manufacturing.

The subjoined table shows the value added per person employed in each class of manufacturing industry for the year ended 30th June, 1943.

As the extent of the mechanization of particular industries affects the value added by manufacturing, comparisons between the different classes of industry would have to take into account interest on the capital employed and depreciation of plant and machinery.

VICTORIA—VALUE ADDED BY PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE 1942-43.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	Value Added per Person Employed.
		£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,964	1,274,292	649
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	2,676	1,302,267	487
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	25,615	12,650,587	494
4. Industrial metals, machines, im- plements, and conveyances ..	99,220	45,235,758	456
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	1,217	491,474	404
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	29,078	11,436,356	393
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	4,449	2,138,863	481
8. Clothing	33,640	10,564,374	314
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	30,549	18,030,792	590
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	8,457	3,594,979	425
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	2,978	1,228,874	413
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book- binding, &c.	12,091	5,964,115	493
13. Rubber	2,911	2,014,857	692
14. Musical instruments	46	16,763	364
15. Miscellaneous products	4,995	2,034,608	407
16. Heat, light, and power	2,471	3,400,788	1,376
Total	262,357	121,379,747	463*

* Average for whole State.

As added value is based on value of output, the added value per employee is affected not only by output per employee, but also by the price obtained, and should, therefore, in a comparison of the results of different years, be corrected to allow for variations in price levels. Other important factors are the quantity and the efficiency of the machinery used in the process of manufacture.

The table hereunder summarizes the total value added by the process of manufacturing in each of the past ten years.

VICTORIA—VALUE ADDED BY PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

Year ended 30th June—	Value of Output.	Expenses of Manufactur- ing.*	Value Added.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added per Person Employed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£	£	£		£
1934 ..	108,496,310	64,294,665	44,201,645	156,334	283
1935 ..	117,182,857	68,420,266	48,762,591	169,691	287
1936 ..	134,043,170	79,999,480	54,043,690	183,390	295
1937 ..	142,692,192	83,979,911	58,712,281	191,383	307
1938 ..	157,050,725	92,161,335	64,889,390	201,789	322
1939 ..	152,967,611	86,971,542	65,996,069	201,831	327
1940 ..	174,304,401	100,273,914	74,030,487	212,461	348
1941 ..	209,348,845	120,348,134	89,000,711	237,636	375
1942 ..	257,281,080	146,343,466	110,937,614	258,400	429
1943 ..	277,678,940	156,299,193	121,379,747	262,357	463

* "Expenses of manufacturing" includes the following costs only:—Raw materials, containers, fuel and light, tools replaced, repairs to plant and machinery, lubricating oil, and water.

Column 3 deducted from column 2 gives column 4, which when divided by column 5 gives Column 6.

**Production of
different
industries,
1942-43.**

The classification of industries, as adopted in 1930, is set out in the next table. The data shown was compiled from returns rendered compulsorily by all factory proprietors in Victoria. It should, however, be noted that, under war conditions, the records of production of certain industries, whilst measuring the volume and value of such production, represent, in many cases, and in some instances to a considerable degree, products other than that for which the firms are classified

VICTORIAN FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, MANUFAC

Nature of Industry.	Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines.	Average Number Employed.		Salaries and Wages Paid.
			Males.	Females.	
No.	H.P.	No.	No.	£	
Class 1.—Non metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	117	31,160	1,814	150	639,105
Lime, plaster, and asphalt ..	45	2,465	391	37	134,677
Marble, slate, &c.	31	1,290	151	4	52,371
Cement and cement goods ..	28	8,606	885	29	288,429
Other ..	13	18,799	387	80	163,628
Class 2.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	78	13,686	2,219	457	758,452
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks ..	35	8,043	618	56	196,446
Earthenware, china, and porcelain ..	23	1,825	753	243	268,477
Glass, including bottles.	18	3,816	841	157	291,708
Other ..	2	2	7	1	1,821
Class 3.—Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease	246	54,124	15,229	10,386	8,133,948
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines ..	82	10,484	1,920	1,326	947,228
Explosives ..	11	25,306	10,476	8,063	6,042,018
White lead, paints, and varnish ..	40	1,547	327	71	126,555
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake) ..	4	531	81	8	35,367
Oils, mineral ..	16	548	163	34	57,373
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works ..	28	2,820	426	5	152,629
Soap and candles ..	15	2,459	510	218	211,493
Chemical fertilizers ..	6	6,829	598	26	214,795
Inks, polishes, &c.	33	869	212	216	114,419
Other ..	11	2,731	516	419	232,071
Class 4.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances	2,481	164,391	85,484	13,736	33,075,498
Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel ..	183	14,184	5,130	158	1,867,852
Engineering (not marine or electrical) ..	569	48,301	21,433	2,679	8,295,575
Extracting and refining of other metals and alloys ..	7	133	101	7	41,888
Electrical apparatus ..	124	7,375	4,094	1,362	1,509,655
Tram and railway workshops ..	24	6,123	8,362	459	2,766,482
Motor vehicles and cycles—					
(i) Construction and assembly ..	19	2,115	1,972	278	842,546
(ii) Repairs ..	772	4,251	3,837	396	1,173,416
Motor-bodies ..	62	5,808	3,716	352	1,415,512
Horse-drawn vehicles ..	84	427	294	8	74,801
Cycle and motor accessories ..	55	3,504	2,008	862	867,574
Aeroplanes ..	33	7,244	11,176	2,278	4,699,510
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering ..	18	7,339	1,726	30	702,260
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools) ..	35	2,838	1,046	195	371,951
Agricultural implements ..	57	12,480	4,359	314	1,613,970
Brass and copper ..	112	4,872	2,778	504	1,068,300
Galvanized-iron working and tin-smithing ..	111	3,396	2,587	965	984,441
Wireworking (including nails) ..	37	2,282	831	137	287,336
Art metal works ..	11	408	133	58	50,180
Stoves and ovens ..	17	1,832	655	114	244,391
Gas fittings and meters ..	3	18	164	1	54,186
Lead mills ..	5	527	64	5	19,315
Arms ..	5	24,558	5,926	1,193	2,896,870
Wireless apparatus ..	17	635	1,023	531	395,328
Die sinking and engraving ..	22	356	322	167	169,261
Other metal works ..	99	3,385	1,747	683	662,898

TURING COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1942-43.

Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricat- ing Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.	Value Added.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
221,294	12,008	93,185	950,016	2,550,795	1,274,292	723,198	1,385,429
30,321	1,721	8,862	239,718	514,154	233,532	117,323	135,587
2,427	576	2,840	27,750	110,293	76,700	38,769	29,913
128,467	4,314	62,008	447,529	1,302,305	659,987	337,677	640,147
60,079	5,397	19,475	235,019	624,043	304,073	229,429	579,782
258,771	15,162	86,288	387,680	2,050,168	1,302,267	660,841	629,086
64,187	3,723	14,227	34,476	366,480	249,867	225,967	256,475
49,651	1,784	18,753	73,659	518,527	374,680	192,288	154,310
144,926	9,620	53,305	279,395	1,163,315	676,069	236,721	217,754
7	35	3	150	1,840	1,651	5,865	547
600,527	100,561	644,340	14,120,858	28,116,873	12,650,587	5,843,244	6,275,979
120,437	13,748	78,752	2,703,294	5,099,315	2,183,084	932,915	1,112,526
270,731	61,215	429,616	6,611,117	15,048,855	7,676,176	3,532,300	3,713,346
7,891	914	7,193	462,220	799,613	321,395	143,987	62,283
5,512	559	4,310	423,505	493,305	59,419	35,894	22,013
7,662	2,645	5,675	528,999	663,652	118,671	50,246	48,337
57,538	3,678	24,637	343,793	815,225	385,579	126,613	120,381
64,662	6,023	40,485	710,018	1,678,004	856,816	196,480	175,289
23,401	4,614	28,765	1,038,114	1,445,439	350,545	463,346	687,572
4,889	937	3,435	532,583	876,493	334,649	143,845	53,106
37,804	6,228	21,472	767,215	1,196,972	364,253	217,618	281,126
1,283,077	156,535	1,770,291	34,319,384	82,765,045	45,235,758	14,882,050	13,529,444
177,613	13,381	172,660	1,813,678	4,762,347	2,585,015	656,553	644,726
320,614	45,198	561,065	8,873,729	22,014,675	12,214,069	3,203,929	3,252,671
4080	121	6,258	201	441,170	535,720	38,435	14,330
49,887	3,805	63,514	2,378,219	4,725,207	2,229,782	733,398	509,415
70,925	2,646	44,731	1,447,275	4,765,858	3,200,281	1,522,827	1,223,432
26,013	2,019	39,479	1,327,266	2,468,327	1,073,550	414,951	60,909
39,029	7,442	38,129	904,039	2,927,836	1,939,197	1,418,465	334,871
27,933	5,265	76,877	2,016,911	3,937,805	1,810,819	635,747	209,719
3,500	515	5,551	54,031	163,721	100,124	89,185	20,920
38,827	8,974	43,537	881,194	2,422,913	1,450,381	372,118	277,166
72,914	20,272	136,084	2,541,514	8,214,158	5,443,374	802,998	1,034,413
16,943	2,072	20,780	386,066	1,346,871	921,010	610,165	346,897
28,019	1,987	23,524	487,030	1,132,347	591,787	160,544	231,928
134,433	8,989	98,871	1,319,980	3,583,298	2,021,025	612,708	697,089
52,997	4,214	60,930	1,702,133	3,423,833	1,603,559	485,975	410,112
31,679	3,236	30,407	3,383,699	5,314,190	1,815,119	538,916	438,763
14,289	2,543	20,234	629,152	1,117,477	451,259	272,407	153,558
2,050	190	3,256	28,311	105,344	71,537	30,248	15,195
12,524	1,514	14,755	203,760	616,947	384,394	125,067	144,928
1,560	95	348	24,633	96,525	69,889	22,150	4,142
4,872	135	3,647	113,880	165,556	43,022	28,508	15,255
108,969	17,708	191,065	1,820,816	5,375,309	3,236,211	1,500,024	3,124,055
9,783	772	26,348	649,995	1,217,294	530,396	149,810	98,471
3,606	254	7,372	110,818	442,350	320,300	74,270	54,745
30,018	3,138	30,329	1,221,054	1,983,687	593,938	382,652	211,734

VICTORIAN FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, MANUFACTURING

Nature of Industry.	Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines.	Average Number Employed.		Salaries and Wages Paid.
			Males.	Females.	
No.	H.P.	No.	No.	£	
Class 5.—Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate	106	2,133	853	364	349,626
Jewellery	44	375	173	149	77,702
Watches and clocks	14	292	256	139	131,969
Gold, silver, and electroplate	45	1,388	384	71	127,000
Other	3	78	40	5	12,946
Class 6.—Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	433	58,153	11,020	18,058	6,642,141
Cotton	31	8,457	1,006	1,846	656,133
Wool, worsted, etc. (including wool scouring	65	32,244	5,576	6,475	2,992,594
Hosiery and other knitted goods	226	6,906	2,406	7,939	2,074,893
Silk, natural and artificial	11	1,542	102	410	99,267
Flax	17	1,286	521	254	180,005
Rope and cordage	9	5,577	856	662	381,213
Canvas goods, tents, &c.	24	92	151	203	81,828
Bags and sacks	21	222	83	70	34,474
Other	29	1,827	319	199	141,734
Class 7.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	179	11,401	3,313	1,136	1,343,289
Furriers and fur dressing	45	311	117	140	66,589
Fellmongery	22	2,276	709	6	248,885
Tanning and leather dressing	38	7,879	1,956	69	694,263
Saddlery, harness, and whips	9	62	71	174	54,756
Machine belting	7	505	97	7	38,446
Bags and trunks	47	250	261	559	179,807
Other leather goods	11	118	102	181	60,543
Class 8.—Clothing	1,647	14,156	8,896	24,744	6,961,498
Tailoring and ready-made clothing	336	1,327	1,539	6,304	1,535,543
Waterproof and oilskin clothing	6	279	102	347	102,702
Dressmaking	411	1,160	497	6,687	1,256,526
Millinery	56	168	72	754	143,971
Shirts, collars, and underclothing	94	990	244	3,026	544,332
Stays and corsets	12	270	75	576	122,062
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves	15	33	27	289	55,507
Hats and caps	33	1,505	581	599	304,004
Gloves	23	103	64	420	89,287
Boots and shoes	167	4,985	4,290	4,244	2,150,133
Boot repairing	388	505	574	21	143,052
Boot accessories	20	307	147	208	80,919
Umbrellas and walking sticks	3	8	12	24	8,674
Dyeworks and cleaning	64	2,345	602	826	336,223
Other	19	171	70	428	88,563
Class 9.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,424	105,331	20,765	9,784	8,430,935
Grain milling	35	8,867	841	54	279,227
Cereal foods and starch	23	7,071	668	458	303,533
Cattle and poultry foods	5	326	42	6	18,288
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing	80	2,111	350	21	104,952
Bakeries	592	2,866	2,471	774	859,536
Biscuits	9	1,550	572	740	274,463
Confectionery	53	7,376	707	1,127	423,775
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning	32	5,490	1,984	1,975	940,869
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar	15	955	263	209	112,313
Bacon curing	16	3,648	519	39	163,662
Butter and cheese factories, &c.	159	17,523	3,117	753	1,146,015
Margarine and butterine	9	378	76	11	27,024
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts	12	958	615	614	332,937
Condiments, coffee, spices, &c.	75	2,728	522	734	275,369
Ice and refrigerating	90	21,266	2,674	219	966,716
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	85	1,285	682	183	234,857
Breweries	8	6,597	1,442	35	575,840

COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1942-43—continued.

Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricat- ing Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.	Value Added.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
14,173	1,474	8,934	374,314	890,369	491,474	260,371	111,502
2,145	318	959	123,236	253,892	127,234	92,801	19,428
2,907	335	1,893	131,329	309,759	173,295	47,495	37,273
8,243	717	5,017	74,221	262,403	174,205	110,504	50,488
878	104	1,065	45,528	64,315	16,740	9,571	4,313
521,397	75,036	605,259	16,704,417	29,342,465	11,436,356	4,207,206	4,097,708
50,833	5,929	56,683	1,730,145	3,045,281	1,201,691	614,759	1,031,318
314,501	46,875	324,502	7,664,482	13,267,842	4,917,482	1,499,939	1,529,782
106,568	15,139	158,160	4,521,834	8,364,803	3,563,102	1,418,384	964,452
4,863	412	5,036	209,269	425,999	206,319	100,005	87,380
5,134	379	6,714	485,937	713,951	215,787	111,274	135,954
25,331	3,598	32,560	953,931	1,803,460	788,040	199,664	239,975
1,214	240	1,946	325,970	471,003	141,633	83,296	7,439
907	236	1,839	322,750	394,543	68,811	42,715	13,061
12,046	2,228	17,819	490,099	855,683	333,491	137,170	88,347
84,983	23,838	74,580	3,508,578	5,828,842	2,138,863	960,945	404,440
1,691	528	1,268	111,323	236,724	121,914	124,525	17,855
30,684	8,724	19,009	797,242	1,275,665	420,006	204,217	104,569
47,366	13,897	47,334	1,936,067	3,050,951	1,006,287	419,424	211,704
171	27	193	136,164	213,350	76,795	18,375	1,966
1,732	135	834	107,061	200,011	90,249	40,902	39,717
2,505	389	3,647	334,065	663,758	323,152	126,067	21,498
834	138	2,295	84,656	188,383	100,460	27,435	7,131
163,785	15,572	206,643	13,649,843	24,600,217	10,564,374	4,490,900	1,255,903
33,182	1,724	24,577	3,425,447	5,591,484	2,106,554	916,332	183,743
3,771	408	3,382	288,071	462,809	167,177	59,944	22,700
18,654	987	17,923	2,517,468	4,458,723	1,903,691	1,175,710	225,258
3,256	254	1,376	198,081	452,481	249,514	132,022	14,496
9,566	1,035	14,343	1,656,163	2,485,391	804,284	396,717	99,052
1,626	160	4,366	219,936	495,622	269,534	127,503	28,415
879	56	359	214,211	354,778	139,273	57,972	2,699
14,357	2,159	13,001	332,263	819,566	457,786	174,444	80,718
886	34	2,408	110,226	236,133	122,579	39,676	13,471
33,457	3,666	90,651	4,046,432	7,357,218	3,183,012	636,763	431,187
3,013	277	1,195	108,901	306,515	193,129	386,587	30,209
2,580	340	10,193	185,879	362,567	163,575	50,291	19,556
109	1	15	10,596	28,683	17,962	14,190	195
36,282	4,206	20,421	110,933	744,434	572,592	234,274	185,283
2,167	265	2,433	225,236	443,813	213,712	88,475	18,921
1,173,700	138,153	634,876	42,896,475	62,873,996	18,030,792	10,604,747	7,367,513
57,436	5,882	24,989	3,016,400	3,677,949	573,242	627,288	492,992
66,632	7,911	28,904	1,231,629	2,031,932	696,856	453,454	458,026
867	96	658	107,043	157,193	48,529	24,880	5,866
10,737	1,231	4,330	553,866	726,170	156,006	108,607	48,756
115,766	7,398	36,897	2,494,883	4,290,071	1,635,127	1,264,463	432,115
35,952	2,038	8,236	790,769	1,474,333	637,338	201,741	155,813
44,795	4,060	13,680	1,282,546	2,412,183	1,067,102	437,430	426,554
66,001	12,457	56,783	4,145,924	6,086,940	1,805,145	623,730	362,499
11,753	2,245	11,793	464,653	751,352	260,908	146,036	67,237
22,806	2,837	12,448	1,362,182	1,652,468	252,195	212,512	99,088
312,317	19,849	121,054	12,441,760	15,262,179	2,367,199	1,405,563	1,386,617
3,291	1,249	3,418	190,165	292,197	94,074	21,207	11,191
24,148	3,937	34,860	2,185,066	2,973,694	725,683	111,730	93,219
23,956	3,984	19,428	1,477,286	2,210,501	685,847	444,472	167,742
120,510	16,769	119,984	387,354	2,029,759	1,385,142	1,382,863	665,852
12,904	3,712	15,812	569,992	1,096,699	494,279	288,142	108,484
79,381	19,392	45,682	1,417,857	2,676,126	1,113,814	762,219	861,935

VICTORIAN FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, MANUFACTURING

Nature of Industry.	Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines.	Average Number Employed.		Salaries and Wages Paid.
			Males.	Females.	
	No.	H.P.	No.	No.	£
Class 9—continued.					
Distilleries	9	1,288	165	16	62,668
Malting	14	1,227	302	15	124,492
Bottling	14	341	197	55	78,825
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	10	2,006	743	1,306	509,426
Dried fruits	20	1,563	603	226	189,507
Ice cream	19	1,864	135	116	67,509
Sausage skins	9	94	263	14	91,545
Other	31	5,953	812	84	267,587
Class 10.—Woodworking and Basketware	699	41,645	8,011	446	2,479,249
Sawmills (forest)	177	10,116	1,867	21	555,250
Sawmills (town)	107	12,856	1,652	48	487,097
Joinery	186	5,269	1,642	103	521,227
Cooperage	11	538	192	1	67,582
Boxes and cases	106	10,434	1,886	94	581,297
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c.	71	1,748	435	58	142,610
Basket, wicker, bamboo, &c.	14	99	108	27	35,607
Perambulators	12	65	89	29	28,154
Other	15	520	140	65	60,425
Class 11.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.	331	7,941	2,189	789	783,142
Cabinet and furniture making	236	5,597	1,676	116	504,736
Bedding and mattresses	43	2,133	341	352	172,903
Furnishing drapery	35	111	99	241	72,137
Picture frames	8	18	22	20	9,202
Blinds, window, verandah, &c.	9	82	51	60	24,164
Class 12.—Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	615	66,952	7,988	4,103	3,268,488
Newspapers, &c.	114	6,699	1,560	171	555,425
Printing—Government, &c.	3	913	596	362	250,934
General printing, &c.	362	6,851	2,847	1,676	1,184,319
Stationery and paper products	25	1,008	220	359	134,897
Stereotyping and electrotyping	8	166	49	7	18,618
Process and photo engraving	14	172	169	26	60,566
Cardboard boxes, cartons, &c.	37	2,009	567	852	305,002
Paper bags	14	252	68	149	42,645
Other paper and printing	38	50,882	1,912	501	716,082
Class 13.—Rubber Goods	76	24,055	2,148	763	915,044
Class 14.—Musical Instruments	10	25	45	1	13,956
Class 15.—Miscellaneous Products	187	5,890	2,920	2,075	1,328,798
Celluloid and similar compositions	25	1,840	571	459	245,669
Buttons	9	65	26	61	20,351
Brooms and brushes	20	363	224	309	111,001
Surgical, and other scientific instruments	63	864	1,003	315	398,842
Toys, games, and sports requisites	32	392	153	170	69,039
Artificial flowers	7	18	18	62	17,565
Other	31	2,348	925	699	466,331
Class 16.—Heat, Light, and Power	109	606,625	2,446	25	909,942
Electric light and power—					
(a) Government	8	540,284	995	13	422,783
(b) Local authority	36	55,100	315	1	101,851
(c) Companies	26	4,278	69	4	19,917
Gas works—					
(a) Local authority	9	89	79	1	26,094
(b) Companies	30	6,874	988	6	339,297
Total all Classes ..	8,738	1,209,668	175,340	87,017	76,033,111

COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1942-43—continued.

Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricat- ing Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers	Articles Produced or Work Done.	Value Added.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
36,597	8,375	13,961	410,181	759,823	290,709	227,333	234,035
26,650	3,501	5,520	607,362	927,491	284,458	396,529	106,232
3,349	557	3,176	184,854	325,112	133,176	165,346	14,380
11,641	1,965	16,286	2,838,056	4,349,751	1,481,803	343,192	288,846
7,471	844	5,977	229,635	731,738	487,811	143,075	118,173
9,398	1,053	5,834	272,419	685,309	396,605	165,558	87,926
3,374	1,335	1,592	146,216	343,038	190,521	50,712	8,359
65,368	5,446	23,574	4,088,377	4,949,988	767,223	596,665	665,596
100,152	21,649	133,749	4,013,510	7,864,039	3,594,979	1,250,436	1,046,115
28,709	10,972	60,455	575,212	1,493,189	817,841	86,730	461,780
25,187	4,165	26,668	1,139,522	1,945,325	749,783	317,889	217,039
12,454	1,597	11,027	766,662	1,512,151	720,411	344,411	111,733
1,841	693	1,789	62,881	158,575	91,371	24,644	27,529
23,525	3,254	24,939	1,136,571	1,966,030	777,741	271,357	148,274
4,073	584	5,012	141,997	375,147	223,481	102,305	56,087
585	106	1,944	37,189	98,721	58,897	21,398	1,824
418	19	372	55,047	102,481	46,625	29,375	2,648
3,360	259	1,543	98,429	212,420	108,829	52,327	19,201
19,749	2,613	18,425	1,712,283	2,981,944	1,228,874	839,939	177,302
10,997	1,736	9,870	691,115	1,475,710	761,992	543,238	103,909
7,207	633	7,141	724,688	1,040,260	300,591	175,998	59,653
909	178	443	223,261	341,126	116,335	79,778	8,408
154	26	27	8,733	24,693	15,753	18,225	1,550
482	40	944	64,486	100,155	34,203	22,700	3,782
327,761	33,284	248,096	6,144,622	12,717,878	5,964,115	3,860,236	3,342,444
21,803	4,847	8,335	597,529	1,463,540	831,026	781,658	506,353
6,265	1,144	4,816	207,876	551,530	331,429	204,400	63,393
31,210	5,580	28,252	1,752,556	3,837,455	1,019,848	1,486,416	965,714
4,556	444	6,572	347,598	671,853	312,683	147,923	104,706
942	32	433	13,691	43,633	28,535	22,902	15,632
1,549	217	1,378	15,581	110,220	91,495	82,765	31,347
12,967	2,128	13,256	781,010	1,479,334	669,973	340,969	263,626
1,076	290	1,480	243,753	319,023	72,424	81,099	59,339
247,393	18,593	183,574	2,185,028	4,241,290	1,606,702	712,104	1,332,334
145,421	14,411	121,762	3,024,915	5,321,366	2,014,857	626,600	653,222
264	19	326	3,493	20,865	16,763	22,830	3,008
43,072	5,435	64,055	1,645,963	3,793,133	2,034,608	859,672	623,215
17,173	2,752	22,054	319,445	776,341	414,917	137,180	152,021
480	10	550	11,905	43,377	30,432	17,730	8,716
2,175	403	3,059	201,176	423,394	216,581	57,135	37,241
6,120	743	18,613	376,846	977,548	575,226	186,514	119,933
2,152	219	2,269	101,707	219,995	113,648	63,605	20,569
522	23	305	15,258	40,504	24,396	24,725	4,880
14,450	1,285	17,205	619,626	1,311,974	659,408	372,783	279,855
997,641	42,930	195,583	1,324,003	5,960,945	3,400,788	2,548,837	11,060,948
822,357	3,759	68,797	666	3,277,581	2,382,002	1,851,779	7,264,885
147,707	8,536	12,841	930	393,300	223,286	236,597	921,192
20,270	3,337	2,805	86	66,119	39,621	22,447	98,839
2,299	635	3,681	62,577	103,393	34,201	28,018	121,715
5,008	26,663	107,459	1,259,744	2,120,552	721,678	409,996	2,654,317
5,955,767	658,680	4,906,392	144,778,354	277,678,940	121,379,747	52,642,052	51,963,258

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features of the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

Tanning was one of the earliest industries established in Victoria; in the year 1850 there were thirteen tanneries in the State. Particulars relating to the industry for the year 1933-34 and the past five years are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—TANNERIES.

Item.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of establishments ..	53	41	40	42	41	38
Number of persons engaged ..	2,139	2,221	2,182	2,083	2,149	2,025
Horsepower of engines used ..	4,615	7,903	8,038	8,308	7,797	7,879
Value of plant and machinery £	268,896	243,067	237,601	238,832	228,515	211,704
Value of land and buildings £	421,212	422,437	411,915	420,447	422,302	419,424
Salaries and wages paid £	372,406	489,647	496,068	516,416	653,683	694,263
Fuel, light, and power £	33,025	36,680	38,322	41,132	47,391	47,366
Value of materials used £	1,348,060	1,268,331	1,647,665	1,720,466	1,939,395	1,936,067
Value of output .. £	2,029,007	2,113,299	2,581,623	2,663,387	3,080,318	3,050,951
Value added to materials £	614,230	770,538	850,965	859,607	1,032,912	1,006,287
Materials treated—						
Cow and ox hides No.	762,541	793,069	847,697	890,464	900,740	985,410
Calf hides .. "	709,403	377,126	486,110	510,647	572,657	549,558
Other skins and pelts .. "	1,429,068	996,618	831,399	952,443	918,538	1,042,824
Bark used .. tons	10,331	10,600	11,218	10,538	8,636	6,395
Sole leather produced lb.	13,079,341	11,342,423	13,461,162	13,853,824	15,043,710	14,767,165

The value of leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1943, was £28,904, whilst during the same period the value of leather exported overseas amounted to £298,309.

Soap, candles, &c. The manufacture of soap was also one of the earliest of Victorian industries. In the year 1850 the recorded production of the four establishments then operating was 5,840 cwt. of soap. The following table indicates the development, which has since taken place.

VICTORIA—SOAP FACTORIES.

Item.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of establishments ..	20	18	16	14	13	15
Number of persons engaged ..	661	711	713	761	750	728
Horsepower of engines used ..	684	1,839	2,142	2,031	1,995	2,469
Value of plant and machinery £	232,283	203,998	186,601	177,574	183,833	175,289
Value of land and buildings £	197,436	213,789	207,550	199,789	196,925	196,480
Salaries and wages paid £	111,322	137,232	141,652	160,865	189,351	211,493
Fuel, light, and power £	23,975	33,182	38,426	44,448	58,931	64,682
Value of materials used £	427,629	497,178	542,553	570,208	755,861	710,018
Value of output ..	929,123	1,237,505	1,398,010	1,416,700	1,678,499	1,678,004
Value added to materials £	466,253	666,713	777,215	762,301	823,446	856,816
Materials treated—						
Tallow cwt.	210,911	190,245	220,195	222,908	323,656	363,189
Alkali "	89,633	109,048	115,912	107,299	120,156	66,768
Copra oil "	24,675	52,726	49,737	52,256	50,571	28,034
Output—						
Soap, household .. cwt.	224,333	192,283	202,221	170,608	221,163	189,860
" Sand "	28,272	37,875	31,422	32,977	33,187	36,619
" Toilet "	16,233	17,863	23,018	24,719	28,898	36,523
Soda crystals "	38,617	28,401	22,647	15,781	18,754	18,479

Other items of manufacture include soft soap, wool scouring soap, soap extract, candles, glycerine, &c.

Imports from overseas countries into Victorian ports in the year ended 30th June, 1943, included 40,403 lb. of soap, and 63,345 lb. of soap substitutes valued at £1,359 and £4,818 respectively.

These industries are grouped because some establishments which produce bricks also manufacture tiles, and others which produce tiles, also manufacture pipes and pottery. Factories manufacturing cement pipes and tiles are not included herein, but are grouped with those making cement and cement products.

VICTORIA—BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES AND TILES.

Item.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of establishments ..	73	83	83	87	81	58
Number of persons engaged ..	1,876	3,255	3,280	3,526	3,124	1,670
Horse-power of engines used ..	8,590	14,123	14,455	15,433	15,261	9,868
Value of plant and machinery £	447,938	606,389	607,451	598,125	570,819	410,785
Value of land and buildings £	520,495	525,804	543,885	562,128	546,562	318,255
Salaries and wages paid £	293,369	651,974	685,559	779,786	795,438	464,923
Fuel, light, and power £	107,159	229,675	239,243	273,698	250,413	113,838
Value of materials used £	83,685	149,473	156,775	206,717	175,217	108,135
Value of output ..	702,145	1,448,203	1,487,502	1,740,734	1,593,260	885,007
Value added to materials £	479,512	993,077	1,016,405	1,177,482	1,074,833	624,547
Production—						
Bricks, common .. (1,000)	120,657	197,245	186,835	206,700	169,180	40,018
Firebricks (1,000)	3,634	4,551	4,186	5,150	5,252	6,247
Roofing tiles (1,000)	4,866	13,737	13,288	14,256	11,959	1,402
Pipes, agricultural, &c. £	55,618	214,229	220,581	242,206	174,447	63,406
Pottery	114,059	291,483	294,451	368,868	405,426	418,378

**Forest
Sawmills.**

Detailed information in regard to the forest sawmills of the State for the five years 1938-39 to 1942-43 is given in the table which follows:—

VICTORIA—FOREST SAWMILLS.

Year Ended 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Sawn Timber Produced.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1939 ..	205	383,608	1,797	375,504	111,383,079	862,828
1940 ..	193	421,616	1,910	417,401	119,585,488	981,912
1941 ..	182	456,973	2,066	501,270	137,550,470	1,212,692
1942 ..	186	454,960	2,019	562,424	132,855,607	1,344,500
1943 ..	177	548,510	1,888	555,250	124,905,593	1,160,845

It should be noted that the number of persons employed is comprised of those working in the sawmills only—workers engaged in the felling and in the hauling of timber from forest to mill being excluded from the above figures.

In addition to the forest sawmills there were 522 other factories in the wood working group. Particulars relating to these for the year 1942-43 are given on pages 508 and 509.

The quantity of timber recorded as sawn in firewood sawmills in the year 1942-43 was 248,694 tons, valued at the sawmills at £273,255. There is also a large amount of firewood taken from the forests and from private land which does not pass through these sawmills and its value cannot be reliably estimated. Statistics collected from factories, mines and quarries show that, during 1942-43, 459,448 tons of firewood, which cost £322,609, were consumed.

**Agricultural
and Dairying
Machinery
Works.**

The value of production of the Agricultural Implement Industry is extremely liable to fluctuation due to seasonal influences and the effects of varying prices of primary products. In recent years, moreover, in common with the metal industries generally, production has been affected by the requirements of a war economy.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRYING MACHINERY WORKS.

Item.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of establishments ..	73	79	79	77	74	57
Number of persons employed	2,436	3,999	3,781	4,185	4,674	4,673
Horse-power of engines used ..	3,003	9,421	9,971	10,971	12,712	12,480
Value of land and buildings £	281,091	600,327	613,775	620,633	609,777	612,708
Value of plant and machinery £	282,827	562,705	563,275	599,735	604,379	697,089
Salaries and wages paid £	448,763	900,844	908,420	1,102,056	1,490,358	1,613,970
Value of materials used £	500,845	914,487	890,220	954,674	1,615,451	1,319,980
Fuel, light, and power used £	34,959	51,165	55,431	82,899	121,253	134,433
Value of output ..	£ 1,146,894	2,180,881	2,142,634	2,533,440	3,713,633	3,583,298

Bacon curing. In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1933-34 and the past five years.

VICTORIA—BACON FACTORIES.

Item.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of establishments ..	20	18	18	17	16	16
Number of persons employed	516	532	553	563	568	558
Horse-power of engines used	3,184	3,804	3,814	3,809	3,755	3,648
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 345,686	348,206	344,909	324,326	327,130	311,600
Salaries and wages paid £	117,713	129,111	128,968	144,603	154,705	163,662
Value of materials used £	640,271	823,987	916,359	959,293	1,052,468	1,362,182
Value of fuel and light £	17,626	16,412	16,631	18,419	19,018	22,806
Value of output ..	£ 887,186	1,039,391	1,149,538	1,249,374	1,330,184	1,652,468
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	187,092	170,189	170,905	198,663	189,614	186,912
Bacon and ham cured—						
In factories .. lb.	16,279,693	16,024,626	17,385,848	19,509,832	18,739,384	19,334,343
On farms .. lb.	1,455,760	485,511	500,457	530,097	*	*

* Not available.

Butter and cheese factories. The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1942-43 was 159. Of these 120 were making butter, 35 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 4 condensed milk, 13 powdered milk, 9 casein, and 4 milk sugar. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State:—

VICTORIA—BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

Year Ended 30th June.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1934	175	2,088,195	2,509	506,109	6,745,845
1935	179	2,116,447	2,711	543,372	8,213,097
1936	176	2,163,363	2,680	560,621	10,251,289
1937	175	2,315,765	2,859	629,230	10,825,003
1938	172	2,340,384	3,017	694,356	12,407,723
1939	174	2,437,090	2,926	707,527	11,453,619
1940	167	2,493,226	3,194	806,298	14,741,260
1941	168	2,668,317	3,427	888,385	14,510,552
1942	165	2,867,624	3,899	1,088,618	15,001,698
1943	159	2,792,180	3,870	1,146,015	15,262,179

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found on pages 506 and 507.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, ETC.).

The statistical definition of a factory (see page 501) excludes from enumeration many small bakeries. Of the 1,474 bakehouses registered at the Factories Department during the year 1942, only 592 come within the definition and are embraced by the table hereunder. However, there are indications that, where electric power is available, many small businesses now excluded are commencing to install electric motors for dough mixing, &c., and this should result in a gradual increase in the proportion of those coming within the definition.

It must be explained that the value quoted is the wholesale selling value of the goods at the factory exclusive of all selling and delivery costs.

VICTORIA—BAKERIES.

Item.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of factories ..	535	576	597	602	592	592
Number of persons employed	2,942	3,281	3,391	3,477	3,346	3,245
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,994	2,679	2,673	2,650	2,840	2,866
Value of land and buildings £	1,117,561	1,231,844	1,266,693	1,259,527	1,249,467	1,264,463
Value of plant and machinery £	366,329	415,927	451,758	448,604	442,782	432,115
Salaries and wages paid £	567,294	675,377	721,435	773,547	810,997	859,536
Value of materials used £	1,494,802	2,032,906	2,224,652	2,339,054	2,380,439	2,494,883
Fuel, light, and power used £	77,102	83,768	87,407	94,865	102,819	115,766
Repairs, oil and water used £	25,382	35,683	36,609	41,435	39,742	44,295
Total output ..	£ 2,520,665	3,479,340	3,689,027	3,995,872	4,141,700	4,290,071
Value added ..	£ 923,379	1,326,983	1,340,359	1,520,518	1,612,065	1,635,127
Value added per worker £	314	404	395	437	482	504
Flour used—tons (2,000 lb.)	93,443	92,770	105,944	100,668	107,554	109,892
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	54,422,715	55,386,952	57,017,198	61,048,763	65,178,853	64,200,620
Cakes, pastry, pies	£ *	1,581,795	1,695,367	1,798,455	2,029,798	2,246,428

*Not available.

Meat freezing and preserving works. Details of the production of frozen and preserved meat for the past five years are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING WORKS.

Item.	Year Ended 30th June.				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Frozen meat†—					
Cattle and calves	grs. 1,037,204	1,184,672	782,748	1,127,988	1,109,078
Sheep and lambs	No. 4,609,034	4,413,504	5,467,946	5,485,604	5,847,362
Rabbits and hares	Pairs 4,647,300	4,885,745	3,279,914	1,026,626	2,470,349
Poultry ..	" 249,701	364,817	392,395	373,873	321,414
Pigs ..	No. 78,324	67,319	191,958	61,219	54,802
Preserved meat ..	cwt. 66,256	65,496	131,898	343,350	496,390

† Includes chilled.

Imports and exports of meats, Victoria. The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen, chilled, and preserved meats during the year ended 30th June, 1943.

VICTORIA—MEAT IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1942-43.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Preserved by cold process		£		£
Beef	lb. ..	..	lb. 969,713	24,958
Lamb .. .. .	" ..	..	" 96,230,694	2,649,335
Mutton .. .. .	" ..	..	" 5,670,729	104,035
Pork .. .. .	" ..	..	" 490,066	22,379
Poultry .. .. .	" ..	..	Pr. 242	121
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	" ..	..	" 95,793	10,283
Veal .. .. .	" ..	..	lb. 52,405	1,380
Other .. .. .	" ..	..	" 3,962,441	126,319
Bacon and Hams .. .. .	" ..	..	" 1,202,131	82,059
Potted and Concentrated	" 231,165	50,015	" ..	11,716
Preserved in tins, &c. ..	" 40,050	4,069	" 16,051,716	568,510
Sausage Casings	cwt. 1,995	35,007	cwt. 15,756	321,863
Other .. .. .	" ..	..	" 230	15
Total value .. .. .	..	89,091	..	3,922,973

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, &c., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1933-34 and for the past five years.

VICTORIA—FLOUR MILLS.

Item.	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of establishments ..	39	38	36	37	36	35
Number of persons engaged	1,018	1,099	1,054	1,169	961	895
Horse-power of engines used	6,238	8,174	8,440	8,944	9,404	8,867
Value of plant and machinery £	483,187	492,065	501,585	509,532	508,082	492,992
Value of land and buildings £	492,511	595,565	598,045	643,514	656,432	627,288
Salaries and wages paid £	230,638	288,537	283,595	321,845	284,459	279,227
Fuel, light, and power £	52,287	57,944	55,863	70,032	56,109	57,436
Value of materials used £	2,782,475	3,378,044	3,361,425	4,661,214	3,262,391	3,016,400
Value of output	£ 3,530,866	3,972,336	4,007,867	5,409,163	3,859,135	3,677,949
Value added to materials £	665,437	503,309	555,368	636,564	505,615	573,242
Wheat ground into flour, bushels	19,274,937	21,026,412	19,099,585	21,879,279	15,452,897	14,133,140
Flour produced	395,566	436,828	397,698	452,812	312,147	286,946
(2,000 lb.)						
Bran produced	87,667	95,237	83,954	91,062	61,736	57,079
Pollard produced	84,307	90,180	90,915	100,106	68,514	59,050
Wheatmeal produced	67,511	152,804	163,179	203,394	289,750	404,100

During the year ended 30th June, 1943, 115,880 tons of flour, valued at £1,214,573 were exported from Victorian ports to countries beyond Australia.

**Jam, pickle,
and sauce
works.**

Particulars relating to jam, pickle and sauce factories and fruit and vegetable canning factories are given in the table hereunder, which shows the main items of output, etc., for the year 1933-34 and for the past five years.

VICTORIA—JAMS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVES, ETC.

Item.	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of establishments ..	46	43	45	48	49	47
Number of persons engaged ..	2,280	2,949	3,441	3,505	3,967	4,431
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,263	4,018	4,328	4,794	5,907	6,445
Value of plant and machinery £	297,402	342,749	358,401	379,571	395,078	429,736
Value of land and buildings £	517,129	675,362	714,648	734,355	745,373	769,766
Salaries and wages paid ..	354,708	545,758	635,018	727,035	879,525	1,053,182
Fuel, light, and power used £	26,259	38,671	43,324	50,307	61,718	78,354
Value of materials used ..	1,355,740	2,211,283	2,882,719	3,234,439	3,840,194	4,610,577
Value of output ..	2,159,672	3,390,421	4,439,409	5,129,684	5,807,778	6,838,292
Fresh fruit used .. cwt.	773,396	900,833	1,022,991	1,139,031	949,833	1,024,375
Sugar used ..	262,239	290,100	403,260	479,580	471,829	815,014
Output of—						
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	314,025	257,193	462,672	524,923	574,691	609,320
Fruit preserved in liquid ..	406,209	814,706	786,266	835,649	660,028	671,133
Fruit pulp ..	59,227	64,332	140,266	154,811	139,815	80,814
Sauce .. pints	6,906,114	9,299,365	11,128,988	10,672,798	11,413,867	12,617,134
Pickles ..	1,286,455	†2,537,772	†2,451,985	†2,752,466	†3,734,017	†3,957,466

† Includes Chutney.

**Beet Sugar
Industry.**

The Victorian Government operates a beet sugar factory at Maffra. A brief history of the beet sugar industry since its establishment in Victoria was given in the *Year-Book*, 1937-38.

Prices paid to growers for beet vary annually in accordance with the sugar content and the Australian price of sugar. The prices per ton for the past five years were as follows:—1938-39, 40s.; 1939-40, 46s.; 1940-41, 44s.; 1941-42, 43s.; 1942-43, 48s.

The following table contains particulars relating to the production, &c., of sugar for the past ten years.

VICTORIA—BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Year Ended 30th June.	Area.	Beet Yield.	Sugar Content.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	%	tons.
1934 ..	3,234	50,625	13·91	5,303
1935 ..	3,097	40,788	15·06	4,998
1936 ..	3,165	37,634	17·12	5,115
1937 ..	3,475	31,079	17·58	4,180
1938 ..	4,046	48,594	15·46	5,625
1939 ..	4,268	13,454	14·83	1,507
1940 ..	4,234	42,898	18·65	6,250
1941 ..	3,588	27,031	16·29	3,279
1942 ..	2,866	24,546	15·82	2,769
1943 ..	955	5,997	17·13	678

There was a noticeable decline in the area under beet in 1942-43. This can be ascribed generally to the reorganization of industry which is a necessary consequence of a war economy.

Breweries and Distilleries. Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1933-34 and for the past five years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

VICTORIA—BREWERIES.

Item.	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of breweries	10	9	9	8	8	8
Number of persons engaged	1,123	1,516	1,602	1,740	1,726	1,477
Horse-power of engines	4,034	6,611	6,611	6,570	6,593	6,597
Value of plant and machinery £	874,219	932,992	934,877	917,345	899,401	861,935
Value of land and buildings £	722,308	789,404	791,995	746,584	772,397	762,219
Salaries and wages paid £	357,034	517,505	551,710	594,733	634,350	575,840
Fuel, light and power used £	47,984	63,203	66,928	71,758	79,181	79,381
Value of materials used £	762,785	1,269,269	1,367,625	1,723,699	1,845,922	1,417,857
Value of output	1,909,253	2,966,119	3,101,825	3,791,335	3,504,521	2,676,126
Value added to materials £	1,017,189	1,485,990	1,515,038	1,828,644	1,448,003	1,113,814
Materials used—						
Sugar cwt.	82,433	124,918	128,053	145,316	146,846	125,242
Malt bush.	709,160	1,014,010	1,036,711	1,225,107	1,226,263	983,431
Hops lb.	626,140	846,801	842,939	969,372	964,736	829,302
Beer and stout made gals.	21,912,248	31,541,886	32,318,251	39,033,250	38,048,080	31,644,186

VICTORIA—DISTILLERIES.

Item.	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of distilleries	7	8	8	9	9	9
Number of persons engaged	110	90	82	95	152	181
Horse-power of engines	582	978	831	1,003	1,184	1,288
Value of plant and machinery £	167,487	160,418	150,159	140,718	206,419	234,035
Value of land and buildings £	200,559	220,579	216,885	209,961	232,833	227,333
Salaries and wages paid £	28,154	25,549	24,426	25,067	47,714	62,668
Fuel, light, and power £	7,416	9,551	7,866	6,161	18,996	36,597
Value of materials used £	55,078	73,901	65,961	68,208	232,339	410,181
Value of output	144,966	222,077	166,570	174,224	522,261	759,822
Materials used—						
Wine gals.	847,810	789,135	648,534	660,124	479,758	609,140
Malt bush.	53,192	72,704	51,722	62,491	138,108	159,317
Other grain "	64,299	84,728	71,051	75,969	161,500	197,620
Molasses lb.	1,798,832	1,217,552	387,856	25,010,720	14,459,760	12,486,992
Raw sugar, sugar, &c. lb.	...	...	...	81,200	31,252,368	56,984,144
Spirits distilled in distilleries proof gals.	502,448	583,837	455,113	1,728,013	3,964,984	6,112,874
Spirits distilled by vinegrowers proof gals.	28,422	22,883	14,568	10,425	14,754	9,164

Tobacco Factories. The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1942-43 was fifteen, of which five could not be classified statistically as factories and are consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 508. In the year

mentioned the remaining eleven gave employment to 2,049 persons, who were paid £509,426 in wages and who used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £632,038. The subjoined table shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by and the output of the full number of licensed establishments for the past ten years:—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Year Ended 30th June.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.		
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	No.	No.
1934 ..	1,589,744	3,737,635	5,034,477	18,932,673	473,677,018
1935 ..	1,494,725	3,784,672	4,815,978	19,479,242	550,359,781
1936 ..	1,543,839	4,132,698	5,121,360	22,226,147	615,493,655
1937 ..	1,509,120	4,150,400	4,906,102	22,744,652	670,676,576
1938 ..	1,565,159	4,727,731	5,229,385	23,076,385	837,549,346
1939 ..	1,592,449	5,093,062	5,296,000	22,797,977	1,032,768,141
1940 ..	1,753,752	5,069,611	5,043,425	21,654,357	1,219,518,315
1941 ..	1,842,953	5,432,331	5,131,890	25,273,046	1,419,168,642
1942 ..	1,927,629	5,922,807	5,538,393	27,107,268	1,515,517,910
1943 ..	1,973,027	5,722,124	5,829,487	19,914,219	1,350,087,444

Woollen mills. Victorian manufacturers supply nearly half of the Australian requirements in woollen piece goods. They have also developed an oversea export trade in wool tops and noils, the value of which, for the year, was £1,225,978.

VICTORIA—WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1934.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of establishments ..	41	53	56	58	62	65
Number of persons employed ..	9,231	9,896	11,039	11,999	12,060	12,051
Horse-power of engines ..	16,778	27,797	30,917	31,253	31,257	32,244
Value of plant and machinery £	1,585,677	1,773,475	1,722,679	1,647,047	1,596,452	1,529,782
Value of land and buildings £	1,196,546	1,298,132	1,314,754	1,368,439	1,496,219	1,499,939
Salaries and wages paid £	1,170,309	1,506,078	1,823,136	2,301,679	2,778,159	2,992,594
Fuel, light, and power £	167,435	173,703	219,869	247,533	283,854	314,501
Value of materials used £	2,657,884	3,248,754	4,248,982	5,271,044	7,192,043	7,664,482
Value of output ..	£ 4,950,498	5,956,106	7,955,722	10,587,546	12,683,553	13,267,842
Added value ..	£ 1,990,008	2,380,714	3,273,050	4,779,124	4,850,103	4,917,482
Scoured wool used .. lb.	17,333,386	19,257,012	26,196,498	31,805,094	44,826,929	44,026,360
Cotton used ..	939,943	866,270	958,130	719,225	189,143	81,403
Tweed and cloth made .. sq. yds.	14,100,111	13,133,128	15,482,349	17,778,417	17,827,084	18,870,925
Flannel made ..	5,217,334	1,852,585	1,307,599	2,240,188	2,211,209	2,068,775
Blankets ..	283,361	297,378	645,324	709,193	1,252,555	1,184,688
Rugs and shawls .. No.	110,096	77,513	104,734	62,800	54,993	43,190

Hosiery and Knitting.

Early records show that, in the year 1886-87, there were three hosiery factories in Victoria, employing 56 hands.

The capital value of land, buildings and machinery was £2,080. The following table shows the main details relating to this industry for the past five years :—

VICTORIA—HOSIERY AND KNITTING.

Item.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of establishments ..	221	231	234	231	226
Number of persons employed—					
Male ..	4,048	4,225	4,110	3,168	2,406
Female ..	8,451	9,071	9,260	8,914	7,939
Salaries and wages paid ..	1,681,591	1,928,655	2,098,569	2,196,960	2,074,893
Value of land and buildings ..	1,221,375	1,250,498	1,293,587	1,334,321	1,418,384
Value of plant and machinery ..	1,271,737	1,162,954	1,065,986	1,043,866	964,452
Value of materials used ..	2,618,243	3,420,147	4,283,690	4,792,235	4,521,834
Fuel, light, and power ..	79,810	93,883	94,252	97,793	106,568
Value of output ..	5,464,417	6,851,475	8,059,770	8,975,065	8,364,803
Added value ..	2,650,062	3,189,646	3,529,564	3,911,541	3,563,102
Yarn used—					
Woolen .. lb.	3,802,763	4,957,438	6,339,731	8,373,235	8,227,663
Cotton ..	2,979,849	3,804,668	5,163,312	4,554,819	5,187,578
Silk ..	919,595	718,592	498,863	278,784	21,012
Artificial silk ..	2,766,684	3,493,879	3,362,786	3,474,403	2,574,767
Stockings made .. doz. pair	*1,615,701	*1,805,444	*1,713,794	*1,382,951	*1,025,915
Socks made ..	†1,158,222	†1,318,437	†1,342,417	†1,479,776	†1,382,673
Garments made .. Number	16,553,520	21,381,804	21,644,604	23,924,496	22,651,620

* Women's socks and stockings only. † Includes Men's socks and stockings, doz. pair—1938-39, 892,631; 1939-40, 1,040,199; 1940-41, 1,047,463; 1941-42, 1,178,548; 1942-43, 1,164,919. Children's socks and stockings, doz. pair—1938-39, 265,591; 1939-40, 278,238; 1940-41, 294,954; 1941-42, 301,228; 1942-43, 217,754.

Boots and Shoes.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Item.	Year ended 30th June—						
	1934.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of establishments	169	162	158	168	166	164	167
Number of persons employed	9,420	9,497	9,609	10,491	10,038	9,814	8,534
Horse-power of engines used	2,799	3,440	3,710	4,518	4,626	4,746	4,985
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings ..	1,086,885	1,057,287	1,087,513	1,162,203	1,116,642	1,088,328	1,067,950
Salaries and wages paid ..	1,280,728	1,515,390	1,589,323	1,783,144	1,912,575	2,230,556	2,150,133
Fuel, light, and power ..	29,963	27,406	27,442	31,058	31,329	34,746	33,457
Value of materials used ..	2,111,827	2,477,930	2,409,106	2,964,461	3,218,336	4,174,394	4,045,432
Value of output ..	3,856,500	4,603,609	4,600,365	5,512,542	5,896,871	7,672,775	7,357,218
Boots and shoes made .. pairs	8,051,604	7,877,630	7,463,770	8,016,146	7,907,596	8,861,131	8,432,500
Slippers made ..	3,430,800	4,378,935	4,218,245	4,212,039	4,245,000	3,869,409	2,786,762

* Includes canvas shoes made.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, i.e., clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £24,910,037 in 1942-43, as compared with £14,820,538 in 1933-34. During the period 1933-34 to 1942-43 salaries and wages paid increased by 69 per cent., the value of materials used by 70 per cent., and the value of the output by 68 per cent. The number of persons employed, however, decreased by slightly over 3 per cent. This decrease was primarily due to manpower limitations as mentioned on page 499 of this issue.

Particulars of the industry for each of the past ten years are as follows :—

VICTORIA—DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1934	1,493	7,168	28,529	35,697	3,936,233	8,149,015	14,820,538
1935	1,540	7,694	30,246	37,940	4,236,961	8,228,047	15,082,449
1936	1,515	8,277	31,235	39,512	4,581,706	8,884,171	16,571,245
1937	1,417	9,828	30,981	40,809	4,770,768	8,831,838	16,655,155
1938	1,479	9,231	32,225	41,456	5,352,401	9,700,508	18,027,490
1939	1,441	9,350	31,840	41,190	5,471,374	9,164,940	17,703,544
1940	1,411	9,462	32,607	42,069	5,868,961	10,426,504	19,811,880
1941	1,423	9,406	32,925	42,331	6,454,817	12,469,012	23,070,998
1942	1,398	7,881	31,922	39,803	6,962,657	14,392,261	26,466,497
1943	1,295	6,279	28,186	34,465	6,653,613	13,819,869	24,910,037

Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are given in the next table :—

VICTORIA—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Generated.	Value of Output.
		£		£	Kilowatt Hours.	£
1934	93	6,494,657	1,281	284,811	830,910,000	1,506,903
1935	94	6,373,593	1,364	292,529	900,247,000	1,604,679
1936	93	6,336,498	1,414	314,961	981,189,000	1,677,499
1937	91	6,934,522	1,346	320,098	1,049,768,000	2,635,151
1938	81	6,327,762	1,306	345,576	1,071,596,000	2,524,528
1939	79	6,617,530	1,376	390,090	1,136,301,000	2,435,604
1940	78	7,467,138	1,445	418,511	1,252,936,000	2,673,351
1941	73	8,040,055	1,418	454,182	1,385,038,000	2,980,947
1942	71	8,119,400	1,418	486,931	1,539,960,000	3,415,892
1943	70	8,284,916	1,397	544,551	1,648,233,000	3,837,000

The reduction shown in the number of persons employed after 1935-36 was probably due to a more rigid exclusion of employees engaged in the transmission and distribution of electricity: the increase in the value of output to an alteration in the method of computing value at the generating station. In addition to the power stations shown above for the year 1942-43, there were a number of factories which generated electricity mostly for their own use; the recorded total thus generated for the year mentioned amounted to 164,534,000 kwh. Prior to 1937-38 the power generated in such factories was included in the production of electricity shown on the previous page.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

The State Electricity Commission was constituted by the *Electricity Commissioners Act* 1918 as amended by the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1920, now consolidated in the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1928. The Act provides for the appointment, for terms not exceeding seven years, of a chairman and three commissioners. The Commission's duties cover—

1. Control of generation, supply, and use of electricity in Victoria.
2. Investigation and, where practicable, development of all possible sources of power.
3. Promotion of the use of electricity.

The Commission is empowered to erect, acquire and operate electrical undertakings and to operate any business associated therewith; to supply electricity to corporations and to persons outside areas in which there are existing undertakings, to frame safety regulations, register electrical contractors, and to issue licences for electrical mechanics. It controls its own funds and all officers and employees required for the operation of the Act.

A comprehensive transmission system has been established, based upon the brown coal deposits at Yallourn. From Yallourn, two 132,000-volt lines transmit electricity to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives electricity from the Sugarloaf-Rubicon hydro-electric generating group in the north-eastern district.

There are generating stations at Newport, Richmond, Geelong, and Ballarat. All these generating sources are electrically inter-connected.

An hydro-electric scheme on the Kiewa River, to provide 104,000 kW. in economic instalments between 1942 and 1952, is under construction, while the peak load capacity at Newport is to be increased.

There are eight main receiving stations in addition to which there are 29 main metropolitan sub-stations, 7 distribution sub-stations at line voltage, and 3,419 metropolitan and rural sub-stations. High and low tension lines aggregated 5,052 and 4,009 route miles respectively, excluding 775 cable miles of underground cables. The Commission supplies the whole of the electricity requirements of the metropolitan area of Melbourne, excluding the railways. It retails direct in twenty-two of the metropolitan municipalities, in addition to outer metropolitan centres.

The rural centres supplied by the Commission number 557, of which 450 had no supply previously. These figures exclude the provincial cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong, where the Commission also operates tramways.

The Commission also operates a briquette factory at Yallourn. This includes eight steam presses and seven electric presses, the total capacity of which is 1,200 tons of brown coal briquettes a day. The bulk of the output is used for industrial purposes. By-product electricity is supplied from the briquette factory to the transmission system at Yallourn power station.

Gasworks. Particulars in regard to gasworks are given below for each of the past five years.

VICTORIA—GASWORKS.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1939 ..	39	828	223,512	391,092	7,129,698,000	217,850	1,348,989
1940 ..	39	878	238,088	411,554	7,693,470,000	234,669	1,487,584
1941 ..	39	893	254,205	449,653	8,367,358,000	251,043	1,604,590
1942 ..	39	960	290,857	522,067	9,289,804,000	295,821	1,872,474
1943 ..	39	1,074	365,391	579,956	10,129,175,000	323,191	2,223,945

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed being 1,785,500 in 1938-39, 1,683,945 in 1939-40, 1,413,000 in 1940-41, 1,045,609 in 1941-42, and 1,236,961 in 1942-43.

**Factory
output by
classes.**

The following table is an analysis of factory statistics designed to show the relative importance of the various classes of manufacturing in Victoria.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	2,993,612	3,118,040	3,261,351	3,145,439	2,550,795
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	2,294,715	2,423,409	2,823,250	2,886,317	2,050,168
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	10,115,983	12,292,943	17,183,876	25,037,087	28,116,873
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	30,718,898	33,932,842	45,813,454	67,969,927	82,765,045
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	1,010,767	1,175,843	1,455,564	1,351,672	890,369
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	14,523,484	18,983,926	23,785,447	28,205,495	29,342,465
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	3,721,705	4,610,192	5,048,982	5,583,322	5,828,842
8. Clothing ..	17,174,627	18,294,893	20,980,112	25,469,702	24,600,217
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	44,109,455	49,968,975	55,718,433	59,291,002	62,873,996
10. Woodworking and basket ware ..	5,320,115	6,012,196	7,069,862	8,005,131	7,864,030
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	2,924,892	3,216,575	3,711,540	3,891,886	2,981,944
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	9,070,629	9,882,802	11,239,335	12,101,259	12,717,878
13. Rubber ..	3,677,837	4,383,070	4,590,061	5,789,074	5,321,366
14. Musical instruments ..	30,282	40,049	75,849	70,431	20,865
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,496,017	1,807,711	2,006,192	3,194,970	3,793,133
16. Heat, light, and power ..	3,784,593	4,160,935	4,585,537	5,288,366	5,960,945
Total ..	152,967,611	174,304,401	209,348,845	257,281,080	277,678,940

Employment in factories.

The average number of persons employed in each class of industry is shown hereunder. The method of arriving at this average was altered in the year 1928-29, and it is now taken as the average number employed over the whole year, and not, as formerly, in the case of a seasonal factory working only for a portion of the year, the average for the period of operation.

The table of monthly employment in factories (see page 546) is designed to show seasonal employment.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,505	3,051	3,068	2,742	1,964
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	1,831	4,384	4,751	4,193	2,676
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	4,723	11,827	18,105	24,961	25,615
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	26,193	53,963	66,599	82,010	99,220
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	941	2,423	2,510	2,238	1,217
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	14,719	29,379	31,281	31,309	29,078
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	2,738	4,607	4,854	4,566	4,449
8. Clothing	30,157	39,442	39,400	38,151	33,640
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	20,024	28,112	30,028	31,052	30,549
10. Woodworking and basketware	4,483	7,948	8,755	8,926	8,457
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	2,674	4,750	4,901	4,286	2,978
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	10,641	13,928	14,001	13,099	12,091
13. Rubber	2,051	3,167	3,530	3,854	2,911
14. Musical instruments	298	99	151	132	46
15. Miscellaneous products	1,052	3,058	3,392	4,503	4,995
16. Heat, light, and power	1,986	2,323	2,310	2,378	2,471
Total	126,016	212,461	237,636	258,400	262,357

As compared with 1930-31—a year of acute financial depression—the number of persons employed in factories has increased by 108 per cent.

In only one size group—that of over 100 hands—was an increase shown in 1942-43 as compared with 1941-42, in the number of factories and the persons employed therein. However, over the five-year period, 1938-39 to 1942-43, the number of factories of over 50 hands maintained the increase recorded in previous years, the total number employed having risen from 127,125 to 190,072, the former number representing 62 per cent. and the latter 72 per cent. of the total number employed in factories in the respective years.

Size of
factories.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

Showing Annual Percentage Increase or Decrease (Year ended 30th June).										
	1939.	Increase.	1940.	Increase.	1941.	Increase.	1942.	Increase.	1943.	Increase.
		%		%		%		%		%
Under 4 hands—										
Number of—										
Factories ..	3,208	— 0·7	3,136	— 2·2	3,059	— 2·5	2,934	— 4·1	2,933	..
Employees ..	6,140	— 0·3	5,944	— 3·2	5,749	— 3·3	5,537	— 3·7	5,522	— 0·3
4 hands—										
Number of—										
Factories ..	784	5·7	788	0·5	754	— 4·3	659	— 12·6	655	— 0·6
Employees ..	3,136	5·7	3,152	0·5	3,016	— 4·3	2,636	— 12·6	2,620	— 0·6
5 to 10 hands—										
Number of—										
Factories ..	2,178	— 1·9	2,153	— 1·15	2,085	— 3·2	2,092	0·3	2,016	— 3·6
Employees ..	15,213	— 2·0	15,132	— 0·53	14,666	— 3·1	14,963	2·0	13,995	— 6·5
11 to 20 hands—										
Number of—										
Factories ..	1,278	0·9	1,272	— 0·5	1,268	— 0·3	1,236	— 2·5	1,234	— 0·2
Employees ..	19,013	1·6	18,678	— 1·8	18,611	— 0·4	18,282	— 1·8	18,105	— 1·0
21 to 50 hands—										
Number of—										
Factories ..	1,021	1·3	1,058	3·6	1,092	3·2	1,115	2·1	1,034	— 7·3
Employees ..	32,838	1·7	33,427	1·8	34,645	3·6	35,633	2·9	33,040	— 7·3
51 to 100 hands—										
Number of—										
Factories ..	415	2·5	425	2·4	443	4·2	425	— 4·1	406	— 4·5
Employees ..	28,813	2·4	29,704	3·1	30,671	3·3	29,495	— 3·8	28,180	— 4·5
Over 100 hands—										
Number of—										
Factories ..	366	— 1·1	383	4·6	420	9·7	457	8·8	460	0·7
Employees ..	98,312	— 1·0	107,800	9·7	131,786	22·3	153,256	16·3	161,892	5·6

Note.—Minus sign indicates decrease.

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Size of Factory.	Percentage to Total (Year Ended 30th June)—									
	1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.		1943.	
	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.
Under 4 hands ..	34.7	3.0	34.0	2.8	33.5	2.4	32.9	2.1	33.6	2.1
4 ..	8.5	1.5	8.5	1.5	8.3	1.3	7.4	1.0	7.5	1.0
5 to 10 ..	23.5	7.5	23.4	7.1	22.8	6.1	23.4	5.8	23.1	5.3
11 to 20 ..	13.8	9.3	13.8	8.7	13.9	7.8	13.9	7.0	14.1	6.9
21 to 50 ..	11.0	16.1	11.5	15.6	12.0	14.5	12.5	13.7	11.8	12.5
51 to 100 ..	4.5	14.2	4.6	13.9	4.9	12.8	4.8	11.4	4.6	10.7
101 and over ..	4.0	48.4	4.2	50.4	4.6	55.1	5.1	59.0	5.3	61.5
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Occupations
in factories.

In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Occupations.		Year Ended 30th June—				
		1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Working proprietors ..	No.	7,760	7,730	7,578	7,399	7,180
Managers, overseers ..	..	6,867	7,295	8,271	8,738	9,444
Accountants, clerks ..	..	11,008	11,883	13,937	15,478	17,504
Engine-drivers, firemen ..	..	1,814	1,944	1,992	2,102	2,047
Workers in factory or works ..	..	172,083	181,105	203,284	222,301	223,759
Outworkers ..	..	120	143	173	191	196
Carters, messengers ..	..	2,179	2,361	2,401	2,191	2,227
Others ..	..				
Total ..	..	201,831	212,461	237,636	258,400	262,357

Outworkers.

The term "outworkers" used in the above table relates to persons working for factories in their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories and Shops Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not so registered.

Sex distribution in factories.

The average numbers of males and of females, employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for each of the years, 1933-34 to 1942-43, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

Year Ended 30th June—	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Total Population.
1934 ..	100,959	1,115	55,375	602	156,334	857
1935 ..	110,910	1,219	58,781	634	169,691	924
1936 ..	121,734	1,335	61,656	662	183,390	995
1937 ..	128,457	1,403	62,926	672	191,383	1,033
1938 ..	136,160	1,481	65,629	697	201,789	1,084
1939 ..	136,218	1,470	65,613	692	201,831	1,076
1940 ..	143,238	1,533	69,223	724	212,461	1,124
1941 ..	161,880	1,745	75,756	781	237,636	1,252
1942 ..	175,691	1,812	82,709	840	258,400	1,322
1943 ..	175,340	1,792	87,017	874	262,357	1,331

Of the total persons employed, males formed 65 per cent. in 1933-34 and 67 per cent. in 1942-43. As compared with the year 1934 the number of males employed increased by 74,381 or 74 per cent. during 1943, and the number of females employed by 31,642, or 57 per cent.

Employment of females.

Of the total number of females in factories, 49 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, 16 per cent. in the industrial metals, machines, &c., industry, and 11 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table:—

VICTORIA—FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1942-43.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	1,920	1,326	69
Explosives	10,476	8,063	77
Matches	290	399	139
Inks—polishes	212	216	102
Cotton	1,006	1,846	183
Woollen mills	5,576	6,475	116
Hosiery and knitting	2,406	7,939	330
Silk, natural and artificial ..	102	410	402
Rope, cordage	856	662	77
Canvas goods, &c.	151	203	134
Furriers and fur dressing ..	117	140	120
Bags, trunks, &c.	261	559	214
Tailoring and ready-made clothing ..	1,539	6,304	410
Clothing, waterproof	102	347	340
Dressmaking	497	6,687	1,344
Millinery	72	754	1,047
Shirts, underclothing, corsets ..	319	3,602	1,130
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c. ..	27	280	1,037
Hats and caps	581	599	103
Gloves	64	420	656
Boots and shoes	4,290	4,244	99
Boot accessories	147	208	142
Dyeworks and cleaning	602	826	137
Cereal foods, &c.	668	458	69
Biscuits	572	740	129
Confectionery	707	1,127	159
Jams, pickles, &c.	2,247	2,184	97
Meat and fish preserving, &c. ..	615	614	100
Condiments, grocers' sundries ..	522	734	140
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c. ..	743	1,306	176
Bedding mattresses (not wire) ..	341	352	103
Furnishing, drapery	99	241	243
General printing and bookbinding ..	2,847	1,676	59
Envelopes, stationery, &c. ..	220	359	163
Cardboard boxes, cartons ..	567	852	150
Rubber goods	2,148	763	36
Celluloid and similar compositions ..	571	459	80
Brooms and brushes	224	309	138
Toys, games, and sporting requisites ..	153	170	111
Artificial flowers	18	62	344
All other factories	130,465	22,102	17
Total	175,340	87,017	50

Child labour in factories. The main reason for the small proportion of children engaged in factories is that daily attendance at school is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

Another reason is the restriction imposed by the Victorian Factories Act on the employment of female children under the age of 15 years unless a special permit is granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories on the grounds of poverty or hardship.

VICTORIA—FACTORY EMPLOYMENT—AGE GROUPS.

Year.	Males.				Females.			
	Under 16 Years.	16 and Under 21 Years.	21 Years and Over.	Total Males.	Under 16 Years.	16 and Under 21 Years.	21 Years and Over.	Total Females.
1933-34 ..	4,247	17,889	78,823	100,959*	5,635	19,579	30,161	55,375*
1934-35 ..	5,194	20,865	84,851	110,910*	6,015	20,187	32,579	58,781*
1935-36 ..	6,118	22,567	93,049	121,734*	6,002	21,135	34,519	61,656*
June 15th, 1937	6,213	24,851	92,264	123,328	5,298	21,296	34,600	61,194
" " 1938	6,017	26,444	97,188	129,649	5,279	22,429	36,428	64,136
" " 1939	5,772	26,303	96,508	128,583	5,005	21,999	36,808	63,812
" " 1940	6,060	27,150	105,978	139,188	5,276	23,153	40,531	68,960
" " 1941	5,775	27,248	130,919	163,942	4,664	23,238	49,776	77,678
" " 1942	5,458	20,039	141,481	166,978	3,754	20,900	58,051	82,705
" " 1943	5,251	19,407	151,398	176,056	3,477	20,224	63,597	87,298

Percentage—

	To Total Males Employed				To Total Females Employed			
1933-34 ..	4·20	17·72	78·08	100·00	10·18	35·35	54·47	100·00
1934-35 ..	4·68	18·81	76·51	100·00	10·23	34·34	55·43	100·00
1935-36 ..	5·03	18·54	76·43	100·00	9·73	34·28	55·99	100·00
June 15th, 1937	5·04	20·15	74·81	100·00	8·66	34·83	56·51	100·00
" " 1938	4·64	20·40	74·96	100·00	8·23	34·97	56·80	100·00
" " 1939	4·49	20·46	75·05	100·00	7·84	34·48	57·68	100·00
" " 1940	4·35	19·51	76·14	100·00	7·65	33·58	58·77	100·00
" " 1941	3·52	16·62	79·86	100·00	6·00	29·92	64·08	100·00
" " 1942	3·27	12·00	84·73	100·00	4·54	25·27	70·19	100·00
" " 1943	2·98	11·02	86·00	100·00	3·98	23·17	72·85	100·00

* Includes working proprietors.

Prior to the year 1936-37, the proportions were based on the average numbers employed over the whole year including working proprietors. In 1936-37 the annual questionnaire was altered to ask for the number of employees in each age group on 15th June and working proprietors were excluded from the totals. The effect is simplified compilation and possibly more precise statistics.

Machinery in factories.

In the following tables are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, and the value of the machinery and plant for each of the ten years, 1933-34 to 1942-43. The value recorded is the depreciated value or book value less any existing depreciation reserve.

VICTORIA—MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Factories Equipped with Power-driven Machinery.	Average Horse-power Used.	Value of Machinery and Plant.
			£
1934	8,238	389,186	33,270,400
1935	8,445	404,702	33,947,056
1936	8,480	441,445	34,194,608
1937	8,538	*789,524	36,213,626
1938	8,655	*858,216	36,868,289
1939	8,761	*862,221	38,570,380
1940	8,741	*997,768	40,849,523
1941	8,678	*1,063,200	44,985,756
1942	8,527	*1,167,102	48,065,805
1943	8,426	*1,209,668	51,963,258

* "Rated" Horse-power. See following table relating to Horse-power.

The nature of the motive power used in the factories of the State is set out in the next table. Establishments using more than one kind of mechanical power are included once only in the table, usually under the power which is principally used.

VICTORIA—POWER USED IN FACTORIES.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Factories with engines operated by—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water.	Manual Labour.
1934	491	174	7,074	492	7	658
1935	477	180	7,279	499	10	655
1936	458	160	7,341	512	9	680
1937	402	171	7,465	489	11	627
1938	385	146	7,661	455	8	586
1939	424	129	7,780	424	4	489
1940	325	112	7,861	437	6	474
1941	300	101	7,863	407	7	443
1942	280	91	7,770	382	4	391
1943	263	73	7,726	358	6	312

The difficulty of obtaining an accurate measure of average horse-power of engines used in factories has been pointed out in previous issues of this *Year-Book*. In 1937 Australian Statisticians decided to discard the "average" as a measure of horse-power and to substitute the "rated" horse-power of engines (a) ordinarily in use and (b) in reserve or idle.

From the table hereunder, it can be calculated that, during 1942-43, the total rated horse-power used in Victorian factories other than electric generating stations, excluding, to avoid duplication, the horse-power developed by electricity generated in their own works, was 574,185.

VICTORIA—HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES IN FACTORIES, 1942-43.

Class of Engine.	Electric Generating Stations (Maximum Load).	Other Factories. Rated Horse-power.	Total.
Steam—			
Reciprocating	875	36,141	37,016
Turbine	536,713	39,985	576,698
Internal Combustion—			
Gas	1,228	3,054	4,282
Petrol or other light oils	74	4,215	4,289
Heavy oils	8,413	10,192	18,605
Water	35,060	1,294	36,354
Total	582,363	94,881	677,244
Electric motors driven by—			
(a) Electricity generated in own works ..	17,299	36,821	53,120
(b) Purchased electricity .. .. .	..	479,304	479,304

Reserve or idle horse-power capacity amounted to 94,920, exclusive of that in generating stations.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to persons employed in factories are given in the following table for each of the past ten years.

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year ended 30th June.	Drawings by Working Proprietors (excluding Profits).		Salaries Paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages Paid to Factory Workers.		Total Salaries and Wages Paid.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Aggregate Amounts.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934 ..	1,858,005	109,489	2,932,119	506,467	15,077,479	4,335,584	24,819,143
1935 ..	1,918,021	125,780	3,111,666	542,939	16,924,648	4,695,761	27,318,815
1936 ..	2,008,313	129,366	3,345,721	588,515	19,409,390	5,112,402	30,593,707
1937 ..	2,070,557	155,452	3,755,443	691,602	21,208,444	5,331,406	33,212,904
1938 ..	2,126,948	140,684	4,075,295	757,828	24,165,763	5,962,025	37,228,543
1939 ..	2,139,882	139,461	4,322,645	802,841	24,683,101	6,217,955	38,305,885
1940 ..	2,205,339	139,094	4,682,728	876,390	27,117,013	6,900,162	41,920,726
1941 ..	2,352,463	145,603	5,590,750	1,076,741	34,798,321	8,330,795	52,294,673
1942 ..	2,636,721	158,615	6,728,962	1,410,398	45,451,222	10,772,695	67,158,613
1943 ..	2,827,086	170,772	7,760,216	1,959,005	50,329,054	12,986,978	76,093,111
Average Amounts.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1934 ..	269 12 7	159 2 10	334 10 6	131 10 4	176 15 1	85 5 9	153 12 5*
1935 ..	264 3 1	168 3 1	335 13 5	127 13 3	179 6 7	87 6 4	156 6 6*
1936 ..	275 1 6	175 1 1	335 14 11	129 10 10	185 15 10	90 13 9	162 5 8*
1937 ..	286 5 4	169 10 7	343 7 5	136 17 5	192 6 1	93 8 3	169 0 1*
1938 ..	297 18 8	180 7 3	349 13 10	138 7 4	205 18 0	100 8 4	180 12 10*
1939 ..	305 12 3	183 19 8	355 14 3	140 5 8	210 17 0	105 3 1	185 12 9*
1940 ..	315 5 6	189 4 10	359 10 4	142 8 8	220 1 6	110 13 11	193 6 2*
1941 ..	343 0 6	202 4 6	376 1 0	146 13 6	248 5 8	123 1 3	216 9 1*
1942 ..	393 17 10	224 19 9	433 1 4	162 10 6	296 3 7	146 18 4	256 8 6*
1943 ..	434 10 9	253 7 5	467 17 7	189 1 2	330 11 6	170 18 6	286 4 4*

* This figure is based on the number of employees and the wages, &c., paid to them, working proprietors being excluded.

The average annual earnings of all employees (excluding working proprietors) increased by £29 15s. 10d. in 1942-43.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1942-43 are given in the subjoined statement:—

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1942-43.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—				Value of Output.
	Raw Materials Used (including Containers).	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Tools replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	950,016	221,294	639,105	105,193	2,550,795
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	387,680	258,771	758,452	101,450	2,050,168
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	14,120,858	600,527	8,133,948	744,901	28,116,873
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	34,319,384	1,283,077	33,075,498	1,926,826	82,765,045
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	374,314	14,173	349,626	10,408	890,369
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	16,704,417	521,397	6,642,141	680,295	29,342,465
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	3,506,578	84,983	1,343,289	98,412	5,828,842
8. Clothing ..	13,649,843	163,785	6,961,498	222,215	24,600,217
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	42,896,475	1,173,700	8,430,935	773,029	62,873,996
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	4,013,510	100,152	2,479,249	155,398	7,864,039
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	1,712,283	19,749	783,142	21,038	2,981,944
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	6,144,622	327,761	3,268,488	281,380	12,717,878
13. Rubber ..	3,024,915	145,421	915,044	136,173	5,321,366
14. Musical instruments ..	3,493	264	13,956	345	20,865
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,645,963	43,072	1,328,798	69,490	3,793,133
16. Heat, light, and power ..	1,324,003	997,641	909,942	238,513	5,960,945
Total ..	144,778,354	5,955,767	76,033,111	5,565,072	277,678,940

The difference between the sum of the first four columns and the last column in the preceding table represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES, 1942-43.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Output.				
	Materials Used, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treatment of non-metallic mine and quarry products	37·2	8·7	25·0	4·2	24·9
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	18·9	12·6	37·0	5·0	26·5
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	50·2	2·1	29·0	2·6	16·1
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	41·5	1·5	40·0	2·3	14·7
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	42·0	1·6	39·2	1·2	16·0
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	56·9	1·8	22·6	2·3	16·4
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	60·2	1·5	23·0	1·7	13·6
8. Clothing	55·5	·7	28·8	·9	14·6
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	68·2	1·9	13·4	1·2	15·3
10. Woodworking and basketware	51·3	1·2	31·5	1·9	14·1
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	57·4	·7	26·3	·7	14·9
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	48·3	2·6	25·7	2·2	21·2
13. Rubber	56·8	2·7	17·2	2·6	30·7
14. Musical instruments ..	16·7	1·3	66·9	1·7	13·4
15. Miscellaneous products ..	43·4	1·1	35·1	1·8	18·6
16. Heat, light, and power ..	22·2	16·7	15·3	4·0	41·8
Total	52·1	2·2	27·4	2·0	16·3

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert the raw material to its manufactured form. Thus, in class two, the sum paid in wages represents 37 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 19 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst, in class nine, the expenditure on wages amounts to 13·4 per cent. and that on raw materials to 68 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1933-34 to 1942-43.

VICTORIA—COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES.

Year Ended 30th June—	Cost of Production.					Total Value of Output.
	Materials, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934 ..	59,776,270	2,765,971	24,819,143	1,752,424	19,382,502	108,496,310
1935 ..	63,387,061	3,011,127	27,318,815	2,022,078	21,443,776	117,182,857
1936 ..	74,568,265	3,145,097	30,593,707	2,286,118	23,449,983	134,043,170
1937 ..	78,233,032	3,302,178	33,192,904	2,444,701	25,519,377	142,692,192
1938 ..	85,926,478	3,627,106	37,228,543	2,607,751	27,660,847	157,050,725
1939 ..	80,721,680	3,595,128	38,305,885	2,654,734	27,690,184	152,967,611
1940 ..	93,390,751	3,920,967	41,920,726	2,962,196	32,109,761	174,304,401
1941 ..	112,024,332	4,622,042	52,294,673	3,701,760	36,706,038	209,348,845
1942 ..	136,058,136	5,560,913	67,158,613	4,724,417	43,779,001	257,281,080
1943 ..	144,778,354	5,955,767	76,033,111	5,565,072	45,346,636	277,678,940

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their respective percentages of the total output.

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES.

Year ended 30th June—	Proportion of Outlay to Output.					Total.
	Materials, including Containers	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	Other Expendi- ture Interest and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1934	55.1	2.5	22.9	1.6	17.9	100.0
1935	54.1	2.6	23.3	1.7	18.3	100.0
1936	55.6	2.4	22.8	1.7	17.5	100.0
1937	54.8	2.3	23.3	1.7	17.9	100.0
1938	54.5	2.3	23.6	1.7	17.9	100.0
1939	52.8	2.3	25.1	1.7	18.1	100.0
1940	53.6	2.2	24.1	1.7	18.4	100.0
1941	53.5	2.2	25.0	1.8	17.5	100.0
1942	52.9	2.2	26.1	1.8	17.0	100.0
1943	52.1	2.2	27.4	2.0	16.3	100.0

The ratio of cost of materials to the value of the output of factories was 52.9 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 54.8 per cent. in the period 1933-34 to 1937-38. The ratio of salaries and wages to output averaged 25.5 per cent. over the last five years as against 23.2 per cent. over the period 1933-34 to 1937-38. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2.2 per cent. in the first-mentioned period, and 2.4 per cent. in the last-mentioned period. After allocating the proportion for repairs to plant and buildings, replacement of tools, and costs of lubricating oil and of water, the balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £17 6s. 6d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1938-39 to 1942-43, as compared with £17 16s. 3d. in the preceding five-year period.

In 1942-43, wages and salaries (including working proprietors' drawings) took 62.6 per cent. of the value added in manufacturing (see page 502), leaving 37.4 per cent. for the payment of miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and profits.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1942-43.

Capital
 invested in
 manufacturing
 plant and
 premises.

**VICTORIA—MACHINERY AND PLANT, LAND AND
BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
1942-43.**

Class of Industry.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Machinery and Plant.
	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	723,198	1,385,429
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. .. .	660,841	629,086
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	5,843,244	6,275,979
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	14,882,050	13,529,444
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate .. .	260,371	111,502
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) .. .	4,207,206	4,097,708
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	960,945	404,440
8. Clothing	4,490,900	1,255,903
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	10,604,747	7,367,513
10. Woodworking and basketware	1,250,436	1,046,115
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	839,939	177,302
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	3,860,236	3,342,444
13. Rubber	626,600	653,222
14. Musical instruments	22,830	3,008
15. Miscellaneous products	859,672	623,215
16. Heat, light, and power	2,548,837	11,060,948
Total	52,642,052	51,963,258

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industry—food and drink, industrial metals, &c., and heat, light, and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £59,983,539, or more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The values of machinery and plant and of land and buildings used in connexion with manufacturing industries are shown in the next table for the years 1933-34 to 1942-43. The value recorded is the depreciated value or the book value less any existing depreciation reserve.

**VICTORIA—MACHINERY AND PLANT, LAND AND
BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**

Year ended 30th June—	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Machinery and Plant.
	£	£
1934	35,563,879	33,270,400
1935	36,644,621	33,947,056
1936	37,678,298	34,194,608
1937	38,948,268	36,213,626
1938	40,339,541	36,868,289
1939	42,026,245	38,570,380
1940	43,791,176	40,849,523
1941	47,064,570	44,985,756
1942	50,091,565	48,065,805
1943	52,642,052	51,963,258

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery, plant, land and buildings increased by 52 per cent. between 1933-34 and 1942-43.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the past ten years. The particulars in the table relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1934	148,155	1,162	·784
1935	159,912	1,290	·807
1936	170,084	1,513	·889
1937	179,650	2,432	1·353
1938	184,509	2,374	1·286
1939	187,690	2,505	1·334
1940	196,263	3,534	1·801
1941	224,347	5,592	2·493
1942	215,456	6,347	2·946
1943	227,407	7,828	3·442

Manufactures— The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done at the Pentridge Penal Establishment and at the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind. At the former establishment the manufacture of clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1942-43 was £42,459 and, of the materials used, £24,616. The articles produced are used principally by government departments. The work carried on by the latter establishment is the manufacture of brushware, brooms, basket-ware, mats and matting, and gives employment to 113 persons (97 males and 16 females). The value of the articles produced for the period under review was £57,232.

Factory Statistics by Municipalities. Although approximately 72 per cent. of the factories in Victoria are located within the Metropolitan area, some of the municipalities outside Greater Melbourne also have important manufacturing industries.

The following table gives factory statistics for the metropolitan and for the more important extra-metropolitan municipalities for the year 1942-43.

VICTORIA—FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1942-43.

Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used (including containers).	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
				£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne	2,251	27,644	21,600	12,932,661	12,314,107	7,092,523	25,479,602	48,014,555
Brunswick	354	5,567	4,970	2,590,146	1,707,359	1,144,775	5,411,397	10,009,569
Essendon	112	2,368	651	902,720	226,502	126,682	639,655	1,769,201
Coburg	91	1,942	1,719	963,540	455,631	298,378	1,947,196	3,622,388
Preston	83	1,449	352	536,858	577,890	261,827	1,115,234	1,935,407
Northcote	116	1,539	603	656,921	366,682	559,545	692,391	1,802,747
Fitzroy	317	5,409	3,662	2,536,034	1,618,851	933,235	4,248,360	8,552,859
Collingwood	399	10,542	8,436	5,107,583	2,787,093	2,248,880	9,817,935	18,644,214
Kew	35	83	83	37,437	54,321	18,372	72,142	132,419
Camberwell	106	477	641	242,720	204,006	102,568	340,416	749,646
Hawthorn	155	945	755	436,682	382,194	160,781	755,038	1,534,383
Richmond	332	11,181	6,363	4,988,961	3,121,284	2,368,316	9,483,913	18,098,585
Prahran	306	2,964	2,756	1,443,014	1,101,263	473,000	3,592,716	6,364,268
Malvern	137	665	454	273,976	229,230	85,468	492,649	889,471
Caulfield	128	543	262	193,256	203,269	103,373	312,692	649,708
Oakleigh	36	410	41	125,606	99,793	130,448	268,550	509,532
Sandringham	41	234	276	109,895	99,108	29,775	153,497	388,986
Brighton	99	802	533	342,955	284,423	215,967	776,843	1,418,503
St. Kilda	128	716	416	310,541	251,866	161,726	385,453	942,894
South Melbourne	434	14,987	5,340	6,122,414	3,455,134	2,421,942	13,298,009	24,917,579
Port Melbourne	92	11,251	2,353	4,703,680	1,524,910	1,119,034	5,098,028	12,061,418
Footscray	218	14,533	6,936	6,693,566	3,731,878	5,619,756	16,469,440	28,481,012
Williamstown	89	10,830	1,705	4,075,220	2,711,016	3,969,266	3,759,463	10,234,111
Braybrook	78	16,908	6,221	8,271,924	4,581,874	5,389,073	9,394,643	21,076,924
Heidelberg	54	846	288	324,832	293,214	264,701	1,238,768	2,176,157
Box Hill	38	441	34	135,474	93,224	208,458	186,501	405,520
Moorabbin	40	279	320	132,175	100,488	201,688	328,165	559,502
Mordialloc	21	121	55	39,068	30,621	35,107	92,066	171,773
Chelsea	12	75	13	24,941	21,369	8,103	35,778	77,077
Total Metropolitan ..	6,302	145,751	77,838	65,254,800	42,628,600	35,752,767	115,886,540	226,190,408

Production.

VICTORIA—FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1942-43—*continued*.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1942-43.

Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used (including containers)	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
Werribee	23	127	5	£ 40,823	£ 91,298	£ 38,546	£ 112,498	£ 189,358
Blackburn and Mitcham .. .	27	209	50	66,973	89,377	70,541	37,332	135,095
Dandenong	34	1,009	245	364,023	162,186	150,001	970,779	1,563,124
*Geelong	214	7,241	2,699	2,920,720	2,392,472	2,436,108	4,651,481	9,868,200
Korumburra	22	139	28	40,612	69,314	62,289	457,199	585,183
Castlemaine	23	969	235	358,150	105,936	252,989	407,242	969,451
Maryborough	26	442	349	188,414	42,544	62,748	435,630	725,602
†Ballarat (including Sebastopol)	201	3,567	1,659	1,344,814	963,389	1,022,674	3,078,132	5,585,011
†Colac	57	449	84	150,793	140,067	101,333	607,207	896,806
Hampden	31	333	102	114,108	93,967	104,447	692,920	946,262
†Warrnambool	53	975	466	370,769	456,359	445,185	1,724,959	4,447,274
Hamilton	36	168	41	52,645	42,086	58,003	181,234	294,667
Horsham	37	175	17	49,807	103,662	65,530	165,622	277,394
†Stawell	30	275	146	91,138	53,861	72,539	278,855	477,830
Warracknabeal	19	64	8	17,835	36,619	32,001	87,983	122,692
†Mildura	80	808	323	258,457	214,934	291,316	379,013	1,084,700
†Swan Hill	45	212	54	61,779	63,313	76,431	184,981	283,358
Bendigo (including Eaglehawk)	126	1,426	724	609,559	752,072	1,383,731	1,081,307	2,028,149
Echuca	28	140	16	41,229	35,599	26,556	172,616	243,675
Rodney	30	334	209	140,089	160,101	117,519	845,141	1,123,203
†Shepparton	42	448	410	166,033	219,761	101,099	905,193	1,275,825
†Wangaratta	38	181	123	96,137	79,167	62,841	410,115	572,942
Bairnsdale	37	164	32	49,693	47,512	34,131	179,766	270,629
Morwell	20	1,612	157	636,739	1,419,717	5,940,142	1,181,971	5,203,727
Narracan	42	358	31	116,258	47,303	122,897	315,990	521,786
Other Municipalities	1,115	7,764	966	2,430,714	2,130,836	3,078,894	9,346,648	11,796,589
Total Country	2,436	29,589	9,179	10,778,311	10,013,452	16,210,491	28,891,814	51,488,532
Total State	8,738	175,340	87,017	76,033,111	52,642,052	51,963,258	144,778,354	277,678,940

* Includes Corio, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell.

† Includes Shire of same name.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION.

The value of production as estimated hereunder is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. As a measure of total production it is incomplete, as it does not include the building and construction industry, it omits factories employing less than four hands (unless power-driven machinery is used) and excludes agriculturists with holdings of less than 1 acre.

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent as far as possible all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacture into butter, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	14,378,841	21,327,593	13,972,777	25,794,748	28,333,943
Pastoral	17,936,267	18,947,004	21,199,275	23,498,063	27,716,439
Dairying	12,682,076	14,854,336	15,529,932	15,567,176	15,351,192
Poultry and Bees ..	4,854,076	4,694,596	4,729,242	5,036,181	7,041,842
Trapping	615,217	963,622	1,621,071	2,197,815	1,521,598
Forestry	1,241,143	1,474,486	1,807,508	2,122,462	2,449,484
Fisheries	229,906	252,687	302,129	463,724	448,546
Mining	2,624,276	2,949,748	3,347,042	2,987,990	2,542,880
Manufacturing* ..	65,996,069	74,030,487	89,000,711	110,937,614	121,379,747
Total	120,557,871	139,494,559	151,509,687	188,605,774	206,785,671

* Manufacturing is included at its net or added value because the gross or wholesale selling value contains so much duplication of products, the finished article of one class of manufacture forming in numerous cases the raw material for others.

The ultimate aim of the valuation of production is to arrive at the sum available for distribution among those concerned in each class of industry, i.e.—

- (a) Workers in all grades of the industry.
- (b) Proprietors (including landlords) of any of the instruments of production concerned.
- (c) Providers of capital, including debenture holders and mortgagees.

It is, therefore, necessary to deduct from the gross values of realization all costs of marketing and production, the former including freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers, and the latter such items as stock feed, seed costs, manures, spraying, animal dips, fuel, power, water, all other materials consumed in the process of production, and depreciation. Complete details of these costs are not yet available for the forestry and fishing industries in

Victoria, but the following table gives the value of production in detail after deduction of marketing costs, and may be considered to represent with a fair degree of accuracy the value of Victorian production at the place of production.

VICTORIA—VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

Produce.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural	12,026,067	17,216,550	11,448,441	21,647,390	24,419,285
Barley	224,145	469,638	191,211	565,310	225,905
Maize	91,506	93,520	117,543	107,599	89,904
Oats	432,100	608,133	366,028	762,688	721,571
Wheat	2,241,991*	6,594,195	2,355,901	7,993,157	7,518,405
Onions	174,269	141,795	294,632	301,661	458,075
Potatoes	846,649	725,962	574,383	1,507,621	1,697,700
Hay and Straw	3,405,579	3,384,539	2,099,147	4,395,334	4,280,428
Fruit—					
Orchards	1,360,070	1,291,115	1,440,516	1,404,190	2,077,431
Vineyards	1,474,893	1,823,068	1,835,497	2,266,924	2,494,337
Other Crops	1,774,865	2,084,585	2,173,583	2,342,906	4,855,529
Pastoral	16,336,826	17,450,772	19,633,423	21,692,552	25,739,840
Wool	6,677,765	9,800,303	10,380,356	11,765,038	13,399,024
Sheep, slaughtered	5,172,214	3,787,796	4,651,208	4,539,279	6,124,362
Cattle, slaughtered	4,442,251	3,862,673	4,601,859	5,388,235	6,188,942
Horses	44,596	..	..	..	27,512
Dairying	12,196,174	14,272,171	14,846,606	14,905,707	14,719,817
Cream for butter	6,831,850	9,017,044	8,565,185	7,644,724	6,957,188
Milk for cheese	549,147	680,560	517,234	652,967	819,703
Milk for condensing, concentrating, &c.	823,611	865,643	714,583	1,023,419	1,176,508
Whole milk consumed	2,662,557	2,361,362	2,868,433	2,851,599	2,789,756
Pigs	1,329,009	1,347,562	2,181,171	2,732,998	2,976,662
Poultry and Bees	4,486,447	4,333,648	4,361,050	4,646,757	6,473,203
Eggs	3,631,000	3,435,100	3,454,154	3,591,119	4,616,822
Poultry	831,999	835,710	814,886	922,682	1,725,973
Honey and Beeswax	23,448	62,838	92,010	132,956	130,408
Trapping, etc.	543,682	870,865	1,539,760	2,127,645	1,462,031
Rabbits and hares	227,999	225,983	201,594	189,875	209,296
Rabbit and hare skins, &c.	315,683	644,882	1,338,166	1,937,770	1,252,735
Forestry	1,067,732	1,268,597	1,592,324	1,898,809	2,162,594
Forest sawmills	414,978	557,775	751,822	1,028,202	1,068,824
Firewood	583,584	637,000	756,000	802,364	1,056,457
Bark for tanning	69,170	73,822	84,502	68,243	37,313
Fisheries	176,919	199,632	244,444	387,462	377,418
Fish	170,746	193,522	237,983	379,590	373,113
Crayfish	6,114	5,764	6,250	7,831	3,731
Oysters	59	346	211	41	574
Total	46,833,847	55,612,235	53,666,048	67,306,322	75,354,188

* Inclusive of wheat bounties.

VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Produce.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Mining.	£ 2,378,456	£ 2,788,983	£ 3,184,364	£ 2,856,306	£ 2,419,006
Gold	1,267,341	1,527,377	1,916,873	1,593,776	1,056,639
Coal—					
Black	188,101	234,059	204,559	279,743	384,479
Brown	351,721	385,952	431,904	422,933	468,868
Other Metals and Minerals ..	156,982	174,761	161,679	128,330	123,443
Quarrying	414,311	466,834	469,349	431,524	385,577
Total Primary ..	49,212,303	58,401,218	56,850,412	70,162,628	77,773,194
Manufacturing ..	65,996,069	74,030,487	89,000,711	110,937,614	121,379,747
Grand Total ..	115,208,372	132,431,705	145,851,123	181,100,242	199,152,941

The values of production of the various classes of industry, as they appear in the previous table for the year 1942-43, are shown hereunder, together with the costs of production where available. The difference between the two figures represents the net value of production or the net return available to the producers for wages, rent, interest and profits. As previously explained, the deductions are incomplete, and depreciation (see below) has been here disregarded, but the margin of error is considered to be small in view of the comparative unimportance of the industries concerned from the point of view of production costs.

VICTORIA—COSTS OF PRODUCTION, 1942-43.

Industry.	Value at Place of Production.	Cost of Production.†	Net Value.	Net Value per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Agriculture	24,419,285	5,397,977	19,021,308	9 13 0
Pastoral	25,739,840	973,252	24,766,588	12 11 4
Dairying	14,719,817	2,256,163	12,463,654	6 6 6
Poultry and Bees ..	6,473,203	1,535,079	4,938,124	2 10 1
Miscellaneous .. .	4,002,043	304,268*	3,697,775	1 17 6
Mining	2,419,006	534,619	1,884,387	0 19 1
Manufacturing .. .	121,379,747	..	121,379,747	61 11 7
Total ..	199,152,941	11,001,358	188,151,583	95 9 1

* Incomplete.

† Costs of production include stockfeed, seed costs and pickling, manures, spraying, sheep and cattle dips, power, fuel, water, and all other materials used in production.

Depreciation. While depreciation of assets used must be considered as a legitimate charge against the value of production, the problem of exact measurement presents much difficulty. Depreciation may generally be considered as proportionate to the life of the asset, but this cannot always be accurately measured, particularly with machinery, where obsolescence might be suddenly accentuated by new invention. Care and expertness in handling and repairing must influence the effective life of machinery, while managerial policy and methods of determining depreciation affect annual amounts actually written off.

In these circumstances there is no certainty that depreciation will vary in direct proportion to annual production as in the case of other production costs, but it is considered that some attempt at measurement of the annual amount chargeable against production should be made.

The table hereunder shows details of the fixed capital invested in certain of Victorian industries and the estimated depreciation thereon for the year 1942-43 :—

VICTORIAN INDUSTRY—DEPRECIATION OF ASSETS, 1942-43.

Industry.	Capital Value.	Depreciation.	Per Cent.
	£	£	
Agriculture—machinery and implements ..	8,750,000	900,000	13
Pastoral machinery and implements ..	860,000	45,000	5
Dairying machinery	480,000	25,000	5
Agriculture, dairying and pastoral—buildings and fences	41,000,000	1,640,000	4
Manufacturing—land, buildings, plant and machinery	104,605,310	5,438,386	5·2

The estimated percentages of depreciation on agricultural, pastoral, and dairying machinery and on the value of buildings and fences in those industries have been arbitrarily fixed by Australian Statisticians in the interests of uniformity. The amount of depreciation on factory buildings, &c., is the total written off as shown by the returns rendered by manufacturers.

Employment in factories. Every factory in Victoria submits an annual statement showing the number of persons employed on the 15th day of each month, and from these data an index of employment is constructed.

It will be appreciated that, in order to publish figures to the latest possible date, it is necessary to anticipate these annual statements. Consequently, in the table which follows, the figures from July, 1944, are estimates based on the monthly Pay-roll tax returns rendered by factories. It is considered that such returns cover 90 per cent. of total factory employment in Victoria.

INDEX OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

(Base—July, 1933, 136,793 = 1,000.)

Month.	Year ended 30th June—						
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
July ..	1,393	1,406	1,554	1,796	1,851	1,863	1,812
August ..	1,396	1,420	1,572	1,804	1,845	1,857	1,813
September ..	1,409	1,435	1,606	1,801	1,853	1,860	1,816
October ..	1,430	1,477	1,634	1,844	1,861	1,866	1,813
November ..	1,437	1,503	1,666	1,868	1,867	1,862	1,818
December ..	1,425	1,504	1,704	1,857	1,872	1,865	1,813
January ..	1,372	1,499	1,689	1,825	1,878	1,867	1,809
February ..	1,428	1,527	1,727	1,842	1,882	1,869	..
March ..	1,446	1,546	1,750	1,848	1,894	1,864	..
April ..	1,433	1,556	1,729	1,837	1,892	1,845	..
May ..	1,428	1,539	1,755	1,826	1,869	1,828	..
June ..	1,406	1,522	1,767	1,825	1,862	1,823	..

**Employment
in Retail
Trade.**

In peace-time the volume of employment in retail trade is a valuable indicator of economic conditions. A sample collection of 102 large Victorian retail stores was made by the Government Statist from July, 1933, to December, 1941. This collection was then discontinued because of institution of the pay-roll tax. Figures collected in conjunction with this tax cover all retail establishments whose pay-roll is more than £20 per week.

The following table shows a monthly index of total employment in retail establishments based mainly on the latter source:—

VICTORIA.—INDEX OF RETAIL EMPLOYMENT.

(Base July, 1941, 58,500 = 1,000.)

Month.	Year ended 30th June—						
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
July ..	921	919	943	1,000	877	821	806
August ..	912	912	931	987	866	813	809
September ..	913	909	945	993	853	814	808
October ..	944	937	951	996	847	808	810
November ..	971	975	983	1,004	853	816	831
December ..	1,096	1,098	1,156	1,038	857	822	842
January ..	943	960	995	964	834	802	..
February ..	941	929	961	954	832	799	..
March ..	922	932	960	949	835	797	..
April ..	927	959	970	935	824	800	..
May ..	935	969	976	907	827	808	..
June ..	946	991	1,006	895	823	808	..

Statistics furnished by manufacturers include information relating to the number of employees on factory pay-rolls on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month, including managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, carters, and

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Aerated waters	674	749	801	802
Agricultural implements	4,511	4,537	4,560	4,611
Arms	6,313	6,614	6,859	6,970
Art metal	175	178	170	172
Artificial flowers	78	76	73	69
Bacon curing	539	542	541	540
Bags and sacks	142	138	142	137
Bags, trunks, &c.	782	756	762	742
Bakeries	2,732	2,717	2,693	2,677
Basketware	126	131	128	124
Bedding and mattresses	702	683	674	677
Biscuits	1,229	1,254	1,264	1,281
Boiling down, tallow, &c.	390	391	407	440
Boot accessories	332	333	329	321
Boot repairing	232	238	237	231
Boots and shoes	8,652	8,579	8,503	8,414
Boxes and cases	1,853	1,834	1,874	1,857
Brass and copper	3,031	3,064	3,135	3,201
Breweries	1,522	1,507	1,496	1,480
Bricks, tiles, firebricks	1,032	1,010	946	749
Brooms and brushware	519	515	507	500
Butter and cheese	3,646	3,756	3,992	4,236
Buttons	77	78	79	77
Cabinet and furniture making	1,590	1,590	1,578	1,586
Celluloid and similar compositions	914	907	927	931
Cement and cement goods	1,031	1,026	1,015	952
Cereal foods	1,133	1,117	1,119	1,129
Chaffcutting	336	318	319	317
Chemical fertilizers	585	568	556	570
Chemicals, drugs	3,037	3,065	3,083	3,125
Condiments, coffee	1,253	1,265	1,270	1,272
Confectionery	1,696	1,685	1,735	1,868
Cooperage	190	186	187	188
Corsets, stays	757	713	685	664
Cotton	2,844	2,826	2,842	2,852
Cutlery and small tools	1,105	1,105	1,119	1,128
Cycle and motor accessories	2,652	2,605	2,697	2,697
Die sinking and engraving	430	431	456	470
Distilleries	166	158	163	160
Dressmaking	7,112	7,093	6,994	6,937
Dried fruit	787	769	721	632
Dyeworks and cleaning	1,351	1,352	1,364	1,368
Earthenware, china, &c.	1,011	1,005	1,005	1,003
Electric light—Government	992	991	980	1,016
" Local authority	316	316	312	309
" Companies	63	63	64	64
Electrical apparatus	5,194	5,192	5,231	5,239

messengers and all others engaged in work connected with manufacturing.

This information has been tabulated, and the monthly totals for each industry are set out in the following table:—

IN FACTORIES, 1942-43.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
828	887	901	887	853	792	771	755
4,583	4,605	4,689	4,674	4,667	4,708	4,674	4,682
6,953	7,075	7,159	7,371	7,483	7,600	7,567	7,465
177	176	173	178	182	189	188	195
69	70	57	66	63	64	56	55
546	551	561	551	548	554	557	547
132	132	129	130	123	125	123	121
754	781	752	751	769	784	784	803
2,648	2,660	2,638	2,628	2,636	2,619	2,637	2,639
129	125	117	123	120	121	115	109
669	653	650	638	643	636	633	629
1,332	1,331	1,270	1,280	1,298	1,307	1,356	1,332
444	442	434	432	426	413	397	397
320	326	343	337	346	343	351	345
233	232	227	229	233	234	230	234
8,368	8,295	8,162	8,193	8,213	8,203	8,254	8,253
1,868	1,852	1,899	1,867	1,889	1,863	1,893	1,909
3,228	3,208	3,200	3,180	3,167	3,230	3,234	3,272
1,483	1,479	1,489	1,477	1,460	1,456	1,445	1,445
691	656	649	623	621	600	603	590
502	526	545	539	530	547	535	540
4,285	4,218	3,993	3,779	3,653	3,564	3,479	3,442
70	76	80	76	80	81	79	81
1,576	1,567	1,567	1,522	1,523	1,534	1,532	1,521
967	993	987	1,011	1,057	1,085	1,118	1,151
917	856	847	830	855	828	832	844
1,114	1,113	1,095	1,093	1,073	1,113	1,156	1,164
298	304	312	338	337	346	329	337
607	633	659	686	654	647	660	659
3,175	3,193	3,218	3,236	3,285	3,315	3,336	3,377
1,284	1,238	1,207	1,197	1,179	1,168	1,207	1,216
1,802	1,818	1,773	1,760	1,872	1,818	1,812	1,867
186	187	182	184	181	181	181	178
638	626	617	614	608	612	612	612
2,831	2,864	2,868	2,807	2,796	2,808	2,837	2,859
1,164	1,224	1,242	1,253	1,259	1,283	1,297	1,309
2,755	2,796	2,812	2,859	2,913	2,999	3,052	3,074
481	481	461	460	464	457	476	464
162	161	192	200	195	210	210	198
6,756	6,677	6,486	6,623	6,614	6,667	6,588	6,528
590	588	665	686	1,030	1,405	1,164	943
1,366	1,371	1,306	1,324	1,367	1,382	1,398	1,372
995	996	972	960	967	965	950	933
996	1,006	997	1,005	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,022
311	314	305	308	315	324	335	334
64	64	65	66	65	65	66	64
5,319	5,314	5,351	5,455	5,528	5,429	5,523	5,623

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Electrotyping and stereotyping ..	43	43	44	44
Engineering (not marine or electrical) ..	22,324	22,482	22,678	22,959
Explosives ..	20,903	20,305	19,678	19,598
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	97	97	93	95
Fellmongery ..	600	616	666	672
Furnishing, drapery ..	344	344	339	346
Furriers ..	211	214	214	210
Galvanized iron working ..	3,278	3,345	3,354	3,428
Gas fittings and meters ..	170	167	169	168
Gasworks—Local authorities ..	80	80	79	79
" Companies ..	958	962	974	996
Glass (including bottles) ..	940	931	1,006	1,018
Gold, silver, and electroplating ..	386	385	395	404
Grain milling ..	855	826	847	847
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c. ..	316	309	302	304
Hats and caps ..	1,271	1,240	1,203	1,166
Horse-drawn vehicles ..	200	203	208	210
Hosiery and knitting ..	10,816	10,683	10,497	10,254
Ice, refrigerating ..	2,033	2,171	3,016	3,770
Ice cream ..	162	175	224	251
Inks, polishes, &c. ..	427	428	421	419
Jams and fruit preserving ..	3,150	3,104	3,084	3,008
Jewellery ..	276	283	274	267
Joinery ..	1,674	1,635	1,621	1,583
Lime, plaster, and asphalt ..	430	433	438	412
Machine belting ..	102	102	101	100
Malting ..	312	314	305	317
Margarine ..	70	84	76	82
Marble, slate, &c. ..	125	115	118	120
Meat and fish preserving ..	1,495	1,378	1,213	983
Millinery ..	889	873	846	833
Motor body building ..	3,560	3,584	3,628	3,696
Motor construction and assembly ..	2,285	2,257	2,196	2,180
Motor repairs ..	3,433	3,442	3,497	3,489
Musical instruments ..	1	1	1	1
Newspapers ..	1,675	1,650	1,620	1,622
Oils, mineral ..	166	188	185	182
Oils, vegetable ..	92	87	87	86
Paper, paper bags, and boxes ..	3,539	3,426	3,537	3,595
Perambulators ..	118	122	116	114
Photo engraving ..	188	188	186	183
Pickles and sauces ..	396	396	420	392
Picture frames ..	34	33	36	33
Printing and bookbinding ..	5,653	5,588	5,560	5,594
Rope and cordage ..	1,549	1,500	1,480	1,474
Rubber tyres, &c. ..	2,235	2,132	2,142	2,137
Rubber goods (other) ..	723	713	701	683
Saddlery, harness ..	238	236	231	244
Salt refining ..	233	235	246	228
Sausage skins ..	251	257	269	274
Sawmills—forest ..	1,773	1,767	1,768	1,767

FACTORIES, 1942-43—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
44	44	44	44	43	43	43	43
23,322	23,545	23,924	23,963	24,115	24,266	24,295	23,877
19,359	19,204	18,953	18,556	18,116	17,104	15,783	14,873
104	104	105	102	99	99	101	105
815	756	711	708	685	672	711	710
340	331	316	311	305	305	296	291
207	202	192	199	199	198	195	192
3,426	3,470	3,470	3,434	3,531	3,536	3,549	3,579
162	162	163	163	164	164	165	166
78	78	78	77	77	78	79	80
990	991	991	987	1,009	1,008	1,014	1,044
1,031	1,018	1,002	996	979	981	987	979
416	425	404	400	410	403	406	408
847	885	889	863	841	888	926	932
314	311	284	304	298	288	292	281
1,167	1,148	1,142	1,111	1,093	1,081	1,077	1,079
215	223	214	217	211	205	207	208
10,192	10,307	10,198	10,148	10,176	10,225	10,299	10,315
3,946	3,745	3,187	2,868	2,595	2,355	2,240	2,193
270	279	296	302	273	245	195	188
420	411	413	398	400	404	420	415
3,053	3,075	4,818	5,882	6,156	5,303	3,393	3,319
265	259	259	251	334	333	307	319
1,577	1,583	1,572	1,649	1,654	1,680	1,675	1,676
411	406	403	392	382	394	386	392
98	101	91	100	98	95	93	96
315	305	302	305	312	316	338	330
83	90	85	80	81	90	92	92
120	119	114	117	120	115	107	112
1,034	1,106	1,151	1,157	1,296	1,219	1,265	1,295
804	794	751	748	743	724	714	705
3,803	3,924	4,029	4,136	4,190	4,365	4,444	4,553
2,198	2,225	2,186	2,178	2,230	2,277	2,315	2,390
3,503	3,535	3,553	3,611	3,672	3,710	3,722	3,718
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,607	1,600	1,615	1,609	1,620	1,622	1,614	1,625
186	190	187	186	191	197	199	206
87	84	84	86	85	89	87	97
3,623	3,624	3,555	3,540	3,557	3,607	3,613	3,634
112	116	106	98	97	101	100	103
174	170	165	174	177	173	174	175
376	383	567	555	539	519	456	460
34	35	33	33	37	39	38	38
5,578	5,577	5,517	5,532	5,540	5,533	5,530	5,523
1,499	1,534	1,484	1,488	1,514	1,520	1,518	1,582
2,125	2,125	2,109	2,171	2,188	2,298	2,300	2,343
663	654	629	628	624	625	638	659
242	251	243	236	241	227	229	217
226	229	239	271	365	300	280	223
296	298	285	282	286	272	262	257
1,797	1,789	1,765	1,746	1,686	1,635	1,582	1,591

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Sawmills—town	1,676	1,664	1,624	1,608
Ship and boat building	1,562	1,561	1,596	1,616
Shirts, collars, &c.	3,301	3,286	3,214	3,169
Silk, natural and artificial	448	425	429	420
Smelting, iron rolling	5,099	5,104	5,117	5,119
Soap and candle	719	724	723	718
Stationery	581	577	565	554
Stoves and ovens	770	751	769	765
Surgical instruments	1,137	1,182	1,190	1,219
Tailoring	8,068	7,995	7,876	7,735
Tanning and leather dressing	2,000	1,981	2,025	2,017
Tents and sailmaking	323	318	323	325
Tobacco and cigarettes	2,197	2,157	2,119	2,143
Toys, games, &c.	257	261	260	282
Tram and railway workshops	8,679	8,669	8,735	8,827
Umbrellas	38	35	36	32
Watches and clocks	354	356	377	392
Waterproof clothing	470	469	460	447
White lead, paint, &c.	350	342	348	352
Window blinds, &c.	99	101	98	111
Wireless apparatus	1,401	1,415	1,516	1,544
Wire working	925	924	932	934
Woodturning	416	422	425	427
Woollen mills	12,072	12,010	12,008	12,080
Other factories	21,328	21,443	21,679	22,026
All Industries—Total	253,183	252,327	253,427	254,564

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1942-43.

In view of the great importance of statistics of building and construction, their collection was undertaken in Victoria in 1929.

The particulars which follow for the year 1942-43 were obtained from returns furnished by 431 builders.

The absence of any system of registration of builders makes it difficult to ensure that a return is obtained from every builder in the State. It is suspected that a number of builders do not render returns. The statistics presented hereunder cannot, therefore, be considered as an absolute measure of the value of the work done but serve as a good indication of the trend of building operations. The figures also provide valuable information relating to the division of the expenditure amongst the various trades engaged in and those dependent upon the industry, and also supply important data not otherwise available relating to the contribution of the building trade to the national income.

The value of building work done in each of the past five years according to the returns received, was as follows :—

FACTORIES, 1942-43—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1,606	1,616	1,617	1,636	1,628	1,656	1,664	1,644
1,683	1,679	1,751	1,829	1,830	1,843	1,889	1,941
3,136	3,163	3,150	3,163	3,200	3,216	3,145	3,047
451	464	472	534	599	600	601	596
5,151	5,147	5,143	5,154	5,155	5,181	5,155	5,111
723	732	671	683	744	746	737	733
553	557	562	551	554	546	546	553
746	749	752	758	747	733	733	719
1,214	1,364	1,368	1,356	1,360	1,365	1,345	1,340
7,578	7,417	7,277	7,218	7,207	7,203	7,183	7,159
2,003	2,003	1,985	1,984	1,983	1,989	1,983	1,985
332	325	313	317	320	323	317	318
2,124	2,092	2,037	1,954	1,954	1,952	1,921	1,882
294	207	295	317	336	329	333	324
8,846	8,786	8,522	8,595	8,819	9,225	9,004	9,158
35	35	35	35	34	34	33	34
390	390	379	378	396	410	426	423
450	446	432	431	436	443	433	442
360	357	361	365	375	381	388	389
115	108	105	106	98	98	100	99
1,544	1,538	1,553	1,587	1,529	1,533	1,630	1,666
925	911	919	936	946	965	982	990
432	437	426	440	441	441	433	435
12,040	12,100	12,038	11,885	11,867	11,871	11,974	11,997
22,364	22,865	23,564	23,351	23,735	24,072	24,225	24,444
255,316	256,049	256,904	257,442	259,095	258,780	255,593	254,607

VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

		Year ended 30th June—				
		1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of returns	..	953	983	831	687	431
		£	£	£	£	£
New buildings	.. ..	6,480,488	7,230,073	8,050,043	6,969,431	3,629,904
Repairs and additions	.. ..	1,426,982	1,336,439	1,448,413	1,483,488	1,214,273
Other construction	.. ..	315,723	255,301	779,424	704,059	796,750
Total	.. ..	8,223,193	8,821,813	10,277,880	9,156,978	5,640,927

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1942-43.

† Persons Employed.	Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
	£	£	£
Working proprietors	458	154,299	337
Managers	170	83,496	491
Clerks			
Male	56	17,968	321
Female	82	14,170	173
Others	5,027	1,771,648	352

† Excluding Sub-contractors and their employees.

VICTORIA—PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, 1942-43.

	£		£
Plasterers, including fibrous	145,682	Bricklayers	29,023
Plumbers	153,847	Tilers	36,788
Painters	96,758	Others	291,759
Electricians	42,097		
Carpenters and Joiners	44,067	Total	840,021

The term "Others" in this statement includes sub-contractors for excavations, concreting, asphaltting, &c. The term "sub-contractor" is intended to mean sub-contractor for "labour and material" only. Persons compiling returns were instructed to include sub-contractors for "labour only" under the heading of "persons employed," and the amount of the contract under "wages paid."

Materials used.

The following statistics should be read in conjunction with the preceding table. The values of the various materials set out hereunder are exclusive of those supplied by sub-contractors for labour and material.

Materials.	Value (Year ended 30th June)—				
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	£	£	£	£	£
Timber and Joinery	1,323,486	1,426,967	1,786,612	1,545,457	1,030,499
Bricks	491,988	502,771	578,551	508,193	157,673
Iron and Steel	602,307	563,494	602,375	488,999	317,127
Tiles	100,632	121,880	117,715	110,228	19,118
Cement, Lime and Sand	381,992	444,339	496,785	475,149	296,089
Other Materials	912,065	940,749	1,054,053	879,937	509,727
Total	3,812,470	4,000,200	4,636,091	4,007,963	2,330,233

In addition to payments for wages, materials, and sub-contracts, there are numerous other expenses incidental to building, such as fuel, insurance, building fees of various kinds, &c. These have been included under the heading of "Other expenses," and totalled £118,607 in 1938-39, £139,230 in 1939-40, £161,064 in 1940-41, £159,701 in 1941-42, and £156,996 in 1942-43.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £147,623 in 1938-39, £164,151 in 1939-40, £158,204 in 1940-41, £171,642 in 1941-42, and £143,995 in 1942-43; capital invested in land and buildings used as workshops amounted to £96,905 in 1938-39, £156,140 in 1939-40, £125,956 in 1940-41, £138,323 in 1941-42, and £120,663, in 1942-43.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1939-40 to 1942-43. As some of these buildings were doubtless commenced in the previous year, the total value is not a measure of the value of building construction for each respective year. The table published at the beginning of this review shows the total value of construction and repair work done for those years.

VICTORIA—BUILDINGS COMPLETED, 1939-40 TO 1942-43.

	Year ended 30th June—							
	1940.		1941.		1942.		1943.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Business premises ..	421	£ 2,171,172	297	£ 1,870,794	*	£ 1,418,129	*	£ 780,175
Other buildings ..	..	1,854,402	..	2,419,443	..	3,033,096	..	3,138,989
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	1,563	2,009,852	1,927	2,284,015	1,138	1,667,999	83	126,353†
Wood ..	1,367	897,604	1,021	701,166	676	520,146	95	33,715
Total Value ..	..	6,933,030	..	7,275,418	..	6,639,370	..	4,079,232

* Not available.

† Includes £52,131 in respect of flats for which no further particulars are available.

Information collected with regard to dwellings was confined to those constructed of brick and of wood; houses constructed of other material being comparatively rare in Victoria.

The table hereunder summarizes the result.

VICTORIA—DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED, 1942-43.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.			Wooden Dwellings.		
	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.
Three ..	..	£ ..	£ ..	18	£ 5,050	£ 281
Four ..	59	41,000	695	30	18,146	605
Five ..	13	12,809	985	41	31,904	778
Six ..	6	9,032	1,505	3	2,270	757
Seven ..	4	9,330	2,333	1	1,200	1,200
Eight ..	..	..	..	1	1,450	1,450
Nine ..	1	2,051	2,051	..	..	..
Ten ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over ten ..	..	..	..	1	3,695	3,695
Total ..	83	74,222	894	95	63,715	671

Further reference to building will be found in Part "Local Government" of this volume under the heading "Housing".

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1943.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Net Migration (Excess of Arrivals over Departures).	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1836	224	186	38	..	1	3	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	4,309	358	198	177
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	8,049	2,673	780	969
1860	538,234	330,302	207,932	6,360	22,863	12,061	4,351
1870	723,925	397,230	326,695	10,432	27,151	10,420	4,732
1880	858,605	450,558	408,047	2,352	26,148	11,652	5,286
1890	1,133,728	595,519	538,209	9,224	37,578	18,012	9,187
1900	1,196,213	601,773	594,440	-7,892	30,779	15,215	8,308
1910	1,301,408	646,482	654,926	7,685	31,437	14,736	10,240
1915	1,424,445	694,210	730,235	-29,930*	35,010	15,823	12,832
1920	1,527,909	753,803	774,106	5,492	36,214	16,832	14,898
1925	1,684,051	840,817	843,234	6,814	35,922	15,836	13,370
1926	1,711,987	855,035	856,952	8,909	35,362	16,335	13,405
1927	1,741,832	870,718	871,114	11,544	35,074	16,773	13,608
1928	1,761,746	879,478	882,268	3,124	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	1,778,269	886,472	891,797	-364	33,604	16,717	12,935
1930	1,792,605	892,422	900,183	-2,832	33,127	15,959	11,641
1931	1,803,570	896,429	907,141	-2,334	30,332	17,033	10,182
1932	1,813,387	900,663	912,724	-842	27,464	16,805	11,744
1933	1,824,479†	905,050	919,429	156	28,392	17,456	12,668
1934	1,837,490†	910,373	927,117	3,831	27,828	18,648	13,862
1935	1,843,023†	911,710	931,313	-3,895	27,884	18,456	15,409
1936	1,851,593†	915,304	936,289	-1,535	28,883	18,778	15,915
1937	1,859,487†	918,665	940,822	-3,224	29,731	18,613	16,226
1938	1,873,760†	925,892	947,868	2,884	30,344	18,955	17,113
1939	1,886,356†	931,724	954,632	2,272	30,493	20,169	17,368
1940	1,918,774†	949,764	969,010	20,635	31,962	20,293	22,299
1941	1,952,153†	969,037	983,116	19,495	34,406	20,425	20,897
1942	1,969,977†	976,663	993,314	†	35,927	21,973	23,636
1943	1,988,938†	983,153	1,005,785	†	39,117	21,327	18,356

* Includes departure of members of Australian Imperial Forces. † Subject to revision.

‡ Not available.

VICTORIA—STATE FINANCE.

Year ended June—	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Expenditure by Government from Loan Funds and on account of Loans. †	Expenditure from Loan Funds and on account of Loans† on—		
				Railways.	Country Water Supply.	Land Settlements.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836*	..	2,165	..	..	..	..
1840*	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..
1850*	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..
1860*	3,082,461	3,315,307	..	..	..	..
1870*	3,261,883	3,428,382	..	..	..	..
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,209,892	81,507	..
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,260,244	361,885	..
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	595,543	144,149	63,985
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	657,666	286,823	198,946
1920	15,866,184	15,852,459	7,601,266	982,182	570,028	5,204,308
1921	19,054,475	19,041,698	11,095,157	1,685,329	692,659	6,894,557
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	11,804,990	3,478,021	968,047	4,431,854
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	8,825,471	1,674,643	1,210,484	2,655,163
1924	23,075,968	22,950,968	8,873,380	1,395,282	1,415,109	2,530,896
1925	24,304,887	24,170,483	7,862,765	1,483,720	1,471,566	1,536,733
1926	25,269,756	25,559,583	7,875,567	1,384,747	1,521,533	1,536,978
1927	27,128,700	27,744,903	9,096,180	1,823,777	1,659,898	1,729,469
1928	27,357,917	27,521,270	9,657,411	1,674,906	1,674,411	2,115,925
1929	28,156,034	28,104,947	7,225,704	1,229,521	1,516,023	1,493,127
1930	27,323,842	28,496,712	6,467,067	947,527	1,208,568	1,267,657
1931	25,575,504	28,029,702	3,552,767	455,293	696,146	709,179
1932	24,565,272	26,173,594	2,042,043	163,402	351,119	529,467
1933	24,905,985	25,747,486	2,852,556	156,728	488,072	588,847
1934	24,777,739	25,546,979	2,808,738	194,770	315,870	639,308
1935	25,805,557	25,956,754	2,688,521	218,419	260,736	475,387
1936	26,583,510	26,699,971	3,889,452	280,900	285,473	465,002
1937	27,704,918	27,675,995	3,303,501	361,893	360,792	252,829
1938	28,938,052	28,907,107	3,230,451	492,208	353,606	28,130
1939	28,354,711	29,141,953	3,998,531	354,259	582,327	15,395
1940	29,480,781	29,474,520	3,962,647	865,500	426,825	1,140
1941	30,458,071	30,315,771	2,734,442	641,845	471,369	245
1942	34,111,835	33,319,535	1,870,788	740,271	274,845	..
1943	37,244,562	36,490,231	1,036,087	540,441	75,479	..
Total to date	..	..	222,082,770	49,641,836†	28,512,115	41,570,934

* Year ended 31st December.

† This Loan Expenditure differs from that charged to Loan Funds shown in issues of the Year-Book prior to 1931-32.

‡ As reduced in accordance with Act No. 4429 of 1936.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT; DWELLINGS; MUNICIPALITIES.

Year.		State Public Debt* at End of Financial Year.	Number of Dwellings in Victoria.		Municipalities.†	
			Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Number.	Capital Improved Value of Rateable Property.
		£				£
1857	..	1,458,700	96,662†	4,724†	35	19,410,710
1861	..	6,835,060	129,196†	5,017†	108	30,606,787
1871	..	12,134,800	150,618†	6,997†	171	50,166,078
1881	..	22,944,602	170,086†	9,049†	174	87,642,459
1891	..	43,610,265	224,021†	15,846†	197	203,351,360
1901	..	53,072,275	241,410†	11,629†	208	185,101,993
1911	..	57,983,764	272,635†	11,231†	207	265,083,727
1915	..	73,083,927	320,244	6,912	193	314,610,747
1920	..	87,647,739	345,265	2,451	193	357,437,822
1921	..	97,317,831	331,290†	14,994†	192	399,502,745
1925	..	131,169,565	392,710	3,764	194	538,711,198
1926	..	140,264,989	404,179	3,647	194	571,683,489
1927	..	149,546,966	414,185	4,312	195	606,322,402
1928	..	158,183,470	422,057	5,357	196	636,746,560
1929	..	159,552,653	428,477	8,304	196	661,889,314
1930	..	162,288,994	427,843	10,971	196	680,649,613
1931	..	167,016,596	427,645	11,460	196	676,690,841
1932	..	169,833,964	429,624	8,900	196	629,896,344
1933	..	171,399,031	432,872†	18,757†	196	604,791,333
1934	..	175,132,749	447,662	9,159	195	592,383,467
1935	..	174,160,663	456,148	6,180	195	602,561,400
1936	..	175,058,285	463,943	5,215	195	613,522,880
1937	..	176,597,010	472,367	4,289	195	630,085,550
1938	..	177,228,495	481,384	3,839	196	647,933,500
1939	..	179,698,118	489,363	4,024	197	666,564,780
1940	..	180,549,968	497,555	4,521	197	684,863,300
1941	..	181,219,188	507,016	4,528	197	699,543,210
1942	..	177,716,484	510,194	3,193	197	715,542,130
1943	..	175,934,652	511,100	2,593	197	718,426,450

* Including corporations guarantee loans.

† As enumerated at Census. During intercensal periods the particulars of unoccupied dwellings are given as furnished by municipal authorities.

‡ Including road districts until 1874.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON ROADS BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

(Excluding Grants to Municipalities under section 38 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928, No. 3662.)

Year.	Main Roads.		State Highways— Construction and Maintenance.	Develop- mental Roads— Construction.†	Other Road Works.	Total.
	Con- struction.	Main- tenance.*				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	24,440	9,490	..	..	..	33,930
1914-15	342,681	49,888	..	..	..	392,569
1915-16	464,787	98,879	..	..	..	563,666
1916-17	226,603	130,537	..	..	..	357,140
1917-18	226,395	173,785	..	1,703	..	401,883
1918-19	284,734	179,133	..	47,561	..	511,428
1919-20	336,331	192,303	..	315,701	..	844,335
1920-21	271,850	221,395	..	693,245	..	1,186,490
1921-22	288,937	267,969	..	626,998	..	1,183,904
1922-23	275,810	288,129	..	435,187	57	999,183
1923-24	207,274	343,233	..	589,086	12,511	1,152,104
1924-25	228,871	463,065	5,117	830,698	..	1,527,751
1925-26	279,179	441,625	414,072	922,903	..	2,057,779
1926-27	350,400	426,709	672,840	692,728	22,261	2,164,938
1927-28	291,892	510,089	684,611	729,144	4,434	2,220,170
1928-29	216,053	509,776	671,728	643,443	1,490	2,042,490
1929-30	232,225	680,177	892,129	704,385	2,563	2,511,479
1930-31	161,504	613,729	379,862	462,339	..	1,617,434
1931-32	36,146	422,927	265,250	187,597	..	911,920
1932-33	205,799	485,087	426,301	498,787	..	1,615,974
1933-34	235,889	594,090	419,875	329,056	..	1,578,910
1934-35	166,002	700,074	360,503	323,220	..	1,549,799
1935-36	235,015	679,066	484,673	578,084	..	1,976,838
1936-37	299,362	752,628	412,541	463,087	1,701	1,929,319
1937-38	187,922	749,946	425,047	542,240	2,844	1,907,999
1938-39	231,481	802,920	455,923	591,072	17,388	2,098,784
1939-40	194,663	699,691	509,671	572,880	113,941†	2,090,846
1940-41	83,236	646,836	392,510	362,352	33,707†	1,518,641
1941-42	27,199	411,170	237,136	122,017	148,223†	945,745
1942-43	5,707	323,837	203,964	116,820	731,349†	1,381,677
1943-44	23,022	399,866	240,729	139,005	925,741†	1,728,363
Total	6,641,409	13,268,049	8,554,482	12,521,338	2,018,210	43,003,488

NOTE.—Expenditure on Unemployment Relief, &c., has been classified in accordance with the above headings.

* The municipalities concerned are liable for one-half of this expenditure incurred prior to 1st January, 1925, and one-third of expenditure incurred subsequent to that date.

† The municipalities pay a proportion of the interest on the expenditure incurred in making these roads, subject to relief provided for under the *Country Roads Board Fund (Amendment)* Act 1936, and they maintain the roads after they have been constructed.

‡ Including Commonwealth Defence Works as follows:—£21,392 in 1940-41; £142,127 in 1941-42; £723,388 in 1942-43; and £920,533 in 1943-44.

VICTORIA—BANKING.

Year.	No. of Banks.	Joint Stock Banks (excluding Commonwealth Bank).				Savings Banks in Victoria.*	
		Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	Accounts Open.	Amount on Deposit at end of year.
		£	£	£	£	No.	£
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	2,761	3,180,020
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	10,135	484,501
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	41,738	1,047,147
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	92,115	1,661,409
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	281,509	5,262,105
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	375,070	9,110,793
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	560,515	15,417,887
1915	16	25,112,160	59,449,407	55,813,235	54,040,102	781,490	26,996,025
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	1,014,223	42,317,863
1925-26	15	45,928,051	92,845,850	91,953,493	90,067,719	1,396,438	63,253,526
1926-27	14	51,706,539	99,961,588	93,538,580	91,923,909	1,455,581	65,352,618
1927-28	14	54,338,895	101,926,003	93,414,007	91,916,458	1,515,097	68,826,768
1928-29	14	55,197,989	105,036,480	100,035,499	98,457,790	1,575,089	72,706,991
1929-30	14	48,461,495	105,529,578	90,227,553	88,959,734	1,619,940	69,367,253
1930-31	14	48,740,685	118,055,154	92,964,023	91,754,071	1,620,560	63,242,527
1931-32	13	47,825,431	133,330,107	114,523,288	113,108,273	1,557,556†	65,680,220
1932-33	12	47,373,283	132,455,266	106,488,445	105,285,163	1,586,508†	67,813,544
1933-34	12	44,147,476†	143,102,080	115,404,500	114,138,817	1,623,489†	69,971,410
1934-35	12	43,617,487†	132,719,413	110,644,546	109,514,113	1,666,480†	72,018,712
1935-36	12	43,617,487†	129,001,403	110,924,212	109,729,144	1,714,060†	73,890,119
1936-37	12	43,617,487†	127,948,290	119,607,135	118,341,912	1,762,302†	75,720,457
1937-38	12	43,617,487†	130,339,769	121,635,257	120,216,373	1,809,257†	78,876,999
1938-39	12	43,617,487†	131,148,372	119,688,424	118,312,332	1,847,788†	80,461,039
1939-40	12	43,623,487†	154,951,800	133,237,793	131,422,174	1,892,036†	79,145,337
1940-41	12	43,623,487†	168,018,334	136,995,427	135,160,643	1,958,503†	85,689,012
1941-42	12	43,623,487†	194,114,258	142,222,304	140,216,306	2,032,122†	94,225,635
1942-43	12	43,623,487†	247,872,978	162,967,506	161,085,681	2,139,816†	121,248,663

* Including (1) Trustees Savings Banks, established in 1842, and Post Office Savings Banks, opened in 1865—both of which were merged into the State Savings Bank of Victoria in 1897; (2) the State Savings Bank of Victoria from 1897; and (3) the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria, which commenced business on 15th July, 1912.

† Excluding particulars relating to the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris previously included.

‡ Figures for 1931-32 and subsequent years exclude the inoperative accounts of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE.

Year.	Recorded Value of Oversea Imports.	Recorded Value of Oversea Exports.	Total Value of Oversea Trade.	Value of Australian Produce Exported Oversea.
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489	*
1860 ..	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980	*
1870 ..	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567	*
1880 ..	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336	*
1890 ..	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387	*
1900 ..	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008	11,855,052
1910 ..	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842	17,388,708
1914 (to 30th June) ..	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492	8,746,861
1921-22 ..	36,352,056	34,644,182	70,996,238	33,681,068
1922-23 ..	46,729,100	33,768,701	80,497,801	33,148,563
1923-24 ..	49,592,643	29,612,548	79,205,191	29,088,613
1924-25 ..	54,289,690	41,641,979	95,931,669	41,066,355
1925-26 ..	50,327,055	33,317,301	83,644,356	32,855,314
1926-27 ..	55,560,936	34,556,433	90,117,369	34,130,233
1927-28 ..	47,911,131	31,591,878	79,503,009	30,770,969
1928-29 ..	46,005,650	39,090,707	85,096,357	38,253,152
1929-30 ..	42,301,093	36,499,943	78,801,036	36,019,351
1930-31 ..	20,305,201	26,754,761†	43,665,000	26,252,256†
1931-32 ..	16,043,817	27,764,310†	37,897,000	27,393,055†
1932-33 ..	21,516,988	29,809,418†	45,322,000	29,518,676†
1933-34 ..	22,404,232	30,519,726†	46,774,000	30,195,377†
1934-35 ..	26,345,073	28,119,827†	48,799,000	27,776,969†
1935-36 ..	30,616,131	34,982,544†	58,008,000	34,593,245†
1936-37 ..	32,593,726	43,587,646†	67,399,000	43,221,283†
1937-38 ..	39,222,998	41,243,667†	72,159,000	40,847,621†
1938-39 ..	35,455,336	30,819,012†	62,065,000	30,364,388†
1939-40 ..	42,583,675	39,819,191†	74,381,000	39,465,177†
1940-41 ..	46,231,215	45,347,563†	82,437,000	44,946,548†
1941-42 ..	59,781,018	42,622,353†	93,811,000	42,340,346†

* Information not available.

† From 1930-31 onwards the values of exports and of Australian produce exported overseas are shown in Australian Currency, all other values are shown in British Currency.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			
	Butter.		Wool.	
	Quantity.	Value †	Quantity.	Value.†
	lb.	£	lb.	£
1850 ..	..	..	17,780,000	815,892
1860 ..	705,040	27,974	24,216,847	2,021,396
1870 ..	137,475	4,704	51,830,526	3,199,309
1880 ..	1,096,401	29,996	111,509,915	6,372,306
1890 ..	1,297,777	47,972	131,041,074	5,862,011
1900 ..	32,087,739	1,243,260	100,743,853	4,164,656
1910 ..	39,698,122	1,780,044	164,213,073	7,190,789
1914* ..	9,373,252	475,898	44,626,388	1,979,174
1914-15 ..	16,630,637	800,385	115,234,566	5,251,177
1920-21 ..	32,813,204	4,027,256	118,862,086	8,909,004
1921-22 ..	45,985,904	3,026,447	193,425,056	11,185,526
1922-23 ..	41,653,344	3,190,805	204,143,606	16,115,971
1923-24 ..	35,578,812	2,751,312	118,152,098	13,067,701
1924-25 ..	53,731,160	4,051,632	117,325,046	14,446,378
1925-26 ..	32,874,047	2,542,626	194,663,036	15,402,800
1926-27 ..	34,403,562	2,181,415	177,553,535	14,305,946
1927-28 ..	32,412,438	2,311,094	158,117,113	15,243,335
1928-29 ..	41,321,453	2,811,204	191,971,504	15,343,225
1929-30 ..	40,305,160	2,668,755	160,674,506	7,889,140
1930-31 ..	61,751,348	3,183,231	175,419,800	6,960,714
1931-32 ..	81,068,322	4,149,713	182,978,607	7,694,531
1932-33 ..	95,492,925	3,865,321	214,621,692	8,638,936
1933-34 ..	76,470,363	2,411,892	189,521,493	13,511,750
1934-35 ..	93,643,352	3,428,217	191,192,361	8,911,908
1935-36 ..	91,714,538	3,751,294	203,451,217	13,299,702
1936-37 ..	90,717,838	4,056,443	195,135,300	15,731,887
1937-38 ..	77,695,589	3,577,351	188,253,625	11,524,625
1938-39 ..	65,462,195	3,245,806	185,808,043	9,545,002
1939-40 ..	109,307,561	6,539,659	171,440,991	12,034,730
1940-41 ..	89,536,377	5,503,189	122,268,889	9,465,370
1941-42 ..	70,309,411	4,354,788	207,169,638	14,969,292

* For period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Overseas) of—				
	Tallow.		Wheat.		Frozen M ats.
	Quantity.	Value. †	Quantity.	Value. †	Value †
	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	£
1850 ..	87,763	130,397	85	21	..
1860 ..	6,029	15,687	328	165	..
1870 ..	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458	..
1880 ..	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421	..
1890 ..	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930	..
1900 ..	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323	432,120
1910 ..	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079	888,001
1914* ..	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551	710,018
1914-15 ..	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642	1,779,952
1920-21 ..	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400	1,036,982
1921-22 ..	203,829	336,869	32,268,626	9,182,731	1,132,230
1922-23 ..	278,058	451,405	9,252,600	2,498,066	2,448,066
1923-24 ..	99,118	188,767	16,762,086	3,922,823	707,179
1924-25 ..	216,726	441,986	31,777,857	10,413,976	1,123,529
1925-26 ..	205,879	399,783	10,110,257	3,132,983	1,528,751
1926-27 ..	210,945	355,498	24,750,755	6,976,711	1,322,723
1927-28 ..	132,068	224,643	5,224,235	1,489,426	840,778
1928-29 ..	257,526	463,438	24,217,935	5,969,821	1,724,271
1929-30 ..	150,833	256,863	2,720,463	690,247	1,672,823
1930-31 ..	108,475	133,801	25,673,857	3,016,409	1,523,016
1931-32 ..	209,957	220,611	28,021,268	4,246,048	1,615,924
1932-33 ..	240,598	240,262	24,517,332	3,621,571	2,090,745
1933-34 ..	137,134	131,024	9,884,533	1,431,842	2,287,658
1934-35 ..	255,701	263,558	11,234,238	1,617,923	2,873,692
1935-36 ..	149,948	212,409	16,227,157	2,917,377	3,244,422
1936-37 ..	217,497	269,929	20,975,867	5,346,703	3,764,208
1937-38 ..	188,258	211,448	27,292,450	6,144,958	4,075,871
1938-39 ..	173,263	146,513	5,232,770	932,388	3,249,475
1939-40 ..	286,985	308,109	5,414,853	954,061	3,737,534
1940-41 ..	197,970	194,243	3,973,657	777,066	3,427,074
1941-42 ..	299,854	376,225	3,240,438	684,014	2,899,207

* Period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE ; SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Overseas) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Quantity.	Value †		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
1850 ..	..	..	1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
1860 ..	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1870 ..	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1880 ..	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1890 ..	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1900 ..	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1910 ..	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1914* ..	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
1914-15	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
1920-21	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
1921-22	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393
1922-23	178,812	2,024,921	1,562,572	2,634	6,611,352	2,634	6,618,968
1923-24	211,685	2,175,854	1,704,857	2,666	6,782,495	2,676	6,749,873
1924-25	177,778	2,408,542	2,158,241	2,577	6,807,357	2,605	6,876,355
1925-26	162,081	2,177,935	2,273,963	2,470	6,485,561	2,447	6,494,779
1926-27	167,260	2,123,361	2,106,123	2,667	7,187,147	2,666	7,180,748
1927-28	177,547	2,115,398	2,882,783	2,589	6,844,809	2,608	6,869,313
1928-29	216,905	2,260,895	2,938,220	2,474	6,798,092	2,466	6,815,305
1929-30	179,452	1,880,057	1,982,804	2,499	6,911,048	2,488	6,877,418
1930-31	190,269	1,221,250	1,341,673	2,166	6,161,699	2,181	6,238,325
1931-32	217,872	1,347,302	694,125	2,097	5,996,094	2,101	6,018,664
1932-33	241,612	1,564,396	873,096	2,343	6,688,911	2,296	6,674,138
1933-34	216,124	1,285,088	1,749,009	2,393	6,791,063	2,359	6,775,019
1934-35	263,884	1,734,520	1,361,076	2,603	7,435,416	2,585	7,407,121
1935-36	257,699	1,875,692	2,106,673	2,719	7,939,719	2,711	7,907,632
1936-37	233,283	2,292,958	2,703,492	2,848	8,098,613	2,849	8,070,031
1937-38	279,494	2,644,037	2,387,840	3,019	8,537,857	2,991	8,520,864
1938-39	256,231	1,607,110	1,548,609	2,979	8,537,085	2,989	8,479,995
1939-40	190,844	1,513,480	1,649,623	2,658	7,024,938	2,672	7,092,540
1940-41	274,823	2,683,545	1,755,618	2,465	5,590,010	2,473	5,568,256
1941-42	139,713	1,440,342	2,891,239	2,154	4,451,343	2,139	4,459,084

* Period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

VICTORIA—STATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles Con- structed.	Capital Cost of Lines Opened, Equipment, and Rolling Stock.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Miles Run.
		£	£	£	
1880 ..	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802
1889-90 ..	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152
1899-1900 ..	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549
1909-10 ..	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866
1914-15 ..	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677
1920-21 ..	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638
1921-22 ..	4,372	63,186,759	10,857,853	8,287,146	15,830,605
1922-23 ..	4,389	64,938,085	11,413,782	8,442,214	16,323,481
1923-24 ..	4,488	66,212,984	12,025,987	8,982,880	17,245,219
1924-25 ..	4,537	67,470,720	12,830,283	9,704,455	18,172,188
1925-26 ..	4,681	69,181,724	12,743,566	9,833,240	18,267,000
1926-27 ..	4,692	70,668,661	13,760,769	10,521,032	18,781,264
1927-28 ..	4,749	72,658,978	12,953,039	10,166,136	19,302,971
1928-29 ..	4,751	73,438,071	13,262,387	9,833,459	19,022,771
1929-30 ..	4,764	74,612,008	12,088,013	9,598,893	18,708,773
1930-31 ..	4,773	74,717,834	10,089,884	7,770,341	16,957,378
1931-32 ..	4,777	74,827,429	9,530,812	6,401,519	16,269,092
1932-33 ..	4,777	75,116,987	9,520,870	6,572,789*	16,235,292
1933-34 ..	4,777	75,638,229	9,249,866	6,431,790*	16,222,395
1934-35 ..	4,777	75,864,803	9,498,705	6,691,490*	16,456,104
1935-36 ..	4,777	76,212,430	9,769,463	6,925,960*	17,345,725
1936-37 ..	4,777	76,722,152	10,221,003	7,326,841*	18,171,670
1937-38 ..	4,777	50,683,029†	9,809,158	7,900,053*	18,889,686
1938-39 ..	4,816	51,261,688†	9,360,329	8,137,622*	18,875,525
1939-40 ..	4,816	50,878,076†	9,942,448	8,133,174*	18,032,670
1940-41 ..	4,816	50,866,372†	11,330,220	9,053,928*	18,837,283
1941-42 ..	4,845	51,241,237†	14,614,837	11,683,316*	19,170,009
1942-43 ..	4,851	51,166,704†	17,120,223	14,118,941*	19,240,328

N.B.—Above information includes particulars of the following activities under the control of the Railways Commissioners:—(a) Electric Street Tramways, which were established in 1906, and (b) Road Motor Services, which commenced operations on 30th November, 1925.

* Exclusive of amounts charged to other funds, viz.:—1932-33, £69,135; 1933-34, £251,104; 1934-35, £171,939; 1935-36, £137,871; 1936-37, £162,061; 1937-38, £148,233 and £297,400 charged to Public Account Advances Account Act No. 4499; 1938-39, £139,302; 1939-40, £436,406; 1940-41, £299,580; 1941-42, £51,548; 1942-43, £31,281.

† Written down as from 1st July, 1937, in accordance with Act No. 4429 of 1936.

VICTORIA—EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State Element- ary.	Regis- tered.	Total.	State Element- ary.	Regis- tered.	Total.	Number of Matri- culated Students.	Number of New Graduates.
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1915	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
1920	2,333	489	2,822	247,337	66,445	313,782	746	387
1925	2,525	495	3,020	255,101	71,772	326,873	600	644
1926	2,529	493	3,022	255,779	73,249	329,028	605	551
1927	2,564	483	3,047	258,205	72,561	330,766	664	426
1928	2,566	500	3,066	257,562	75,139	332,701	612	479
1929	2,601	501	3,102	258,872	75,886	334,758	621	427
1930	2,598	502	3,100	260,319	75,944	336,263	678	456
1931	2,590	505	3,095	261,673	73,342	335,015	686	471
1932	2,613	504	3,117	262,417	73,710	336,127	693	435
1933	2,609	508	3,117	264,697	73,845	338,542	697	498
1934	2,617	510	3,127	259,750	75,783	335,533	672	493
1935	2,606	518	3,124	256,564	78,014	334,578	686	497
1936	2,600	520	3,120	250,070	79,793	329,863	670	532
1937	2,589	520	3,109	234,228	78,903	313,131	728	514
1938	2,591	516	3,107	227,233	80,161	307,394	888	508
1939	2,585	514	3,099	221,219	80,655	301,874	857	596
1940	2,569	518	3,087	217,941	81,377	299,318	979	482
1941	2,542	518	3,060	211,434	81,308	292,742	929	496
1942	2,480	513	2,993	198,909	81,160	280,069	742	484
1943	2,458	504	2,962	188,982	84,511	273,493	898	341
1944			*			*	1,196	404

* Not available.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES; OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Year.	Friendly Societies.*				Old-age and Invalid Pensions.†		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members.	Receipts.	Funds at end of Year.	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.
			£	£	No.	No.	£
1860 ..	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	..	..	..
1870 ..	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	..	..	..
1880 ..	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	..	..	..
1890 ..	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	..	..	..
1900 ..	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	..	..	..
1910 ..	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	20,218	..	470,656
1915 ..	1,533	158,746	634,649	2,775,787	28,365	6,054	839,718
1920 ..	1,475	143,651	681,232	3,173,678	29,565	10,277	1,348,100
1921 ..	1,464	143,421	763,031	3,375,050	30,385	11,174	1,533,430
1922 ..	1,467	145,254	790,788	3,549,798	30,958	11,444	1,581,898
1923 ..	1,469†	150,264†	1,193,550†	3,838,052†	31,248	11,707	1,589,362
1924 ..					32,603	12,220	1,968,878
1924-25					33,845	12,950	2,051,151
1930-31	1,469	163,124	879,325§	5,291,238	49,999	19,925	3,445,803
1931-32	1,473	160,184	856,884§	5,411,154	52,795	20,785	3,255,709
1932-33	1,443	158,718	826,183§	5,486,050	49,449	20,191	3,059,773
1933-34	1,449	159,666	842,114§	5,589,769	57,253	15,193	3,053,247
1934-35	1,444	163,734	881,030§	5,704,060	58,059	17,253	3,213,895
1935-36	1,449	169,235	924,084§	5,848,236	60,548	17,741	3,463,701
1936-37	1,459	176,434	948,685§	5,979,548	62,755	18,282	3,750,068
1937-38	1,478	184,342	1,018,606§	6,163,347	65,203	18,817	4,218,918
1938-39	1,477	188,186	1,030,498§	6,305,458	67,896	19,471	4,307,432
1939-40	1,475	189,597	1,048,857§	6,460,387	76,081	12,739	4,413,702
1940-41	1,471	193,883	1,082,004§	6,626,562	76,371	12,447	4,588,266
1941-42	1,457	198,041	1,097,871§	7,029,762	75,240	12,550	5,037,118
1942-43	1,462	201,411	1,106,007§	7,217,974	72,102	11,938	5,715,268
1943-44	1,458	203,823	1,149,718§	7,438,758¶	69,156	12,446	5,787,445

* The figures prior to 1880 do not represent particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that year and subsequent years the returns are complete.

† Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

‡ The figures for 1923-24 relate to a period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1924.

§ Excluding inter-fund transfers. In years previous to 1929-30 such transfers were not excluded.

¶ Including assets of Dispensaries, £269,071.

VICTORIA—CRIME (ARREST CASES ONLY).

Year.		Number.					
		Taken into Custody.*	Summarily Disposed of by Magistrates		Committed for Trial.	Distinct Persons Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.
			Convicted.	Discharged.			
1860	..	29,030	†	†	1,329	796	3
1870	..	22,527	14,662	6,957	908	573	5
1880	..	22,843	15,045	7,118	680	398	1
1890	..	37,330	23,609	12,601	1,129	662	..
1900	..	26,104	17,177	8,352	575	374	1
1910	..	19,070	11,655	6,912	503	354	..
1915	..	20,276	11,742	7,973	561	391	..
1920	..	14,582	9,010	4,813	759	442	..
1925	..	17,922	11,839	5,435	648	451	..
1926	..	18,853	12,642	5,492	719	436	..
1927	..	19,507	13,181	5,579	747	458	..
1928	..	18,559	12,483	5,385	691	498	..
1929	..	18,637	12,340	5,387	910	609	..
1930	..	17,295	12,511	3,899	885	683	..
1931	..	16,191	11,771	3,405	1,015	678	..
1932	..	16,464	12,627	2,896	941	628	1
1933	..	19,874	14,900	3,695	1,279	594	..
1934	..	18,289	13,282	3,571	1,436	550	..
1935	..	19,944	15,452	3,026	1,466	596	..
1936	..	21,016	17,775†	1,851†	1,390	533	2
1937	..	20,604	17,104†	2,070†	1,430	565	..
1938	..	23,185	18,900†	2,394†	1,891	642	..
1939	..	23,490	19,244†	2,567	1,679	690	2
1940	..	23,072	19,205†	2,461	1,406	651	..
1941	..	22,334	19,153†	1,982	1,199	705	1
1942	..	25,057	22,100†	1,734	1,223	721	..
1943	..	25,157	21,791†	1,897	1,469	826	..

* The figures for the years prior to 1900 and those for 1933 and subsequent years represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; particulars for the years 1900 to 1932 represent distinct arrests.

† Information not available.

‡ See footnote on page 141.

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Produced.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals (excluding Salt).	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	oz. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1870	1,304,304	5,217,216	100	100	24,421	5,241,737
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017*	3,380,244
	<u>oz. fine.</u>					
1910	570,383	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1915	329,068	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,884	1,955,447
1920	152,792	648,969	442,241	464,739	493,937	1,607,645
1921	104,512	443,938	514,859	603,323	495,893	1,543,154
1922	106,872	453,962	559,284	664,251	547,668	1,665,881
1923	95,403	405,245	476,823	525,270	601,912	1,532,427
1924	67,167	285,316	518,315	569,555	613,784	1,468,655
1925	47,296	200,958	534,246	596,117	791,598	1,588,673
1926	49,078	208,471	591,001	657,798	915,277	1,781,546
1927	38,538	163,699	684,245	762,530	900,649	1,826,878
1928	33,917	144,068	658,323	953,199	830,742	1,928,009
1929	26,275	111,609	703,828	1,050,878	820,966	1,983,453
1930	24,119	102,456	703,487	1,039,263	505,834	1,647,553
1931	43,637	262,488	571,342	545,589	472,902	1,280,979
1932	47,745	351,586	432,353	417,219	571,407	1,340,212
1933	58,183	448,228	523,000	492,141	609,559	1,549,928
1934	70,196	597,040	356,958	329,937	653,890	1,580,867
1935	87,609	768,401	476,495	435,128	902,805	2,106,334
1936	117,596	1,018,670	426,725	390,743	1,038,849	2,448,262
1937	145,799	1,266,507	257,945	254,126	1,038,247	2,558,880
1938	144,243	1,273,351	307,258	286,679	1,064,246	2,624,276
1939	156,522	1,533,899	364,895	259,814	1,156,035	2,949,748
1940	180,567	1,924,396	267,694	230,452	1,192,194	3,347,042
1941	149,769	1,600,016	326,441	303,761	1,084,213	2,987,990
1942	101,497	1,060,868	312,854	411,107	1,070,905	2,542,880
1943	56,511	590,544	287,100	429,358	†	†

* Since 1900 the production of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production; previously it was included in the output of manufacturing industries.

† Not available.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Cultivation.					
		Wheat	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres
1850-51	52,341	28,510	5,008	2,102	24	..	..
1860-61	407,740	161,252	86,337	4,123	1,650	112	662
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
1915-16	7,069,608	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	22,258	3,137	8,563
1920-21	6,425,250	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	24,149	1,717	7,655
1921-22	6,583,276	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	23,227	1,320	9,423
1922-23	7,049,429	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	25,846	1,291	12,287
1923-24	6,976,441	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	29,104	899	12,195
1924-25	6,976,664	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	23,126	1,029	12,787
1925-26	6,890,628	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	21,913	978	15,055
1926-27	7,304,194	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	20,046	864	11,476
1927-28	7,634,302	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	17,645	791	12,176
1928-29	8,189,113	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	16,077	711	8,038
1929-30	8,061,920	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	17,640	854	10,253
1930-31	9,306,289	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	16,227	959	9,311
1931-32	7,552,928	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	15,714	754	9,446
1932-33	7,749,032	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	16,425	1,480	12,509
1933-34	7,809,956	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	19,538	1,114	15,364
1934-35	6,894,147	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	18,727	1,325	9,386
1935-36	6,797,538	2,323,753	505,623	116,371	20,377	1,117	8,285
1936-37	6,890,475	2,393,827	381,069	100,003	20,115	1,185	7,780
1937-38	7,266,910	2,686,057	394,436	139,777	20,879	1,051	8,294
1938-39	7,562,524	2,748,362	657,999	175,891	18,485	1,109	5,669
1939-40	7,379,767	2,827,417	439,555	204,239	18,963	1,728	6,819
1940-41	6,354,609	2,672,728	559,200	187,649	15,382	1,888	9,667
1941-42	6,833,072	2,757,080	421,942	204,279	9,594	3,829	9,206
1942-43	5,498,586	2,145,156	428,043	77,842	7,131	4,414	9,596
1943-44	5,198,252	1,793,428	426,305	83,259	6,598	2,919	6,159*

* Peas only.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Cultivation.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions	Hay.	Green Fodder.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	2,838	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1860-61	24,841	1,029	1,229	..	90,921	6,021	..
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1915-16	56,910	1,091	758	9,294	1,330,455	66,426	805
1920-21	62,687	524	410	8,000	1,333,397	79,524	392
1921-22	63,895	560	401	6,158	1,159,135	89,410	615
1922-23	61,741	684	433	6,954	1,261,408	102,451	739
1923-24	59,306	854	538	4,714	1,277,606	107,371	608
1924-25	61,295	736	238	4,504	1,120,312	99,531	309
1925-26	63,369	1,046	624	5,379	1,013,613	107,873	528
1926-27	66,185	690	286	8,471	1,080,993	87,241	540
1927-28	77,649	568	207	7,659	908,804	94,895	576
1928-29	68,412	429	243	7,673	1,005,063	107,351	589
1929-30	58,789	486	243	7,828	865,015	169,253	469
1930-31	67,590	360	248	6,286	1,277,398	126,347	344
1931-32	69,929	416	193	5,306	955,839	119,006	434
1932-33	69,783	381	264	7,109	1,044,523	107,732	442
1933-34	60,856	554	269	6,785	1,196,259	121,737	405
1934-35	54,214	599	556	5,928	1,261,552	115,037	429
1935-36	44,287	651	272	5,441	1,140,361	111,056	480
1936-37	45,627	758	562	5,969	1,181,612	102,744	492
1937-38	41,105	532	454	6,036	1,079,039	121,839	294
1938-39	34,396	376	817	4,898	1,104,558	108,796	314
1939-40	32,177	430	727	4,503	1,204,810	91,441	334
1940-41	44,195	485	826	5,004	672,955	130,738	477
1941-42	33,392	283	567	4,497	1,007,979	97,158	517
1942-43	51,757	244	1,665	5,741	788,792	103,598	500
1943-44	70,430	766	1,868	5,997	740,672	112,880	661

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Cultivation.							Sown Pastures.
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres
1850-51	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	..
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579	7,298	20,457	11,640
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
1915-16	2,435	107	160	22,353	5,711	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
1920-21	1,872	93	95	29,255	6,309	99,969	1,935,747	1,051,290
1921-22	1,800	104	604	33,175	6,684	103,795	2,052,964	1,032,104
1922-23	1,468	194	890	38,892	7,705	100,122	2,186,881	957,454
1923-24	1,306	224	1,047	42,599	10,656	101,782	2,294,297	938,547
1924-25	1,424	269	1,228	42,467	5,845	99,978	2,215,270	843,095
1925-26	1,290	312	1,179	40,712	5,762	99,274	2,457,136	820,337
1926-27	854	196	1,154	41,162	6,414	100,966	2,569,021	952,239
1927-28	758	294	1,176	40,988	7,359	100,381	2,692,044	1,005,513
1928-29	1,486	281	1,317	41,565	7,088	97,952	2,683,462	1,154,718
1929-30	1,670	201	1,822	40,594	8,064	102,030	2,482,662	1,141,157
1930-31	2,000	185	2,650	38,720	8,606	99,687	2,590,629	1,234,612
1931-32	3,278	167	12,191	38,215	7,722	96,620	2,145,819	1,412,846
1932-33	5,502	151	13,418	39,144	8,104	95,422	2,633,287	1,514,582
1933-34	3,529	159	8,900	40,485	8,758	96,955	2,543,043	1,620,870
1934-35	5,840	112	4,765	41,180	8,231	96,982	2,216,464	1,909,443
1935-36	8,222	123	5,840	41,081	9,000	96,421	2,358,777	2,252,541
1936-37	9,406	142	5,492	41,895	11,084	97,550	2,483,163	2,466,887
1937-38	9,358	142	4,736	41,883	11,556	94,886	2,604,556	2,815,770
1938-39	7,534	135	2,559	42,436	12,606	92,359	2,543,225	3,083,878
1939-40	17,452	173	2,018	42,594	12,253	94,729	2,377,405	3,460,191
1940-41	5,842	193	1,926	43,238	22,887	91,911	1,887,418	3,619,335
1941-42	8,600	196	2,232	42,554	35,554	92,253	2,101,360	3,809,954
1942-43	8,612	148	1,850	42,634	31,634	129,058*	1,660,171	†
1943-44	7,350	160	2,000	42,711	38,231	136,495*	1,719,363	3,838,917

* Includes areas of all vegetables sown irrespective of the extent of double cropping.

† Information not collected.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1850-51	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1880-81	9,727,339	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
1915-16	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	999,886	42,857	151,508	173,821
1920-21	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	1,065,880	21,359	146,150	171,628
1921-22	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,248	951,960	14,442	182,579	173,660
1922-23	35,697,220	8,093,459	2,442,041	879,915	15,718	238,552	148,354
1923-24	37,795,704	9,366,205	1,455,435	1,464,731	11,151	253,908	238,520
1924-25	47,364,495	9,572,003	1,444,823	891,987	13,000	274,391	139,043
1925-26	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	768,761	10,788	185,551	160,729
1926-27	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	685,407	10,443	217,151	162,909
1927-28	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	757,780	11,122	160,515	230,348
1928-29	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	679,810	10,994	125,960	140,158
1929-30	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	533,719	11,068	211,499	171,747
1930-31	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	692,896	10,199	171,937	173,341
1931-32	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	611,902	7,966	142,910	206,489
1932-33	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	477,145	16,360	190,703	182,471
1933-34	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	644,033	14,314	232,632	142,132
1934-35	25,850,528	5,248,787	1,609,518	719,360	14,190	145,817	109,329
1935-36	37,552,062	6,365,056	2,314,427	638,643	9,733	133,509	104,125
1936-37	42,844,816	6,107,885	2,143,109	794,506	10,388	165,736	196,623
1937-38	48,173,191	5,327,199	2,708,519	783,835	10,291	138,537	134,712
1938-39	18,104,369	2,909,260	1,671,809	416,578	4,735	46,751	81,415
1939-40	45,054,592	8,280,602	3,738,113	380,698	14,158	125,724	87,931
1940-41	13,521,422	2,624,298	1,186,979	702,956	13,070	131,029	216,568
1941-42	46,953,840	8,149,277	4,792,040	305,875	38,055	126,241	118,454
1942-43	41,803,107	6,637,944	1,273,704	271,321	39,276	139,571	195,138
1943-44	19,733,322	3,704,985	1,078,128	150,433	13,323	100,922*	217,380

* Peas only.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.							
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chi- cory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	1,369	144,211	..	..	..	1,257
1870-71	10,521	10,363	1,645	183,708	1,349	2,652	318	467
1880-81	12,640	4,335	4,979	300,581	960	26,320	2,744	17,333
1890-91	14,676	8,556	13,961	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931	326
1900-01	7,670	4,514	12,766	677,757	233	35,084	2,741	311
1910-11	17,654	7,481	37,484	1,292,410	432	16,262	737	1,090
1915-16	13,067	4,938	37,587	2,341,094	595	24,087	855	596
1920-21	6,742	2,289	42,985	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199	908
1921-22	7,768	2,134	31,586	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812	3,735
1922-23	8,120	1,878	44,409	1,665,089	640	7,859	2,071	4,151
1923-24	13,569	4,222	31,683	1,541,287	690	6,466	2,481	1,165
1924-25	10,022	1,847	26,555	1,492,588	314	8,597	4,240	3,199
1925-26	10,333	2,758	21,728	929,068	430	7,330	3,934	7,871
1926-27	6,715	1,994	43,928	1,387,971	257	5,876	1,169	3,454
1927-28	9,451	1,629	32,936	1,001,241	646	4,852	3,843	9,055
1928-29	5,301	2,079	29,700	1,267,437	353	20,844	3,676	9,375
1929-30	5,539	1,798	43,646	963,089	319	25,696	3,713	11,353
1930-31	5,167	3,003	41,193	1,605,900	358	28,744	2,660	11,335
1931-32	5,067	2,179	17,946	1,069,276	368	31,442	1,892	59,451
1932-33	3,836	2,128	41,013	1,386,028	356	59,124	2,547	36,371
1933-34	9,154	2,440	46,068	1,353,796	372	30,285	3,071	13,132
1934-35	10,126	1,531	36,187	1,464,264	460	53,214	2,042	13,405
1935-36	7,164	1,147	26,143	1,346,953	412	74,158	2,080	25,706
						cwt.		
1936-37	8,775	3,942	46,130	1,403,049	625	21,886	2,450	15,658
1937-38	7,277	3,148	45,583	1,244,935	352	14,314	1,405	20,860
1938-39	3,537	2,093	10,404	892,975	202	6,263	742	6,432
1939-40	4,861	3,270	27,400	1,820,878	414	30,783	1,740	9,805
1940-41	6,572	4,651	25,004	580,237	777	8,828	2,064	10,689
1941-42	3,692	3,331	23,420	1,443,505	643	11,985	1,728	14,877
1942-43	2,450	9,402	36,500	1,050,107	625	14,204	1,434	9,084
1943-44	2,709	7,737	32,203	963,103	649	10,110	1,323	13,785

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce from Vines.					
	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine.	Raisins.		Currants.
				Lexias.	Sultanas.	
	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	4,621	..	..	..
1860-61	7,979	..	12,129	..	..	..
1870-71	26,296	98,642	629,219	..	..	..
1880-81	24,817	79,045	484,028	..	..	..
1890-91	63,535	293,775	2,008,493	1,105		30
1900-01	235,268	396,644	2,578,187	27,533		2,546
1910-11	397,808	194,630	1,362,420	29,878	49,440	26,394
1915-16	898,991	185,775	1,380,367	45,800	134,304	70,556
1920-21	717,069	355,698	2,222,305	33,150	83,737	62,919
1921-22	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,066	49,080	141,317	75,042
1922-23	1,607,502	272,462	1,717,490	67,850	217,670	98,081
1923-24	2,320,800	386,929	2,177,127	71,993	366,834	150,867
1924-25	1,925,959	216,390	1,368,765	70,695	296,304	104,948
1925-26	1,973,258	280,626	1,637,274	54,021	297,485	123,733
1926-27	3,169,722	417,502	2,346,314	75,296	582,418	135,464
1927-28	1,964,403	311,367	2,353,890	75,672	326,649	73,101
1928-29	3,841,828	275,929	1,942,701	94,520	676,599	189,985
1929-30	3,849,105	191,125	1,363,575	95,255	688,399	178,226
1930-31	2,451,067	188,835	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
1931-32	2,996,854	218,977	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
1932-33	3,971,322	229,056	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291
1933-34	3,366,740	212,305	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519
1934-35	3,067,405	172,255	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023
1935-36	3,251,018	212,184	1,683,049	92,481	617,237	88,414
1936-37	3,660,843	242,587	1,818,917	90,243	655,090	152,202
1937-38	4,698,443	198,814	1,433,637	106,501	863,579	178,960
1938-39	3,595,914	111,869	825,056	102,016	571,156	206,022
1939-40	4,713,755	156,236	1,126,350	108,403	838,149	212,841
1940-41	3,911,993	154,350	1,208,452	115,137	711,700	132,580
1941-42	4,469,858	160,068	1,163,188	103,191	847,197	174,764
1942-43	4,432,120	177,709	1,381,936	114,860	813,920	172,400
1943-44	4,729,542	168,294	1,319,630	117,920	859,100	199,740

VICTORIA—PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wool (greasy).	Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1891 ..	*	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1900 ..	*	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
1910 ..	101,803,644	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911 ..	110,463,041	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912 ..	88,762,612	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,834
1913 ..	106,833,690	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914 ..	95,406,867	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915 ..	82,330,198	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916-17 ..	94,845,024	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
1921-22 ..	103,512,777	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570
1922-23 ..	102,467,950	19,269,124	3,754,958	84,355,939
1923-24 ..	82,513,361	22,540,974	7,216,938	86,888,723
1924-25 ..	106,787,897	21,993,869	6,193,135	100,849,382
1925-26 ..	112,260,814	21,213,925	5,279,009	81,747,291
1926-27 ..	121,299,621	20,952,310	5,997,648	81,995,815
1927-28 ..	118,803,036	20,605,148	5,621,945	84,270,812
1928-29 ..	149,878,588	19,401,447	5,505,932	93,728,516
1929-30 ..	146,056,889	18,888,537	6,953,949	90,639,652
1930-31 ..	133,511,466	18,232,219	8,064,463	110,006,619
1931-32 ..	145,201,743	18,287,404	7,723,328	132,131,802
1932-33 ..	158,512,193	18,101,958	9,189,018	144,564,666
1933-34 ..	150,170,125	17,735,453	8,363,233	134,942,177
1934-35 ..	150,945,884	16,334,018	10,095,139	147,651,179
1935-36 ..	163,397,896	18,165,168	10,973,804	148,132,507
1936-37 ..	163,048,510	17,571,792	13,350,124	154,769,391
1937-38 ..	178,890,131	16,696,404	16,466,038	141,321,445
1938-39 ..	165,829,182	16,510,137	19,348,519	130,573,918
1939-40 ..	179,125,526	17,886,305	24,495,121	164,826,094
1940-41 ..	187,831,364	20,039,929	18,376,904	156,345,602
1941-42 ..	212,919,041	18,739,384†	22,518,272	140,816,692
1942-43 ..	208,204,492	19,334,343†	25,266,000	125,675,000

*Not available. † In factories only.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1909-10	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910-11	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911-12	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912-13	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913-14	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914-15	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915-16	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916-17	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917-18	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918-19	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919-20	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	336,920	8,304,475	1,328,640	274,375
1920-21	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	186,529	5,259,863	586,458	131,104
1921-22	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	194,358	4,413,091	555,111	157,930
1922-23	8,031,875	1,416,355	436,237	205,314	6,327,338	1,040,662	139,888
1923-24	8,189,069	1,455,331	262,210	253,276	5,229,162	701,229	215,444
1924-25	11,993,546	934,538	354,006	137,948	3,639,496	682,878	209,803
1925-26	6,665,150	684,320	290,166	172,825	3,497,253	1,309,470	267,793
1926-27	9,546,812	653,291	295,739	152,055	4,719,925	671,673	110,839
1927-28	4,724,369	688,804	297,327	121,368	3,683,272	388,537	188,186
1928-29	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	136,067	3,502,862	1,189,349	187,233
1929-30	3,559,063	554,547	300,202	112,686	2,998,282	691,273	74,704
1930-31	4,478,732	426,936	168,787	95,634	2,649,735	335,910	61,447
1931-32	5,742,409	467,591	144,911	103,417	2,232,114	587,356	187,384
1932-33	5,411,525	431,991	186,814	92,157	2,841,357	541,519	88,177
1933-34	5,241,554	578,994	184,297	91,405	3,192,702	538,677	113,176
1934-35	4,119,773	468,622	184,545	131,945	3,145,257	670,872	191,540
1935-36	6,560,446	544,655	259,568	137,684	2,963,105	578,870	167,063
1936-37	10,161,533	672,456	393,249	189,679	3,712,145	489,632	223,446
1937-38	7,859,971	743,829	421,823	165,572	4,979,740	638,268	108,524
1938-39	2,241,991	432,100	224,145	91,506	3,352,862	846,649	174,269
1939-40	6,594,195	608,133	469,638	93,520	3,345,863	725,962	141,795
1940-41	2,355,901	366,028	191,211	117,543	2,030,830	574,383	294,632
1941-42	7,993,157	762,688	565,310	107,599	4,330,515	1,507,621	301,661
1942-43	7,518,405	721,571	225,905	89,904	4,200,428	1,697,700	458,075

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production— <i>continued.</i>						
	Green Fodder.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes for table consumption).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1909-10	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,729	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910-11	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911-12	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912-13	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,657
1913-14	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914-15	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630
1915-16	181,278	361,879	123,473	808,802	284,475	382,081	19,765,128
1916-17	149,001	227,448	91,355	633,718	268,650	359,317	15,956,524
1917-18	167,709	191,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918-19	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	405,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919-20	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920-21	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921-22	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,340	432,302	20,538,158
1922-23	512,255	687,367	171,642	1,254,788	493,780	479,525	21,197,026
1923-24	536,855	750,975	285,135	1,249,783	810,600	550,193	20,489,262
1924-25	497,655	791,786	110,099	1,146,825	731,000	471,327	21,700,907
1925-26	539,365	750,417	93,972	1,337,126	830,450	548,071	16,986,378
1926-27	436,205	1,294,263	182,536	1,055,290	887,550	560,944	20,567,122
1927-28	474,475	699,341	152,171	1,281,297	949,200	539,106	14,187,453
1928-29	535,755	940,848	273,186	1,152,747	931,500	387,916	18,452,163
1929-30	846,265	894,187	186,406	967,861	1,060,500	439,015	12,684,991
1930-31	631,735	776,658	194,039	888,425	1,009,850	527,043	12,244,931
1931-32	595,030	1,258,111	282,620	917,846	989,300	1,504,464	15,012,553
1932-33	538,660	1,202,961	224,341	1,258,405	912,450	1,220,910	14,951,267
1933-34	330,633	1,084,717	232,037	866,378	1,000,500	669,922	14,124,992
1934-35	304,786	884,631	226,983	1,035,185	1,036,400	621,213	13,021,752
1935-36	303,025	1,218,509	136,058	1,226,077	1,031,650	736,377	15,863,087
1936-37	285,117	1,344,330	206,938	1,329,346	1,039,500	773,433	20,820,804
1937-38	319,491	1,591,107	211,019	1,438,633	990,950	797,847	20,276,774
1938-39	295,934	1,125,195	268,778	1,408,119	1,052,950	511,569	12,026,067
1939-40	244,253	1,458,300	266,885	1,339,372	1,220,700	707,934	17,216,550
1940-41	339,020	1,538,011	193,363	1,490,522	1,107,750	849,247	11,448,441
1941-42	256,395	1,869,781	301,506	1,450,841	1,142,000	1,058,316	21,647,390
1942-43	258,349	2,037,632	311,453	2,159,891	3,819,005*	920,967	24,419,285

NOTE.—The above figures represent values at the place of production. These are obtained by deducting all costs of marketing from the gross values. As seed costs, in addition to marketing charges, were deducted in the years prior to 1930-31, these values are not comparable with those of latter years.

* Value of all vegetables whether grown in market-gardens, orchards, or as field crops.

VICTORIA—PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.								
	Wool.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Whole Milk Consumed.*	Butter.	Cheese.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05 ..	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1910-11 ..	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	12,643,279
1916-17 ..	5,927,814	262,020	4,774,610	3,928,860	825,450	2,451,170	4,224,420	223,040	22,617,384
1917-18 ..	6,410,077	70,880	5,270,940	3,641,630	1,002,250	2,786,890	4,229,310	197,750	23,609,727
1918-19 ..	7,621,410	97,640	5,383,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,395,040	4,868,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919-20 ..	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920-21 ..	4 729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620
1921-22 ..	4,662,750	71,800	3,099,300	1,991,600	1,277,730	4,181,790	5,127,570	203,620	20,616,160
1922-23 ..	6,380,600	..	3,384,270	3,752,260	1,289,040	3,557,530	6,660,600	163,180	25,178,480
1923-24 ..	7,695,000	..	1,413,310	2,600,450	1,507,600	3,816,835	6,491,310	253,795	23,778,300
1924-25 ..	11,440,240	..	3,538,240	4,390,880	1,588,620	3,558,045	6,618,240	204,890	31,339,155
1925-26 ..	7,082,820	..	3,707,000	3,316,660	1,720,740	3,955,010	6,182,120	227,660	26,192,010
1926-27 ..	7,876,683	..	2,330,830	2,585,770	1,343,750	3,979,740	6,233,400	270,620	24,620,793
1927-28 ..	9,701,660	..	3,308,880	3,740,310	1,189,410	4,266,230	6,675,700	244,140	29,126,330
1928-29 ..	10,252,002	..	5,299,000	3,262,707	2,311,959	2,725,272	6,257,929	189,420	30,298,289
1929-30 ..	5,694,019	..	4,892,894	3,054,581	1,856,421	2,591,329	5,875,667	194,216	24,159,027
1930-31 ..	4,374,933	11,051	3,111,614	2,510,845	1,558,396	2,127,171	5,305,327	189,086	19,188,423

Statistical Summary.

VICTORIA—PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION—*continued.*

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Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.								
	Wool.	Horses.	Cattle.†	Sheep.†	Pigs.†	Whole Milk Consumed.*	Cream Used for Making Butter.	Milk Used for Making Cheese.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931-32 ..	4,813,663	9,301	2,417,432	1,809,447	1,209,528	1,813,612	5,706,408	171,963	17,951,354
1932-33 ..	4,880,066	7,379	2,516,130	1,210,382	1,312,045	1,744,070	5,988,609	180,806	17,839,487
1933-34 ..	8,735,183	19,270	3,658,574	3,915,441	1,353,565	1,844,946	4,192,361	146,208	23,865,548
1934-35 ..	5,519,469	66,764	3,402,232	4,700,644	1,154,966	2,247,808	5,317,537	201,991	22,611,411
1935-36 ..	8,991,206	47,180	4,392,228	4,613,721	1,781,393	2,447,197	6,433,169	253,857	28,959,951
1936-37 ..	10,618,871	..	4,235,861	5,451,803	2,481,841	2,813,335	6,882,750	319,157	32,803,618
1937-38 ..	8,922,596	8,708	5,169,535	5,442,794	1,487,321	3,146,571	7,340,263	461,248	31,979,036
1938-39 ..	6,677,765	44,596	4,442,251	5,172,214	1,329,009	3,486,168	6,831,850	549,147	28,533,000
1939-40 ..	9,800,303	..	3,862,673	3,787,796	1,347,562	3,227,005	9,017,044	680,560	31,722,943
1940-41 ..	10,380,356	..	4,601,859	4,651,208	2,181,171	3,583,016	8,565,185	517,234	34,480,029
1941-42 ..	11,765,038	..	5,388,235	4,539,279	2,732,998	3,875,018‡	7,644,724	652,967	36,598,259
1942-43 ..	13,399,024	27,512	6,189,003	6,124,362	2,978,855	3,966,264‡	6,957,188	819,703	40,461,911

* Includes milk used for condensing and for other dairy products, except butter and cheese.

† In the year 1927-28 and subsequent years, increases or decreases in the numbers have not been taken into consideration in the valuation of live stock, which is now based on the number slaughtered each year.

‡ Excludes the value of pasteurised cream and natural sterilized milk sold as such.

NOTE.—In 1928-29 the basis for the valuation of dairy products, which were sold to factories for manufacture into butter, cheese, &c., was altered. Prior to that year values were based on the wholesale selling prices, at the factories, for the goods produced. Since 1928-29 the values given to these dairy products are the prices paid to the primary producers for the milk or cream. All value added by the process of manufacture is credited to manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—LIVE STOCK.

As at March.			Live Stock.				
			Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
				Dairy Cows.	All Other.		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
1861	76,536	722,332		5,780,896	61,259
1871	167,220	197,814	523,282	10,761,887	130,946
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,091	1,387,887	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	483,650	1,118,734	10,841,790	350,370
1915	552,053	610,517	752,025	12,051,685	243,196
1920	513,500	623,652	1,007,468	14,422,745	186,810
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1922	496,124	719,473	1,030,896	12,325,818	230,770
1923	494,947	794,898	990,762	11,765,520	294,962
1924	486,075	738,149	853,218	11,059,761	259,795
1925	473,236	760,207	845,347	12,649,898	288,509
1926	463,051	727,940	785,847	13,740,500	339,401
1927	447,988	673,089	762,672	14,919,653	284,271
1928	428,666	626,139	700,938	15,557,067	212,785
1929	412,877	615,092	689,334	16,498,222	222,084
1930	393,015	619,416	715,826	17,427,203	265,978
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1932	375,459	775,538	861,992	16,376,217	286,780
1933	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627
1934	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530
1935	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006
1936	356,106	987,676	1,103,570	17,457,291	314,301
1937	357,158	968,555	1,037,204	17,663,103	318,673
1938	359,106	952,906	927,523	18,863,467	285,259
1939	343,828	889,259	808,036	17,007,352	252,462
1940	326,217	917,051	870,546	18,251,870	297,655
1941	318,441	942,107	930,229	20,412,362	397,945
1942	302,401	954,493	1,032,051	20,598,201	285,227
1943	292,534	2,022,892		19,614,040	307,929
1944	277,662	938,484	1,074,549	19,220,457	337,878

VICTORIA—FISHERIES, 1903-1943.

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Year.	Men and Boats Employed.				Victorian Fish Sold in Victorian Markets.			
	Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and Other Plant.	Fish.		Crayfish.	
		No.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	No.	£	£	lb.	£	doz.	£
1903 ..	1,084	671	22,543	10,620	13,076,046	70,252	18,823	6,258
1904 ..	1,089	654	23,428	11,182	12,728,764	67,009	20,560	8,014
1905 ..	1,039	660	23,527	11,073	11,325,439	61,281	20,324	7,753
1906 ..	1,120	693	24,182	9,607	10,861,069	58,585	22,218	9,190
1907 ..	1,153	726	26,555	12,111	11,167,179	60,442	24,889	6,179
1908 ..	1,158	755	26,669	11,652	10,516,683	65,184	27,127	6,726
1909 ..	1,125	780	26,707	11,480	10,968,526	67,698	29,962	7,403
1910 ..	1,088	742	28,614	12,143	10,493,223	64,706	32,069	7,881
1911 ..	1,112	725	32,186	11,625	9,921,366	61,183	34,435	8,492
1912 ..	1,138	721	33,562	12,472	9,951,181	77,899	39,460	11,749
1913 ..	968	717	39,063	12,919	10,185,650	88,918	37,355	11,571
1914 ..	1,051	808	46,266	15,387	9,971,046	91,870	35,487	12,137
1915 ..	942	740	49,144	16,113	9,831,041	101,554	18,461	7,875
1916 ..	953	735	47,734	14,631	9,900,538	108,654	15,071	8,427
1917 ..	992	789	51,192	17,220	10,306,174	121,148	15,305	8,381
1918 ..	981	798	57,898	16,891	11,120,710	149,457	15,160	12,973
1919 ..	1,240	883	65,443	24,269	11,098,240	154,600	18,587	19,060
1920 ..	1,380	873	77,124	32,886	11,764,300	148,250	18,690	16,330
1921 ..	1,279	858	80,429	24,956	11,234,455	135,150	17,830	12,660
1922 ..	1,319	870	81,908	24,585	10,002,325	142,966	18,408	16,373
1923 ..	1,234	812	79,017	22,904	8,960,809	145,554	17,385	15,101

VICTORIA—FISHERIES, 1903-1943—continued.

Year.	Men and Boats Employed.				Victorian Fish Sold in Victorian Markets.			
	Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and Other Plant.	Fish.		Crayfish.	
		No.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	No.	£	£	lb.	£	doz.	£
1924 ..	1,267	857	87,250	21,408	10,087,012	144,582	20,827	18,664
1925 ..	1,321	891	88,466	22,079	9,509,390	162,606	22,745	24,816
1926 ..	1,263	845	94,928	24,915	9,321,935	155,364	12,567	11,991
1927 ..	1,322	867	95,979	24,520	11,742,405	171,240	14,024	14,530
1928 ..	1,410	907	103,680	25,020	10,121,861	160,262	13,255	13,609
1929 ..	1,441	963	106,708	29,225	14,461,356	210,895	15,582	12,466
1930 ..	1,643	962	110,353	26,854	12,740,797	159,300	14,203	7,100
1931 ..	1,518	842	91,912	23,725	11,709,259	146,365	13,468	6,734
1932 ..	1,448	755	93,765	23,172	11,527,411	144,093	13,523	7,438
1933 ..	1,474	759	89,189	22,491	11,853,169	153,620	13,755	7,276
1934 ..	1,337	804	81,624	22,112	13,159,522	221,784	12,276	9,073
1935 ..	1,305	764	79,808	19,132	12,628,282	184,405	14,812	12,590
1936 ..	1,360	711	78,972	20,298	13,038,589	203,803	12,319	10,406
1937 ..	1,428	816	83,973	19,495	13,003,460	210,270	9,053	10,411
1938 ..	1,572	893	88,075	19,544	12,839,783	222,621	6,436	7,210
1939 ..	1,377	852	89,834	19,531	11,886,178	245,485	5,901	6,786
1940 ..	1,564	1,007	128,935	25,997	11,785,088	294,627	4,867	7,260
1941 ..	1,501	969	131,595	26,654	12,843,152	454,862	4,496	8,992
1942 ..	1,682	994	134,094	38,841	11,388,160	443,663	2,508	4,307
1943 ..	1,928	1,117	175,036	46,569	9,723,280	405,136	1,824	3,313

VICTORIA—FACTORIES (EXCLUSIVE OF QUARRIES).

Year.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Machinery, Plant Land & Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1860 ..	566	5,467	..	..	..
1870 ..	1,579	17,630	..	..	..
1880 ..	2,468	38,178	..	7,465,328	13,370,836
1890 ..	3,104	56,369	..	16,773, 48	22,390,251
1900 ..	3,097	64,207	..	11,894,949	19,478,780
1910 ..	4,873	102,176	7,600,932	16,613,348	36,660,854
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677
1919-20 ..	6,038	136,522	17,702,173	30,804,520	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	6,532	140,743	21,377,216	35,492,735	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	6,753	144,876	23,846,495	40,992,280	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	7,096	152,625	25,547,192	46,423,240	111,286,343
1923-24 ..	7,289	156,162	27,472,084	53,196,475	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	7,425	154,158	29,057,052	61,031,975	118,177,398
1925-26 ..	7,461	152,959	29,329,400	60,396,500	119,958,439
1926-27 ..	7,690	161,639	31,822,589	63,850,005	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	8,245	160,357	32,087,051	67,507,020	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	8,197	156,568	31,533,586	69,909,370	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	8,195	151,009	30,517,535	72,011,020	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	8,199	126,016	23,279,689	70,990,071	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	8,204	128,265	21,258,599	68,350,575	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	8,612	144,428	23,096,512	67,827,428	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	8,896	156,334	24,819,143	68,834,279	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	9,100	169,691	27,318,815	70,591,677	117,182,857
1935-36 ..	9,160	183,390	30,593,707	71,872,906	134,043,170
1936-37 ..	9,165	191,383	33,192,904	75,161,894	142,692,192
1937-38 ..	9,241	201,789	37,228,543	77,207,830	157,050,725
1938-39 ..	9,250	201,831	38,305,885	80,652,988	152,967,611
1939-40 ..	9,215	212,461	41,920,726	84,697,062	174,304,401
1940-41 ..	9,121	237,636	52,294,673	92,050,326	209,348,845
1941-42 ..	8,918	258,400	67,158,613	98,157,370	257,281,080
1942-43 ..	8,738	262,357	76,033,111	104,605,310	277,678,940
1943-44 ..	9,317	261,299	77,400,688	110,520,701	284,647,914

VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE.

Year.	Ordinary Policies in Force.				Industrial Policies in Force.			
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Average Amount of Policy.	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Average Amount of Policy.
		£'000	£'000	£		£'000	£'000	£
1894	131,210*	23,096*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	172,713*	26,316*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	157,730	33,776	1,162	214	134,325	2,719	153	20
1915	192,646	40,287	1,389	209	188,460	4,115	261	22
1916	197,772	41,469	1,463	210	203,819	4,676	296	23
1917	204,655	43,272	1,534	211	220,826	5,117	337	23
1918	211,994	45,668	1,594	215	241,730	5,896	391	24
1919	222,284	48,802	1,697	220	262,681	6,854	453	26
1920	238,414	53,287	1,860	223	286,106	8,119	529	28
1921	247,241	56,344	1,953	228	315,091	9,759	622	31
1922	259,503	60,817	2,103	234	348,337	11,530	726	33
1923	271,216	65,459	2,264	241	379,216	13,231	821	35
1924	277,892	69,194	2,403	249	411,819	15,080	936	37
1925	280,096	72,595	2,512	259	440,566	16,733	1,034	38
1926	277,154	75,350	2,607	272	470,037	18,404	1,136	39
1927	281,089	79,165	2,737	282	500,025	20,229	1,245	40
1928	284,369	82,483	2,837	290	527,467	21,932	1,346	42
1929	288,847	86,827	2,992	301	552,943	23,582	1,442	43
1930	289,242	89,441	3,090	309	552,707	23,874	1,440	43
1931	274,792	85,979	2,940	313	543,084	23,389	1,417	43
1932	274,484	87,048	2,961	317	566,131	24,399	1,472	43
1933	276,809	89,190	3,015	322	594,660	25,641	1,541	43
1934	283,476	92,539	3,121	326	633,951	27,418	1,650	43
1935	296,987	99,388	3,351	335	676,621	29,523	1,773	44
1936	317,151	107,419	3,706	339	726,869	31,992	1,921	44
1937	337,306	115,424	3,905	342	780,090	34,725	2,084	45
1938	350,128	120,479	4,082	344	801,558	35,927	2,151	45
1939	364,292	126,287	4,265	347	831,310	37,586	2,254	45
1940	373,359	130,496	4,384	350	870,758	39,548	2,375	45
1941	386,667	136,020	4,581	352	926,392	42,699	2,546	46
1942	398,507	140,406	4,444	352	960,038	45,042	2,677	47

* Includes particulars relating to Industrial Policies.

VICTORIA—INSURANCE (OTHER THAN LIFE).

Year.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Management Expenses.		Total.
					Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	614,283	36,963	651,246	254,059	243,853		497,912
1908	..	..	..	Not collected		..	..
1910	851,949	40,198	892,147	353,348	340,297		693,645
1915	1,426,456	57,919	1,484,375	569,695	516,215		1,085,910
1919	1,940,085	86,124	2,026,209	794,499	753,912		1,548,411
1920	2,324,700	101,210	2,425,910	676,486	317,982	598,823	1,593,291
1921	2,501,200	120,604	2,621,804	891,573	328,221	706,656	1,926,450
1922	2,512,430	130,495	2,642,925	833,576	352,039	697,120	1,882,735
1923	2,702,081	117,995	2,820,076	1,107,396	377,242	698,777	2,183,415
1924	3,014,988	133,142	3,148,130	1,499,664	408,841	788,623	2,697,128
1925	3,166,387	127,385	3,293,772	1,733,234	448,042	833,471	3,014,747
1925-26	3,209,767	164,266	3,374,033	1,884,518	455,444	851,774	3,191,736
1926-27	3,463,648	182,641	3,646,289	1,712,495	501,391	891,295	3,105,181
1927-28	3,493,037	163,232	3,656,269	1,645,649	498,834	921,728	3,066,211
1928-29	3,571,986	186,894	3,758,880	1,507,074	530,069	971,552	3,008,695
1929-30	3,569,734	200,143	3,769,877	1,975,075	538,633	961,606	3,475,314
1930-31	3,240,266	190,309	3,430,575	1,587,632	486,566	953,672	3,027,870
1931-32	3,069,444	174,665	3,244,109	1,335,781	435,310	908,826	2,679,917
1932-33	3,078,295	181,242	3,259,537	1,204,754	448,509	871,858	2,525,121
1933-34	3,112,691	190,907	3,303,598	1,233,843	456,662	867,654	2,558,159
1934-35	3,234,259	206,413	3,440,672	1,313,394	488,566	869,228	2,671,188
1935-36	3,551,378	205,689	3,757,067	1,516,927	522,631	889,490	2,929,048
1936-37	4,004,098	215,529	4,219,627	1,842,139	562,528	936,656	3,341,323
1937-38	4,411,492	232,980	4,644,472	1,913,732	605,306	1,005,420	3,524,458
1938-39	4,504,447	231,896	4,736,343	2,193,869	622,655	1,061,696	3,878,220
1939-40	4,730,834	235,873	4,966,707	2,288,489	646,936	1,129,328	4,064,753
1940-41	5,101,619	251,303	5,352,922	2,247,720	643,194	1,152,603	4,043,517
1941-42	5,810,151	335,512	6,145,663	2,225,231	647,523	1,428,996	4,301,750
1942-43	6,017,667	266,197	6,283,864	2,196,106	651,529	1,647,950	4,495,585

NOTE.—Particulars not obtained prior to year 1904.

APPENDIX.

PART III.—VITAL STATISTICS.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1943.

Division.	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Population,*			Infantile Mortality.
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Marriage.	Birth.	Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
Greater Melbourne .. ..	..	23,096	12,771	787	..	19·89	11·00	34·08
Remainder of the State .. ..	..	16,021	8,556	612	..	19·55	10·44	38·20
Victoria	18,356	39,117	21,327	1,399	9·27	19·75	10·77	35·76

* Subject to revision.

Statistical Summary.

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